



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE**  
**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

October 12, 2001

Freedom of Information/  
Privacy Office

Mr. John Young  
CRYPTOME  
251 West 89<sup>th</sup> Street  
Suite 6E  
New York, New York 10024

Dear Mr. Young:

a. Your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of March 29, 2001, for records concerning various dossiers. Your request was received in this office on April 18, 2001.

b. Our letter of April 20, 2001, informing you that additional time was needed to review the records and we were unable to comply with the 20-day statutory time limit in processing your request.

We have conducted checks of the automated Defense Clearance and Investigations Index and a search of the Investigative Records Repository to determine the existence of Army intelligence investigative records responsive to your request. As a result of these checks we have located the enclosed records pertaining to Communist Party Yugoslavia, ZF010485W.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order 12958. As a result of this review, it has been determined that the Army-originated information no longer warrants security classification protection and is partially releasable to you. The records are enclosed for your use. Fees for processing this request are waived.

Since the release of some of the information deleted from these records would result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy rights of the individuals concerned, this information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA per Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(C).

In addition, since the release of the information in the records would reveal the identity of confidential sources, it is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(D) of the FOIA. The significant and legitimate governmental purpose to be served by withholding is that a viable and effective intelligence investigative capability is dependent upon protection of confidential sources.

The withholding of information by this office is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Brigadier General Keith B. Alexander, the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You may appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. If you wish to file an appeal, you should forward it to this office. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of this letter. After the 60 day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you filing litigation in the courts.

We have been informed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that their review disclosed information that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3) of the FOIA. To aid you in identifying the CIA exempted information; we have bracketed it in black.

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Review Panel within 45 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the following: Ms. Kathryn I. Dyer, Information and Privacy Coordinator, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20505. Cite CIA #F-1999-01138 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

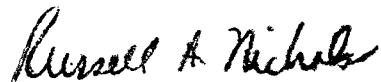
We have been informed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that their review disclosed that information has been sanitized and two pages are denied in their entirety as the information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) of the FOIA. To aid you in identifying the FBI exempted information; we have bracketed it in black. It is not possible to reasonably segregate meaningful portions of the withheld pages for release.

The withholding of the information by the FBI constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the following: Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, DC 20530-0001 within 60 days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or Information Appeal". Please cite FBI FOI/PA #449057 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.



If you have any questions concerning this action, feel free to contact Mrs. Reilly at (301) 677-4742. Please refer to case 763F-01.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Russell A. Nichols". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'R' and a distinct 'A'.

Russell A. Nichols  
Chief, Freedom of Information/  
Privacy Office

Enclosure

THIS MUST REMAIN T O P D O C U M E N T

DOSSIER NO. ZF01 0485

REVIEWED FOR RETENTION CRITERIA  
UP AR 381-10  
REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DATE 20 Sept 79

As of OCT. 29 1979 all material  
(Date)

included in this file conforms with  
DA policies currently in effect.

Christine Laxton OCT. 29 1979  
(Signature) (Date Signed)

CHRISTINE LAXTON 5  
(Printed Name) (Grade)

REVIEWED FOR RETENTION CRITERIA  
UP AR 381-10  
REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DATE 01 May 84

REVIEWED FOR RETENTION CRITERIA  
UP AR 381-10  
REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DATE 8-28-92

THIS MUST REMAIN T O P D O C U M E N T

1

M118 Form 3374  
1 Sep 78

*ML*

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act  
Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.

- ☒ Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):

(b)(1) PER FBI

It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.

- ☐ Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.

- ☐ Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of the information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

DELETED PAGE(S)  
NO DUPLICATION FEE  
FOR THIS PAGE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 105-16886

Chicago, Illinois  
July 15, 1968

UNITED STATES - YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

The following is a translation of an  
article appearing in the Yugoslav newspaper  
"Vjesnik U Srijedu" on March 20, 1968:

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions  
of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tion. It is the property of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
and is loaned to your agency; it  
and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

1

Investigative Records Repository (IRR)  
Returned for filing to FBI/UP AR 390-13  
Reviewed James C. Crum Date 23 June 76

TRANSLATION FROM SERBO-CROATIAN

V J E S N I K    U    S R I J E D U

( THE WEDNESDAY HERALD )

Yugoslav (Croatian) Weekly

ISSUE OF MARCH 20, 1968

( CONTINUATION )

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Page 5, Columns 4-6

THE LEAFLET OF FEAR AND  
THE BOMB WHICH SPEAKS

"How good it would be to sit comfortably with your family, to have warm food, cigarettes and all the ease of a normal life.

"Instead of that, you have to wander through the woods in the rain and in the wind; your clothes are shabby; you always have to fear how things will end.

"If you become sick or if you are wounded, you have no hope whatsoever that you will be nursed. If somebody becomes unable to move, he is abandoned.

"The only way open to you is to stop resisting, to return to your home and to your family.

"This leaflet will serve as your passport...."

The Green Berets bomb guerrillas with this and similar leaflets every day.

These leaflets are not only disseminated in South America.

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Leaflets are tried psychological weapons. They are used in mass, in war and in peace.

According to certain information, after the invasion of Europe by the Allies, the Americans and the British disseminated nearly six billion leaflets all over Germany.

After the Second World War, leaflets continued to be used on all battlefields in general. They were particularly used during the Korean war; Americans used to pour "paper ammunition" on the positions of the North Korean and (Red) Chinese troops, in spite of the fact that this was almost useless.

The Eighth Army of the United States used very often to attack Chinese regiments with "leaflets of fear." These leaflets read as follows:

"Death is waiting for you around every corner of this foreign country."

These leaflets were illustrated with a photograph showing a scared Chinese soldier attacked by a "Jet F-80." The United States military magazine, the Military Review (issue No. 7 dated July 7, 1967), reported that this leaflet "was not understood by the Chinese and remained ineffective."

According to American sources, about five hundred million leaflets of various contents were thrown on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). One of the best-known of these leaflets was the so-called "advice leaflet" which was disseminated over Vietnamese towns and read as follows:

"We warn you to get out of your homes on time, because we are going to bomb the town."

Americans did not disseminate this leaflet for humanitarian reasons and for the purpose of warning people to leave their homes before the bombing. They did it in

order to keep people constantly in fear, to induce them to leave their homes and jobs and to the end to disorganize the economic life of the country.

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Aside from these leaflets of classical nature, the planners of psychological warfare also use a new kind of ammunition, that is the:

"live leaflet" and  
"radioactive leaflet."

The "live leaflet" is, as a matter of fact, a very old invention. Actually, these leaflets are conditioned (brainwashed) war prisoners who are returned to the adversary. These prisoners are "prepared" for months in order that they might act in "destructive manner."

The "radioactive leaflet" is a newer invention and a typically American one which is extensively used in South Vietnam today. We will have to say a little more about it later.

Leaflets are the product of the work of whole squads of experts:

- psychologists,
- linguists,
- painters, etc.

It is considered that "of all the gadgets of psychological warfare, leaflets must be the most significant by appearance and by contents."

In the past, leaflets were disseminated by hand through infiltrated agents or were thrown from planes. Today, the technique concerning the dissemination of leaflets has considerably improved.

The "paper bomb T-107" has already become standard ammunition. It is shot from a gun of a caliber of 105 millimeters which explodes over enemy positions scattering leaflets.

The new rocket "T-229" has a range up to 25,000 yards and carries seven hundred leaflets.

The plane bomb "T-58" has the greatest capacity; its explosion creates a cloud of about fifty thousand leaflets.

Aside from battlefields, leaflets are also used in other occurrences. Frequent "paper attacks" on countries of Eastern Europe were executed from balloons. Waterways were also used; for instance, torpedoes containing hundreds of leaflets of propaganda material were used on the Danube.

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#### THE SHUSH BULLETS

On one occasion, the Director of the United States Information Agency acknowledged:

"The USIA controls thoroughly and conscientiously the preparations, the writings, and the printing of texts."

The Director was actually very sincere especially regarding the above-mentioned conscientious control.

Today, the United States Information Agency prints tons of:

- magazines,
- newspapers,
- pamphlets, booklets, brochures,
- posters,
- books, etc.

All this material is produced either directly by the USIA or under its control.

While leaflets are used more on battlefields, the other writings are more suitable for "peaceful conditions" because they look less like propaganda material.

Briefly, the editing activities of the USIA appear as follows:

-In 1966, it published eighty magazines and more than twenty newspapers;

-In 1965, it printed 12.5 million books in thirty-five languages and paid for this material about four million dollars;



-In 1968, the printing budget for similar books is six million dollars;

-In 1966, the USIA had 178 libraries in eighty-seven countries.

Aside from its own publications, the United States Information Agency influences other publications through its Press Department. In addition to the radio, television, press and motion pictures, the USIA also has its "grey means" (sic) for psychological warfare to which it pays great attention.

These "grey means" are the "shush bullets" or rumors. Rumors are spread from secret places.

In the history of psychological warfare, propaganda spread by rumors is perhaps the oldest weapon. Experts say that rumors are as old as human speech.

Rumors are spread from person to person and their sources cannot be identified. In addition, rumors have the distinct advantages of being suitable for spreading in peace and war as well as against enemies and friends. We will have to say more about it later.

The arsenal of psychological warfare contains also other weapons of various models and calibers such as:

- symbols,
- slogans,
- gifts,
- diversions of the enemy,
- sabotage whose aim is psychological, etc.

In special organizations, and particularly in Fort Bragg, the work on the improvement of old weapons and the invention of new ones never stops.

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#### SUGAR IS MORE PALATABLE THAN VINEGAR

The classical proverb "a soldier without weapons is like a bird without feathers" is no longer true. Namely, several thousand military serve without conventional weapons in the United States Armed Forces today; these people are armed with loud-speakers, leaflets and other weapons which do not directly kill but contribute to killing.

As we already mentioned, the USIA is in charge of the strategy of psychological warfare and is aided in this regard by other "civil organizations." On the other hand, special units of the United States Armed Forces are charged with tactical psychological warfare.

Actually the psychological apparatus is very developed from top to bottom, that is from the Department of Defense down to the regiment. There is a Special Staff Section for Psychological Activities in the Pentagon, in the staffs of armies, of divisions and of brigades which have special officers in charge of psychological activities.

The United States Army has a formation bearing the cipher 33-500 F. "Units for Special Welfare" are hidden behind this cipher. The battalions for psychological warfare are special military units consisting of specialized companies such as: company of loudspeakers, company of radio, etc.

Each company has about four hundred soldiers who are: instructors, teachers, psychologists, linguists, sociologists, etc.

The assignments of these units are defined in the regulations for psychological warfare as follows:

-- "Their activities have a precisely defined objective just as a bayonet attack or an artillery barrage. The activities of these units are calculated to affect the enemy from nostalgia to dissension and from dissatisfaction to surrender..."

We can also find the following in the manual concerning the regulations for psychological warfare:

"The chief of the religious service helps in the application of the program of psychological actions by establishing and keeping contact with local churches, religious organizations, of citizens and other organizations of religious character...."

Aside from testing napalm bombs, nerve gases, new tanks and new planes, Vietnam serves also to Americans for tests of all kinds of psychological weapons. Americans consider these weapons as very important because as an American expert said:

"You can catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar."

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TRANSLATION FROM SERBO-CROATIAN

V J E S N I K    U    S R I J E D U  
(THE WEDNESDAY HERALD)  
Yugoslav (Croatian) Weekly  
ISSUE OF APRIL 3, 1968

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Page 6, Columns 1-3 (Headline)

FIVE MILLION YUGOSLAVS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS  
ARE NOW LIVING OUT OF YUGOSLAVIA

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Page 6, Column 4 (Headline)

PROPOSALS OF CEDO KAPOR

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Page 1, Columns 1-4

(Translator's Note: The photograph appearing in  
this space shows a few rather old people and the  
caption below the photograph reads as follows:)

"AGAIN IN THE OLD COUNTRY -- Yugoslav Emigrants  
at the Picnic in Samobor, near Zagreb"

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Page 1, Columns 1-2 (Headline)

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF YUGOSLAV EMIGRANTS IN THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE NOT UNDER THE  
INFLUENCE OF SMALL GROUPS OF EXTREMISTS

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REVISION OF THE  
"EMIGRANT QUESTION"

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The diversions (sic - Translator's Note: These "diversions" are the bombings of the Yugoslav diplomatic and consular missions) which occurred in Canada and in the United States last Year did not end with the anticipated "epilogue" in Court. This was due to the:

- passivity of the police,
- influence of the Central Intelligence Agency and
- interests of reactionary forces in the above-mentioned countries.

Nevertheless, the actions of the criminals and of the terrorists did not have positive results for them. Namely, the explosions caused explosions just as strong among the democratic masses of the world; thus, the terrorists became even more isolated from the great majority of the Yugoslav patriotic emigrants living in the United States and Canada.

And yet, the forms of cooperation between our emigrants and the fatherland are still insufficiently used.

In this connection, greater initiatives should be undertaken by Yugoslav economists. In addition, it would be necessary to re-examine our positions toward the increasingly large group of our "new" emigrants living in Canada and in the United States.

Our "new" emigrants were actually put in the same basket with the so-called "political emigrants" and this was mostly done because they had come to the United States and to Canada through illegal channels; but, the "new" emigrants proved with their work, their life and their attitude toward Yugoslavia that they were not illegal at all.

These are the main impressions of Cedo Kapor, the President of the Emigrant Center (Matica iseljenika) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who visited a large number of Yugoslav colonies in Canada and in the United States recently.

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## EXTREMISTS HAVE NO INFLUENCE

About 120,000 Yugoslavs and their descendants live in Canada and about two million of them live in the United States.

Before the Second World War, there were only 25,000 Yugoslavs in Canada. However, after 1945, their number suddenly increased because many Ustashas (Croatian fascists), Chetniks (followers of General Mihajlovic), White Guardists (Slovene rightists) and other quislings fled to Canada.

But, after 1950, another kind of people began emigrating from Yugoslavia.

Some of these people illegally crossed our border.

Later, legal emigrants left Yugoslavia trying to find jobs in countries of the West. Today, these "new" emigrants constitute the great majority of the total number of Yugoslavs living in Canada.

Before the war, an agreement concluded between the Yugoslav and the Canadian Government dealt with the organization of the emigrant labor force. After the war, this agreement was not renewed.

The fact that it was not renewed created possibilities for the activities of reactionary emigrants who organized the transportation of our workers to Canada and to the United States.

Since they came in this manner in Canada and in the United States, the "new" emigrants were confronted by groups of so-called "political emigrants" who were as a matter of fact: Ustashas, Chetniks, etc.

These emigrant organizations enjoyed (and still enjoy today) the support of the reactionary circles in Canada and in the United States. They also enjoy the support of various information organizations in general and of the Central Intelligence Agency in particular.

The "new emigrants went to the two above-mentioned countries for the purpose of working and earning a living. Consequently, the great majority of them stood aside from adventurous tricks.

Unfortunately, our consular missions still continue to consider the "new" emigrants as "political emigrants."

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#### NEW SIGNS

The "new" emigrants from Yugoslavia were and are either reserved and cautious or openly adverse toward the organizations of extremists which were impregnated with chauvinism and animated by the spirit of separatism. This has sped up the disintegration (sic) of these organizations. Quarrels among former Ustashas, Chetniks and various other groups are frequent; these groups appear and disappear. All this emphasizes the process of complete disintegration of the terrorist groups in question.

During these last years, the first signs of serious activities of patriotic emigrants have been appearing. These signs can now be noticed in:

- the Croatian Fraternal Union (Hrvatska Bratska Zajednica) among the leadership and the members;
- the Slovene Benefit Society (Slovenska Potporna Ednota) also among the leadership and the members;
- the Serbian National Federation (Srpski Narodni Savez) up to a certain point;
- the newly created society "Brotherhood and Unity" ("Bratstvo-Jedinstvo") of Toronto and
- various American Yugoslav clubs.

The struggle against reactionary emigrants can be noticed in all the above-listed organizations. All these organizations are gradually coming out of their passiveness. Some of them are abandoning their former hostile attitude toward Yugoslavia and, as a matter of first step, organizing visits to the fatherland.

At the same time, these organizations are launching campaigns against Ustashas and against Chetniks.

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(Translator's Note: A headline appearing on columns 2-3 reads as follows:)

OUR CONSULAR MISSIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES TREAT THE "NEW" EMIGRANTS AS IF THEY WERE "POLITICAL EMIGRANTS"

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such as: These campaigns can be noticed in newspapers

- "Jedinstvo" ("Unity") of Toronto,
- "Narodni Glasnik" ("The People's Herald") of Chicago,
- "Zajednicar" ("The Fraternalist") of Pittsburgh,
- "Prosveta" ("Enlightenment") of Cleveland, etc.

The platform stressing brotherhood and unity is increasingly supported by Croats, Serbs, Macedonians, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Yugoslavs belonging to other nationalities.

It seems that such a positive movement which is taking place among our emigrants has not been entirely accompanied by a corresponding attitude of our diplomatic and consular missions.

Cedo Kapor said that he had personal experience in this regard. Kapor stated that, until recently, our official organizations had an adverse attitude toward the "new" emigrants.

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#### THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

According to Kapor, such an attitude helped the extremists who took full advantage of it.

All the reactionary forces considered the "new" emigrants as a source for new members in their organizations as well as sources for economic and moral support. As a matter of fact, these organizations were in dire need of financial and moral aid.

The expectations of the reactionary forces did not materialize. This was due, in the first place, to the "new" emigrants themselves who were thoroughly acquainted with the evil deeds of the opponents of new Yugoslavia.



(Translator's Note: The following headline appears on columns 3-4:)

One Year After the Bombing of the Yugoslav Diplomatic and Consular Missions in the United States and Canada, the Political Climate Existing Among the Yugoslav Emigrants Sharply Emphasizes the Absurdity of the Bombings. Contacts of Emigrants with the Old Fatherland Have Been Strengthened and a Great Number of Indications Show that Good Relations and Cooperation Exist Between Our Emigrants and the Fatherland. The Front of Resistance Against the Most Extreme Emigrants Is Becoming Stronger. Now, Organized Campaigns Against Ustashas, Chetniks and Other Anti-Yugoslav Extremists Are Not Rare.

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A long time elapsed before the patriotic emigrant organizations realized that the "new" emigrants should not be reproved but, on the contrary, that they should be separated from the influence of reactionary emigrants.

Lately, these positive processes are being emphasized more strongly than ever. The headless groups of old emigrants are aware of the fact that such processes mean the destruction of their groups. This actually was the main reason for the diversions (bombings) of the Yugoslav diplomatic and consular missions which occurred last year.

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However, the Ustasha and Chetnik organizations now have the stronger support of the reactionary political forces in Canada and in the United States in general and they particularly have the support of the Central Intelligence Agency. In fact, these forces are trying to sever our patriotic emigrants from their fatherland.

The policies of assimilation and denationalization are becoming increasingly stronger in Canada and in the United States. The authorities of these countries do no longer favorably look at gatherings of our men and at their contacts with their old fatherland.

These authorities are also plotting a kind of "conspiracy of silence" (Translator's Note: Underlined by translator) concerning all the positive results and processes which are taking place in Yugoslavia and in other socialist countries. This is a special kind of public misinformation and ideologic pressure. (sic)

#### REAPPRAISAL OF SITUATION

In connection with such a situation of Yugoslav emigrants in Canada and in the United States, Cedo Kapor, after his return from these countries to Yugoslavia, addressed various proposals to various organizations. One of Kapor's proposals was addressed to the Federal Parliament. Kapor wrote:

"I believe that it would be necessary to revise a series of our former regulations, decisions and positions concerning Yugoslav emigrants living in these countries in general and particularly concerning the emigrants who emigrated over there during the last ten years.

"First of all, we should establish with Canada relations which would make possible for our men to emigrate legally in that country, through our channels, and not to go over there with the aid of quislinglike organizations...."

Furthermore, Kapor stressed that Yugoslavia, like all the other countries, should have definite policies related to emigrants. He added that we could not "oppose the widening of the labor force market in which we are included."

This should be recognized as an objective fact. A special organization should be created for the purpose of constantly following the movements of the labor force market in general and of the Canadian labor market in particular. Canada occupies a territory as large as all of Europe and it is interested in special kinds of new workers.

Kapor was asked whether he considered that the departure of our workers overseas should be organized in the same manner as, for instance, the employment of our workers in Sweden.

He replied in the affirmative and said:

"Yes. I consider that that would be useful for our workers as well as for our collective. I believe that it is in the interest of our country to organize this matter as it is organized in the world.

"On the occasion of my meetings with emigrants in Montreal, Toronto, North Komplups (sic - Translator's Note: Perhaps, Kamloops, B. C., Canada, is involved) and other localities, I had the impression that our emigrants were, to say the least, astounded that the influence of the Yugoslav economy, especially trade, was so little felt in Canada. These emigrants considered that Canada was a good market for many of our products. In this connection, businessmen of Yugoslav descent stressed that some initial attempts had failed because Yugoslav merchants were unreliable. The delivered Yugoslav goods were not of the required quality, did not correspond to contracts, etc. Joe Zaninovic, the director of an industrial enterprise in San Pedro, California, spoke particularly to me about this matter."

Moreover, Kapor mentioned that our emigrants in the United States and Canada were asking why Yugoslavia did not help patriotic emigrant newspapers (Translator's Note: Underlined by translator) such as:

- "Jedinstvo" ("Unity") of Toronto and
- "Narodni Glasnik" ("The People's Herald") of Chicago.

All the other countries are helping the press of their patriotic emigrants.

Sometimes, it seems that the Government of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav economy (sic) and other Yugoslav social factors reprove the writings of the patriotic newspapers of our emigrants.

Several eminent personages and representatives in the United States and Canada declared that it was necessary that our motion pictures, sent to our emigrants abroad, be dubbed in English. These men added that the selection of the motion pictures in question should be carefully made.

## DISPOSITION FORM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(AR 340-15)

OFFICE SYMBOL OR FILE REFERENCE

SUBJECT

AESE-GBI-SB

Agent Report VI-197, 28 July 1964 (U)

TO Commanding Officer  
430th MI Detachment  
APO 168, US Forces

FROM ACofS, G2

DATE 21 August 1964  
CMT 1  
Mr Cornish/rs/436

1. ~~(U)~~ Subject report is returned as the information was previously contained in Agent Report VI-0088, 25 March 1963. Subject Yugoslavia. CAS ~~TELETYPE~~ reported the information in ~~AR~~.

See also AR VI-68, 18 March 1963, Subject Committee for the Independence of Slovenia (U).

2. (U) Information contained in above referenced reports has been furnished to DCSI USAREUR.

3. ~~(U)~~ In as much as the information in subject report is over 18 months old, its submission at this time casts doubt on the reliability of source 951. Recommend an attempt be made to determine whether or not source furnished the information in good faith.

1 Incl  
Agent Report (CONF)(QUAD)

*Fred D. Reeves, Jr.*  
FRED D. REEVES, JR.  
Lt. Colonel, GS  
AC of S, G2

*Capt. Gulson, vic F.O. notified.  
He will check with Source 951  
to determine why he submitted  
info - again - & so late*

GROUP-3

Downgraded at 10 year intervals;  
Not automatically declassified

20

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DA FORM 2496  
1 FEB 62REPLACES DD FORM 96, EXISTING SUPPLIES OF WHICH WILL BE  
ISSUED AND USED UNTIL 1 FEB 63 UNLESS SOONER EXHAUSTED.

AGL (1) 7-63-2500 M-94674

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

28 July 1964

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

430-005007-61

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

~~(C)~~ On 17 July 1964, Source 951, who has furnished reliable information in the past, submitted the following:

Recently, the Yugoslav police effected a hundred arrests in the areas of Sesena, Nuova Gorizia, and Postumia, Yugoslavia. No members of the Yugoslav Communist Party or the Unione Socialista del Popolo Lavoratore, a state controlled labor union, were involved. Those arrested included directors of the "Jordan" firm, a doctor and a lawyer from Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and all were placed in prisons in Capodistria and Ljubljana.

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

DOWNGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR 5200.1 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) 21

IC-14726  
VI-197

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430th MI Detachment

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (R) 12-62-220M-91939

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F2/E

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

23 July 1964

<sup>u</sup>  
(S) On 16 July 1964, Source 927, who has furnished reliable information in the past, submitted the following:

The effective composition of the graniciari (Yugoslav soldiers) was noticeably increased along the Italian-Yugoslav border between Salcano, Gorizia and Rupa, Gorizia, Italy, (33TUL 94689192 - 33TUL 90948306). In particular, the effective force in the sector of S. Pietro was increased from 22 to 44 troops.

A squad composed of 5 soldiers and one non-commissioned officer, was working on the construction of a mule track inside Yugoslavia and along the Italian military road of Monte Sabotino. The trail zigzagged in a northeast direction between elevation points 303 and 135, (33TUL 93569360 - 33TUL 92969360). Some sections of the track could be seen, but only where it was not hidden by the foliage.

Military personnel on duty on the Italian-Yugoslav border should have been rotated. Regulations require a change every six months. Each casermetta (post) would be reinforced by one non-commissioned officer and two troops, making an effective force in each post to include one officer, two NCO's, and 16 soldiers.

As regards politico-economic affairs, the minimum limit of production in various factories in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was increased, and this goal was not being met by some workers, who consequently, lost 2,000 to 3,000 dinars (approximately \$2.50 to \$3.75) in one month. At the same time, there was a noticeable increase in the prices of necessary consumer items, which resulted in a noticeable dissatisfaction and resentment among the Yugoslav populace. There was a scarcity of meat, particularly prime veal, an item of export. All natural butter was reserved for export, and an artificial butter would be used for Yugoslav consumption. The cost of living increased, while salaries remained static, and in general, the economic situation for the Yugoslav people was considered grave.

In a kitchenware factory in the vicinity of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 500 workers went on strike in protest against the high cost of living. The authorities took drastic action and denounced those responsible for the strike to the judicial authorities.

Plans were in progress for the electrification of the railroad between Fiume and Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

~~PAR 100, USAREUR ICD, 1 NOV 60~~

Date

~~23 July 1964~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

ON 15 APR 1999

BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

LC-14726 AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R  
VI-196

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

430th MI Detachment

22

DOWNGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

27 November 1963

<sup>u</sup>  
(C) On 20 November 1963, Source 948, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

During the week of 25 November 1963, the communist mayors of Fiumicello, Terzo d'Aquileia, Aquileia, Ruda and Carlino, all in the Province of Udine, Italy, will visit the Republic of Yugoslavia on invitation of the Yugoslav Communist Party. No other details were available as regards the precise date, place or purpose of the meeting.

From 29 to 31 October 1963, vast military maneuvers were conducted in the vicinity of Moribor, Yugoslavia. Three separate military units took part in the operations. For the first time, the "Planinski" soldiers displayed their T-34 tanks, which are presumed to be of soviet manufacture.

The new commander of the police control point at Robic, Yugoslavia is [redacted], originally from Montenegro, Yugoslavia. At the frontier station at Gorica, Yugoslavia, [redacted] was recently replaced by [redacted]

As regards armed bands along the frontier, it has been ascertained that during the month of October 1963, approximately ten rebels were arrested in the vicinity of Ilirska Bistrica, Yugoslavia. At the same time menacing letters of reprisal were sent to various public offices of some of the government departments. Reproductions of the coat-of-arms of King Peter were in evidence. It is believed that the "Ustascia and Cetnici" partisans reentered Yugoslavia clandestinely from foreign countries to combat the Tito regime. The inhabitants of the area are preoccupied with the presence of these partisans and live in continued apprehension.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-503 DOD 5200.1F

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Para 10a, USAREUR ICD, 10 Nov 60

Date

27 November 1963

DOWNGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED  
DOD DIR 5200.1

LC-14726  
VI-253

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

, 163d MI Bn

23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*file*

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

27 November 1963

~~(S)~~ On 20 November 1963, Source 963, furnished the following information concerning activities in Yugoslavia:

Terrorist bands, consisting of ex-ustascia partisans, communist traitors, and Albanian and filo-Chinese communists, have recently been operating in the districts of Macedonia and Montenegro, Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav government has been compelled to employ large army units to contain and destroy these terrorist activities.

DECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1989  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH/Pers 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Authority *Para 10a, USARFOR ICD 1 Nov.*  
Date *27 November 1963*

~~DOWNGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED  
DOD DTD 5200.1~~

LC-14726  
VI-252

*S*  
163d MI Bn

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

4 November 1963

(C) On 15 October 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

The Secretariate of Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia released the names of the nine individuals who crossed into Yugoslavia clandestinely in July 1963 in order to commit acts of terrorism. These individuals, members of the "Hrvatsko Revolucionarno Bratstvo", who were arrested shortly after their entrance into Yugoslavia, are:

of Daruvar  
of Darventa  
of Mostar  
of Mostar  
of Sibenik

of Macise  
of Brinje  
of Rupelj  
of Brinje

AGENT'S NOTES: Reference is made to Agent Report #VI-0241 dated 23 October 1963, subject as above, which relates to the circumstances preceding the arrest of the above named individuals.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority USAREUR ICD, NW60

Date 5 NW 63

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BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~DOWNGRADE AT 5 YEAR INTERVALS  
EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFIED IN YEARS  
AND DATES~~

6 NOV. 1963

CARDED

LC-14726  
VI-0246

163d MI Battalion

25

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

5 November 1963

(U) On 5 November 1963, an examination of the files of the 163rd Military Intelligence Battalion, USASBTAF, APO 168, New York, New York revealed the following information concerning the below listed individuals:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

No record.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.17

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS!  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS,  
DOD DIR 5200.10

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Date

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

163rd MI Battalion

26

10-14726

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA

1 November 1963

<sup>u</sup>  
(C) On 14 October 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

The controlling elements of the Samostajna Slovenska Drzava (SSD) has moved from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Munich, Germany for logistical and tactical reasons. This movement is one of the most active anti-Tito groups in existence. In Trieste, Italy the movement is represented by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. These individuals are also in control of the Slovene Catholic Community (SCC) of Trieste, Italy. However, there has recently been some ideological contrast within the SCC because many Catholics are opposed to the extremist policies of the SSD. In addition, they oppose the recent pact of alliance formulated by SSD with the Croat Liberation Committee. A meeting of activist members of the SSD was recently held at Fusine (Tarvisio), Italy to discuss a program of action. Members attending were from Carinzia, Gorizia, and Trieste, Italy.

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

*W Schopfthal, C811*  
*5 NOV 63*

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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DOD DIR 5200.1~~

6 NOV 1963

6 NOV. 1963

LC-14726  
VI-0242

CARD

163d MI Bn

27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA

5 November 1963

u  
(S) On 5 November 1963, an examination of the files of the 163rd Military Intelligence Battalion, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York revealed the following information concerning the below listed organization and individuals:

Drzava: No record.

No record.

No record.

5 February 1963, the files (1G-16037: VI-0030) revealed that [redacted] is a member of the Directive Committee of the Slovene School Union (Sindacato Scuola Slovena) (SSS), a union created to solve the problems encountered by the Slovene School (Trieste) and to preserve the interests of the Slovene minority. No further record is available on [redacted]. However, a Prof. Dr. [redacted] a Slovene, was mentioned in XOR O-0139 dated 13 February 1961 as residing at [redacted]. Unsubstantiated information obtained from the personality index of the 17th CID Detachment indicates that a [redacted] is a member of the "Starza" and was to become an editor of the Vatican financed newspaper "Starza", according to a report in 1950. A [redacted] was reported in 1950 as a well known anti-communist and one of the influential members of the Trieste Slovene clerical party. A [redacted] was reported at an unknown date as a member of the "Strazarji", an anti-communist Slovene organization in Trieste.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-600 DOD 5200.1P

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DOD 5200.1

1G-14726

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5  
[redacted], 163rd MI Battalion

28

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

22 October 1963

<sup>ll</sup>  
(C) On 15 October 1963, Source 927, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

On 7 July 1963, nine Yugoslav immigrants entered Yugoslavia through a border crossing point near Trieste, Italy. Seven of these individuals were in possession of immigrant type passports while the other two were Australians. Between 10 and 22 July 1963, the entire group was arrested by the Yugoslav police who found in their possession 15 kilos of explosives; three kilos of nitroglycerine; 100 detonators; 100 meters of fuse cord; four transistor radios; five Beretta pistols with 450 rounds of ammunition; two sets of binoculars; two knives; three maps; and sums of money from Italy, Yugoslavia, Germany, England, and Australia. Most of the individuals had been refugees in Italy and some in Austria before they finally immigrated to Australia. In Australia, these individuals joined an organization called the Revolutionary Croat Fraternity (Fratellanza Rivoluzionaria Croata) (FRC) located at #121 Quen Stovdlar, Sydney. It was with the FRC that the individuals received training in terroristic activities. In addition, the group was in contact with the Democratic Croat Committee (Comitato Democratico Croato) (CDC) of Munster, West Germany. The nine immigrants had a rendezvous in Stuttgart, West Germany where they were taught various aspects of sabotage activities by special instructors. On 1 June 1963, the group departed for Milan, Italy where they sojourned for 30 days at the Pension Villa Victor. In Milan, the group received instructions on how to kill, cross borders clandestinely, and plant explosives.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority Para 1a, USAREUR, ICD, 1 Nov 60

Date 22 October 1963

~~DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10~~

DECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

LC-14726  
VI-0241

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5  
163d MI Bn

29

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Card. file

YUGOSLAVIA

31 July 1963

163-005007-61

~~(S)~~ On 17 July 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

It was recently ascertained from several well-informed sources that anti-Tito partisan bands have been operating in Yugoslavia near the Italian border. The bands are comprised of individuals and small groups who have entered Yugoslavia from Germany, Austria, and Italy. These armed anti-government bands have been active in the areas of Kanal, Stanjel, Dutovlje, Postojna, Duzet and along the Austrian-Yugoslav border.

A member of one of these partisan groups was recently killed at Vipava in a gun battle with Yugoslav police. He was found to be armed with a sub-machinegun, a pistol, and a hand grenade. In the zone of Poverio (Divaccia), Yugoslav police with the assistance of Yugoslav military elements arrested three members of one of these bands and learned that members of these bands are from Austria, Germany and Italy.

According to rumors and allegations circulating in these border areas, the bands are called "Centnici" and are composed of individuals who were members of the Axis powers sent to Yugoslavia during World War II to combat Tito. In an effort to end the operations of these bands, the Yugoslav government has assigned this task to elements of the People's S.S. (not further identified); military troops from Zagreb; DRBA, the Yugoslav intelligence service; and to other special military forces. At present 20 man patrols commanded by an officer have been initiated along the Italian-Yugoslav border and the Austrian-Yugoslav border.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Para 10a, USAREUR ICN, IN-60

Date

31 Jul 63

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

3 AUG. 1963

DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10

163d MI Battalion

30

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LC-11726

5 USC 552

VI-0184

(b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA

3 July 1963

(S) On 24 June 1963, Source 927, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

The Yugoslav government recently had intentions of publishing a book entitled Veliki Zlocin (The Big Criminals) which is based upon official documents and records contained in the Yugoslav archives, and pertains to the abuses, crimes, and outrages committed by Soviet troops in Yugoslavia. According to Source, on every occasion that Khrushchev displays an attitude of conciliation towards Communist China, Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia threatens to publish this book for public dissemination. Since this book contains so much documented information, its publication would result in grave damage to the prestige of international communism.

DECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1990  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-503 DOD 5200.1P

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority Sec 8, USARear ICD, 1 Nov 60

Date 8 July 1963

Investigative Records Repository (IRR)  
Reviewed for retention criteria UP AR 380-13  
Reviewer Jane Crum Date 23 June 76

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DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10

LC-14726  
VI-0172

31

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

3d MI Bn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLEGED MONETARY LOAN TO MUNICIPALITY OF  
PIRAN, YUGOSLAVIA (U)

28 June 1963

~~WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED.~~

(U) On 20 June 1963, SETAF Source 167, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

\_\_\_\_\_ wrote a letter from the Slovenian language to the Italian language.

This letter in effect was thanking the recipient, not identified, for the pleasant reception \_\_\_\_\_ had received while in Milan, Italy, during his recent trip. It was indicated that during this trip the loan of five to ten billion Lire was discussed. This money was to be used to build up the tourist attractions and facilities along the Istrian coastline. \_\_\_\_\_ stated in the letter that he would be happy to receive the recipient in Piran-Portoroz during the period 19-23 June 1963.

\_\_\_\_\_ advised Source that should the Italian recipient come to Piran-Portoroz, Source might be asked to act as the interpreter.

\_\_\_\_\_ was strange that such a small area as Piran-Portoroz should be able to borrow such a large sum of money when the Federal Government itself is in poor financial straits.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Sec 8, USARMC 100

Date

28 June 63

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

Special Handling Required  
Not Releasable To Foreign Nationals  
Except NONE  
By Authority of \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 28 Jun 63

Hq: 0062

LC-14726

32

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

163d MI Battalion

DOWNGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED  
DOD DIR 5200.1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 1963  
CAPTION



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Card + file

YUGOSLAVIA

18 June 1963

On 8 May 1963, Source 933, who has furnished reliable information in the past, submitted the following:

As a result of the fabricated court case of three "Belagardisti", accused of forming an anti-communist organization in Yugoslavia under the guidance and assistance of foreign sources, the accused, [redacted] and [redacted] have been convicted respectively to 14, 10, and 13 years of hard labor.

The anti-communist activities of the "Belagardisti" began about a year ago. In January 1962, [redacted] received from [redacted] an "ex-Belagardista", residing in West Germany, propaganda material and an invitation to associate himself with an anti-communist committee. [redacted] with the assistance of [redacted] and [redacted] began contacting people who had been militant members of the former "Belagardista" organization. [redacted] and [redacted] were invited to West Germany by [redacted] and [redacted], exponents of the Yugoslav Refugee Association which is directed by ex-General [redacted]. [redacted] agreed with [redacted] and [redacted] to organize a clandestine net at Maribor near the Austrian-Yugoslav border where it would be convenient to receive arms and propaganda material. [redacted] compiled a list of 25 communists who work in stores where [redacted] had been employed. In January 1962, he terminated employment to devote full time to his new activity. With the assistance of [redacted], [redacted] conducted an inquiry in the neighborhood of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia for a place to be used as a hideout. [redacted] and [redacted] received packages from West Germany which were deceptively marked as cleansing agents and store preserves, but actually contained propaganda material and arms.

It has not been learned how the Yugoslav Police discovered the anti-communist group or whether this group had succeeded in acts other than the dissemination of propaganda and possible sabotage. The Slovene press and local organ "Primorski Dnevnik" released a brief announcement of the above but did not release news on the lesser sentences given to other people for their acts against the state. However, information was released that [redacted] was sentenced to 11 months hard labor; [redacted] six months; [redacted] three years and six months; [redacted] 28 months; [redacted] 10 months; [redacted] five months; and [redacted] 18 months. [redacted] was acquitted. The above mentioned entered pleas of guilty, for having collaborated with the leaders of the organization and for not having denounced the activity of the three leaders.

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Para 10 of USARPC 10, 1 Nov 60

Date

18 June 63

CARDER

26 JUN 1963

YE-0154

LC-14726

3 USC 552 (b) (7)

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

1634 MI Bn

33

LOWGRADE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS  
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DOD DIR 5200.1

DEGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

IN 15 APR 1999

YCDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

UTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

19 April 1963

~~(S)~~ On 10 April 1963, Source 835, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

A Yugoslav troop concentration was recently noticed between the areas of Rakek and Cerknica. This zone is heavily patrolled by members of the "Ljudska Milica" who exercise military police functions. It was noticed that all foreigners transiting this zone are subjected to rigid passport control and are then escorted by motorcycle to Nova Vas.

A regiment of mounted grenadiers is located at Borevnica.

In Piume, the cost of living has risen in the recent past resulting in an increase in the price of bread and wood for fuel.

The formation of a new national banner is presently under consideration in the Yugoslav Parliament. The proposed flag would contain a white or blue star in a field of red.

In the recent past, patrols along the Italian border were intensified by the Yugoslav authorities in order to prevent any youths from escaping to Italy during the compulsory draft.

Educated conscriptees who refuse to attend military academy in the Yugoslav Army are assigned as plain enlisted men to distant outposts and are refused correspondence privileges with their respective families.

Classified CONFIDENTIAL

Authority

USArea 100 See 89

Date

22 Apr 63

~~DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10~~

, 163d MI Bn

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

10-14726  
VI-0124

34

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Card + file

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

18 April 1963

(U) On 11 March 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

During the recent debates that were held by the Commission on Constitutional Affairs of the People's Federal Parliament of Yugoslavia concerning the new Yugoslav Constitution, \_\_\_\_\_, President of the Commission, stated that the new text still lacks substantive changes. In the preparatory phases, consideration was given to the numerous desires expressed by the Yugoslav community and the resultant formation of the new constitution was discussed throughout the country. \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned that organizations of the Socialist Unions, collective organizations, universities, industries, and professional people contributed to the discussions on the proposed constitution. According to the results of the Social Science Institute and the daily publication Borba, nearly 80% of Yugoslav citizens over the age of 18 are familiar with the contents of the constitution. Approximately six million citizens discussed the constitution of which almost 300,000 expressed points for inclusion as improvements or necessary changes. \_\_\_\_\_ was unable to give consideration to these numerous requests since many of these recommended changes were contrary to the constitutional norm or against the economic or social fundamentals of the state. As a result, the leaders of Yugoslavia realize the necessity to respond to these numerous requests for liberalization and autonomy in constitutional terms but not by deviating from the strict interpretation of state norms.

According to \_\_\_\_\_, the following points were deemed most important and warranting consideration:

Change the official nomenclature of the Yugoslav State from the Federated People's Republic to the Federated Socialist Republic in order to emphasize the fundamental political-social concepts of the state.

The creation of a new national flag containing a red background and the national coat of arms while the flags of the various republics would remain unchanged.

Determination of the functions of the Vice President of the Republic nominated through an electoral system.

Adoption of a 42 hour work week.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

163d MI Bn

35

LC-14726

VI-0111

DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
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DOD DIR 5200.10

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

DECLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

file

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

25 March 1963

~~(S)~~ On 6 March 1963, Source 833, who has furnished reliable information in the past, submitted the following:

The Yugoslav police have arrested about 100 persons in the districts of Sesana, New Gorizia, and Postojna, Yugoslavia, and placed them in prison in Koper and Ljubljana. Among those arrested were leaders of Jadran, a commercial firm, and a doctor and lawyer from Ljubljana. The reasons for the arrest are not known. Those arrested were not members of the Yugoslav Communist Party nor the Socialist Union, a laborers' organization.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Date

Para 10a, USAREUR ICD, 1 Nov 60

25 Mar 63

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS  
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS  
DOD DIR 5200.10~~

LC-14726  
VI-0068

36

163d MI Bn

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

19 March 1963

u  
(S) On 6 March 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

The recent visit made by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union has signaled a period of improving relations between the two countries. This rapprochement has also produced various repercussions not only in Yugoslavia but also in the area of Trieste, Italy because of its proximity to the politics of Eastern Europe. Many Yugoslav citizens, especially small farmers, workers, and merchants fear that this inclination to the Russian orbit may preclude the return to power of the Soviet aligned elements in Yugoslav politics. In addition, the return of a pro-Russian force, which is still internally latent, will undoubtedly signify the implementation of a policy of enforced rigidity within the country. In fact, the fear is very strong among Yugoslavs that there will be a repetition of the bitter experiences of the period 1945 to 1948 when Yugoslavia's public life was practically dominated by Soviet military personnel and technicians. These Yugoslav citizens do not understand why their leaders deem it necessary to resume friendly relations with Russia but hope that their country will retain its autonomy and neutrality.

With respect to present Yugoslav-Albanian difficulties, it was reported that the Yugoslavs have recently created a restricted military zone along the Albanian border. It is believed that Soviet missiles will be installed in the area. However, to date, there have been several inspections of the site by Soviet military commissions but relatively no construction work.

All these matters have increased the preoccupation of the Yugoslav population with regards to a possible military action against Albania, and the dangers inherent in a Yugoslav alignment with the Soviet Union. The public authorities of the People's Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, in confront of this public preoccupation, have initiated numerous meetings of various Communist leagues and Socialist Unions of the Working People in an attempt to justify the action of the government and to allay the people's fear. In pursuit of these objectives, numerous and well qualified orators have been employed by the government to proselyte its program. In effect, the government has stated that it has always supported peace movements, whether sponsored by the East or West, and will never enter into any military alliances nor will it return to its former status as a Cominform member.

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

*John W. Schaffertall*

Date

*21 March 1963*

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

VI-0072

DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

DOD DIR. 5200.10

163d MI Bn

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ON 15 APR 1999

Y CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

UTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

19 March 1963

In reality, according to the current talk in Yugoslavia, the real motive for Tito's trip to the Soviet Union was to check the progressive political-economic deterioration of the Yugoslav economy. This reason, in addition to the weakening rapport Yugoslavia has experienced with the United States and other Western powers, has forced Tito to turn to the Soviet Union for assistance. Yugoslavia has found itself isolated, experiencing economic crisis, and with a weakened internal prestige. However, by reverting to the Soviet Union for material assistance, Yugoslavia may eventually have to repay for this aid with its independence.

Classified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

*John Schaffert*

Date

*21 March 1963*

LC-14726

VI-0072

DOWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

DOD DIR 5200.10

163d MI Bn

38

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

UPGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

N 15 APR 1999

Y CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

JTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

file

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

18 March 1963

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(S) On 6 March 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

With the begining of the new year, a new administrative order was instituted in six republics in Yugoslavia which modified the territorial division of these regions. The Republic of Slovenia was subdivided into four provinces with Ljubana, Celje, Maribor, and Capodistria as their capitals. The Province of Capodistria has a surface area of 4,337 square kilometers and a population of 211,657 inhabitants. This territory includes almost all the land of Venezia-Giulia ceded to Yugoslavia by the Italians. The area is bordered by the Dragogna River, the Republic of Croatia, and Postumia-Tolmino.

There has been some discontent voiced recently among the residents in the new Province of Capodistria because of the distance they now have to travel in order to accomplish routine administrative matters. Prior to the change, the inhabitants were able to remain in Nuova Gorica to handle these matters.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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Authority

Ray Kammale, Maj, AIS

Date

19 March 1963

LC-14726

VI-0069

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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Card file

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

13 March 1963

On 6 March 1963, Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

Recently, rumors have been heard concerning the possibility of Marshal Tito's retirement from his official positions as Head of Government and Secretary General of the Yugoslav Communist Party (YCP). According to these reports, the responsibilities of office are becoming too burdensome for Tito and he plans to retire sometime in May 1963. Tito will probably retain his position as President of the Federated Republics of Yugoslavia while [ ] will become President of the Council and Head of Government and [ ] would assume the direction of the YCP. This possible reorganization may also be attributed to the recent constitutional changes emphasizing administrative reforms. Although the new constitutional measures admit to the possibility of a relative policy of "liberalization", the recent failures of certain economic and social structures precludes that this will mean more liberty for the people. In expectation of this change, it is anticipated that the assumption of power by [ ] and [ ] will result in a dualistic structure between the party and the government which will undoubtedly result in antagonism. Accordingly, it is assumed that the future of Yugoslav politics will be marked by this contrast.

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Authority

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Date

13 Mar 63

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VI-0063

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3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

3, 163d MI Bn

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JTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



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file

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

13 March 1963

On 6 March 1963, Source 834, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

Opposition to the present Yugoslav regime may be characterized as internal, external, spontaneous, or organized. Of the four, spontaneous opposition may be effectively disregarded since it exists only in certain levels of the population and usually derives adherents because of economic difficulties. On the other hand, there are presently in existence in Yugoslavia organized cores of resistance which have definite geographical delineations and a precise political philosophy such as the "Zdruzanje" in Slovenia; the "Ustascia" in Croatia; and the "Bela-Garda" in Serbia. These organizations have received their incentive and inspiration from the various extremist movement that existed during the last war. They do not, however, appear to have any semblance of achieving popular support primarily because they have been removed from the historical-social situation of Yugoslavia for almost 20 years. For this reason, they may be regarded as practically inoperative. External cores of opposition to Marshal Tito exist also and are active in the United States and in West Germany. These movements support the necessity of a social evolution in Yugoslavia to combat communism and its effect on the population. This type of opposition receives justification for existence because of religious motives, rejecting the status of a church subordinate to the Yugoslav State, or because they wish to reinstitute a monarchy as the traditional symbol of the nation.

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Authority

Par 10.2, USAR EURICP, INX 62

Date

13 May 63

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

11 March 1963

Yugoslav border guards have recently been observed wearing new uniforms, overcoats, and boots.

In Plesso, a Yugoslav Alpine Battalion is presently quartered in the former Italian military barracks of the Aquila Alpine Battalion.

In Faena, the Faena Foodstuff Industry revealed a deficit of 50 million dinari for which the director of the company was charged with economic sabotage. In the same city, approximately 100 employees of the Kombinat Istria Company were denounced for economic sabotage because of a 150 million dinari deficit sustained by the company.

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Date

*JWSchoppert*

*13 March 63*

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

7, 1634 MI Bn

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

30 January 1963

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

(C) On 24 January 1963, Source 835, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

Yugoslavia is presently undergoing a serious economic crisis that is manifesting itself in various industries and government agencies. Toward the end of December 1962, Yugoslavian youths who had been called to active military duty were discharged after completing only two months of military training. Although the exact reason for this unprecedented action is unknown, it is assumed that this reflects another aspect of the grave economic crisis existing in Yugoslavia.

Upon return from his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Marshal Tito held meetings in the principle cities of Yugoslavia with high ranking officers of the Kontra Obvestanje Sluzba (Counter Espionage Service) (KOS) in order to discuss the institution of a "New System." No further information regarding this system was known.

The administrative districts of Murska Sobota, Krani, Trbovje, Nonvomesto, Ptuj, Kocevje, and Nova Gorica were disbanded for economic motives. The administrative responsibility for these districts was transferred to Lubiana, Maribor, Celje, and Capodistria. The administration for Nova Gorica was transferred to Capodistria. This change has created a morale problem in Nova Gorica because of the distance necessary to travel in order to execute an administrative function pertaining to the district. As a further result of this action, 40 administrative employees lost their jobs.

In Fiume, the Yugoslavian government is constructing an electric oven with the capacity to produce 25 tons of bread daily in loaves of 500 grams each. It is assumed that this action indicates the possible presence or future assignment of a large troop concentration in the Fiume area.

A transport of approximately 150 meters for the possible transport of livestock and a dredge are presently under construction in the naval shipbuilding yards of Pirano.

In Pola, the Chamber for Economy decided to consolidate under one office the administrative functions of two large cement factories located in Umago and Valmassingi.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Authority

Date

*James M. Griffin, SA*  
*30 JAN 63*

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

18 May 1962

163-005007-61

On 16 May 1962 Source 833, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

A significant portion of the national revenues of Yugoslavia are presently expended for the maintenance of a police apparatus larger than those of France, Austria and Switzerland together. According to the 1962 edition of the annual statistical report of the Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Slovenia, one of the administrative subdivisions of the country, has 1,504,427 inhabitants. According to the confidential budget prepared by the Executive Committee of the Slovenian Parliament in January 1962, the allocation for the Ministry of Police (State Secretariat for Internal Affairs) for 1962 is to be 3,363,700,000 dinars, or a per capita expenditure of 2,235 dinars.

(B-2)

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3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

27 June 1961

FILE COPY

The following is a literal translation of an undated report submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 June 1961:

On 23 March 1961, the 10th anniversary of continued successful relations between the workers' union and the "Delamaris" canning company of the Istrian peninsula was celebrated. Awards were presented to those workers who have been working with the company for over 25 years.

There followed a meeting of the Workers' Council with the participation of leading members of the workers' unions at the company and over 200 guests, among whom (L) vice president of the District People's Committee. The principal speech was made by (L) president of the Workers' Council.

The "Delamaris" company, which in 1952 had a production of canned fish equal to 1,252 tons, in 1961 reached a total output of 8,303 tons. Individual income similarly increased this year to four times that of 1952. For this great increase in production these past years, almost 310 million US dollars have been invested in the company, both for modernization methods and for increased pay to workers.

(B-F-6)

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R 0471

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

27 June 1961

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The following is a literal translation of an undated report submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 June 1961:

The Communist Party members from the commune of Albona, Yugoslavia, together at a meeting with Communist members from the ex-communes of Podpican and Dignano, elected the new Communal Committee. This committee will guide the political activity of the 123 party organizations and the 2,600 Communists members.

Presiding at this special meeting were \_\_\_\_\_ member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist League, and \_\_\_\_\_ member of the District Committee Secretariat. The speech discussing the Communists' new activities was given by \_\_\_\_\_ secretary of the Communal Committee of the Communist League.

(B-F-6)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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27 June 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

FILE COPY

The following is a literal translation of an undated report submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 June 1961:

A special conference of the Communist League was recently held in the commune of Pisino, Yugoslavia, with the participation of \_\_\_\_\_ bar of the Executive Council of the Croatian Communist League, and \_\_\_\_\_ secretary of the District Committee of the Pula Communist League.

The principal speech at this meeting was given by \_\_\_\_\_ secretary of the organization.

(B-F-6)

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R 0473

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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27 June 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

The following is a literal translation of an undated report submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 June 1961:

The 5th annual conference of the District Labor Unions Committee was recently held in the assembly hall of the "Transjug" company, Rijeka, Yugoslavia. Present at this conference was, among others, [redacted] vice president of the Yugoslav labor unions committee.

Discussed at the meeting were the problems facing the various labor union fields in commerce, national and abroad, and in the tourist and hotel industries. After a series of debates, the new district committee representative for the commerce, hotel, and tourist unions was elected and a new program of activity was agreed upon for the unions.

(B-F-6)

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

48

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FILE COPY  
USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE COPY

27 June 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

The following is a literal translation of a report, undated, submitted by Source SBTAF 702 on 26 June 1961:

The Croatian People's Youth Organization Central Committee recently opened its conference in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. At the "plenary conference" were [redacted] member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist League; [redacted] president of the Central Committee of the People's Youth Organization; [redacted] member of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist League; and many others.

The plenary conference will examine certain problems relative to activity of youths, such as cultural and educational activity in labor and the participation of youth in professional instruction. The conference will also examine and discuss the work plan and program of the youth organizations for the present year.

(B-7-6)

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

9 June 1961

LC-14726

The following is a literal translation of an undated report which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 9 June 1961:

A delegation from the Central Council of Yugoslav Labor Unions arrived recently in Vienna, Austria. The delegation was led by L. Upon arrival in Vienna, the delegation was met by Austrian labor officials and the Yugoslav Ambassador to Austria, Sarajcic, Ivo.

The delegation will stay in Austria for a week, visiting factories and workers' institutions and meeting with labor leaders of Austria. (B-P-6)

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DOD DIR 5200.10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

29 May 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

The following is a literal translation of a report submitted by Source  
SETAF 702 on 26 May 1961:

A delegation from the Central Council of Soviet labor unions recently arrived from Russia in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The five members of the delegation, headed by the secretary, [redacted] will spend two weeks in Yugoslavia as guests of the Central Council of Yugoslav labor unions.

At the airport at Zemun, the Soviet delegation was received by the secretary of the Yugoslav Central Council, [redacted] and by representatives of the Soviet Embassy at Belgrade. The members of the Soviet delegation will visit various factories and farm cooperatives in Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia. (B-F-6)

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)

26 May 1961

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The following is a literal translation of a report dated 24 May 1961, which was submitted by Source SREAF 702 on 26 May 1961:

Representatives from 30 companies took part in a recent meeting of the District Council of Labor Unions of Capodistria, Yugoslavia. Also present were the presidents and secretaries of the communal committees and other public officials. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss economic policies for the area.

[REDACTED], a member of the Council of Labor Unions of the Republic of Slovenia took part in the meeting. [REDACTED] pointed out that the new economic policies will further the development of Capodistria and prove the value of the Socialist regime. (B-F-6)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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[REDACTED], 163d MI Bn

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26 May 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

The following is a literal translation of a report dated 24 May 1961, which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 May 1961:

An agreement for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic was signed in Cairo on 22 March 1961, at the end of a meeting of a committee of representatives from both countries. The committee was formed following a decision made by Tito and Nasser during their meeting of June 1960.

The agreement defined the duties of the committee and called for at least one meeting per year. The committee will work for cooperation between the two countries to increase the economic, technical and industrial capacities of the signing countries and improvement of trade between them.

Present at the signing of the agreement were L. L. L. who is Yugoslav Ambassador to the United Arab Republic; L. L. L. UAR Minister of Industry and L. L. L. UAR Economic Minister for the Southern Region. (E-F-6)

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26 May 1961

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

The following is a literal translation of a report dated 24 May 1961, which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 26 May 1961:

The "Five-year" plan for the Commune of Zamet (Rijeka), Yugoslavia, has been studied and approved by communal officials. During the meeting to consider the plan, there were speeches by the directors of the Torpedo Motor Factory, the oil refinery, the Cistoca Company and other communal leaders.

      , President of the Artisan organization, urged cooperation between the large companies of the area, stating that the economic future of the commune depends on such cooperation. Others urged that the oil refinery and the Torpedo Motor Factory be almost completely replaced during the coming five years.        stated, during the meeting, that large investments will be needed to ensure economic progress. Those present at the meeting were of the opinion that the new plan will be from 80% to 90% successful. (B-P-6)

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YUGOSLAVIA, GENERAL INFORMATION

(U)

1 May 1961 fab

On 28 April 1961, Source SETAF 702, who has furnished reliable information in the past, submitted the following which is an edited translation of the original Italian language version:

The Confederal Chamber of Labor (Camera Confederale del Lavoro) (CCdL) of Turin, in response to an invitation from the Ljubljana District Council of the Yugoslav Labor Union Association, will send their delegation to the May Day and 20th Anniversary of the Uprising of the Yugoslav People festivities.

The delegation, composed of \_\_\_\_\_ FIOM Provincial Secretary; \_\_\_\_\_, member of the Internal Commission of the Olivetti Factory at Ivrea; and \_\_\_\_\_, member of the Internal Commission of "RIV" Company of Turin, will arrive at Ljubljana on 30 April 1961. In addition to participating in the festivities, they will discuss Yugoslav workers' problems and experiences with the Yugoslav labor union leaders.

(B-2)

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8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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13 June 1960 *file*

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

The following is a literal translation of a report dated 6 June 1960, which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 11 June 1960:

On 20 May 1960, in Pola, Yugoslavia, at the District People's Committee Meeting Hall, there was a constituents assembly of the Labor Unions Federation. In the federation there are agricultural, food industries and tobacco workers. The assembly was organized by a temporary committee named especially to prepare for the assembly. There were 60 delegates present. Among the guests were *R* a member of the Republican Committee of the unions, *R* vice-president of the district Cooperative Union, and *R* president of the CSD.

During the assembly, *R* reported that there are about 6,000 workers, excluding the seasonal workers, divided in 70 economic organizations and agencies. There are branches of the unions in all cooperatives except some new ones and as soon as possible conferences will be held to organize unions in the new cooperatives.

The main problem of the unions is to enroll workers who aren't members of the unions. Only 77.6% of the workers belong to the unions. Another problem facing the federation is the acceptance into the unions of workers who now belong to commercial and communal unions. (B-F-6)

On 22 June 1960, the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, were checked and revealed the following information:

327.57, Reference 8, dated 21 January 1949, lists a *R* member of the Regional Committee and Review Committee elected at the Congress at the Communist Party Congress of the Piuma Region. This individual may or may not be the *R* listed in the above Agent Report.

The files reveal no record of any of the other above mentioned individuals.

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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IC-14726

*R*, 163rd MI Bn

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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19 May 1960

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YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

The following is a literal translation of an undated report from a sub-source which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 19 May 1960:

During the V Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, held recently in Belgrade, the situation of the Italian minority in Yugoslavia was discussed. [redacted] a Sloven delegate from Capodistria, gave a report on the subject.

The Italian group, according to [redacted] is represented in all sectors of the government - local commissions, councils, courts and even in the National Assembly. Because most of the Italian teachers left when the borders were changed, the school problem has been difficult to solve, but the Yugoslav authorities have kept Italian schools going, according to [redacted]

It is well known, however, that from 1945 to 1959, the Italian schools were suppressed and the Yugoslav authorities tried to change them into Croat and Slovene schools. Then, in 1959, the policy was changed. The Italian minority is now supported to a degree in order to insure like treatment for the Yugoslav minority in Italian territory.

[redacted] also pointed out that the Italians are allowed to speak Italian, even in public offices. Members of the People's Committee in Capodistria have to know Italian. [redacted] also called attention to the importance of traffic between Italy and Yugoslavia.

At the same congress, a Catholic priest, [redacted] gave a speech. The priest reported that there is no opposition to religious institutions in Yugoslavia and that the government didn't violate any Catholic laws. He also said that the Catholic priests who engaged in "Fifth Column" activity were justly punished.

Catholic circles in Yugoslavia, however, believe that [redacted] wants the Yugoslav Catholic Church to break off from the Vatican. He would then become head of the church in Yugoslavia, putting it at the disposition of the Communists.

Another interesting development of the congress was the tendency of the various republics to show signs of autonomy. This tendency sprang up after the show of independence from Soviet Communists by the Yugoslavs at the party congress held at the first of 1960. The main autonomous aim is control of local economy. The Slovene Republic has passed laws prohibiting workers from other republics from coming into the republic. Workers from other republics, especially from Croatia, aren't allowed to enter Capodistria and workers already there can't become residents. (B-F-6)

§ USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

19 May 1960

On 6 June 1960, the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, were checked and revealed the following information:

The files reveal no additional pertinent information concerning [redacted] who is most recently mentioned in IC-14562 dated 11 August 1958.

The files reveal no record of any of the other above mentioned individuals.

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for [redacted]

163d MI Bn

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3 May 1960

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

FILE  
CHECK

The following is a literal translation of an undated report from a sub-source which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 27 April 1960:

The Yugoslav political police recently arrested at Buie, Yugoslavia, a man named (L) is accused of aiding Yugoslav citizens to flee the country and of being a member of the Crvine Sviesde (Red Primroses).<sup>NR</sup> The Crvine Sviesde is an organization of Yugoslav expatriates who oppose the Tito regime. Membership fees amount to 30,000 dinars. (L) was arrested while helping some people, who turned out to be UDBA agents, cross the border. (B-F-6)

On 17 May 1960, a check of the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, revealed no record of any of the above mentioned individuals or organizations.

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

1, 163rd MI Bn

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USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 13 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

28 April 1960

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

*File*  
*Sweet*  
*cancel*  
*file*

The following is a literal translation of a report from a sub-source that was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 27 April 1960:

On 25 April 1960, a Yugoslav boat, "Lovcen", on its way from Singapore to Yugoslavia, docked in Trieste. On board were the following Indonesian students who, sponsored by the Indonesian Communist Party, were on their way to Zagabria to study in various colleges of the University of Zagabria:

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued on 29 December 1959, in Djakarta;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued on 28 December 1959, in Semarang;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued on 21 December 1959, in Djakarta;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 29 December 1959, in Bandung;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued on 21 December 1959, in Djakarta;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 14 January 1960, in Bandung;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 9 December 1959, in Djakarta;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 31 December 1959, in Djakarta;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 23 December 1959, in Semarang;

*NR* \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_, passport # \_\_\_\_\_ issued 15 December 1959, in Djakarta. (B-F-6)

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)  
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SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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163rd MI Bn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION)

28 April 1960

On 17 May 1960, a check of the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASMAF, APO 168, New York, New York, revealed the following information:

The files reveal no record of any of the above mentioned individuals.

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for \_\_\_\_\_, 163d MI Bn

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

26 April 1960

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

The following is a literal translation of an undated report from a sub-source which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 23 April 1960:

Some Yugoslav Catholic priests, accused of contraband activities between Yugoslavia and Italy, are on trial in the District Court of Skopje, Yugoslavia. They are, the prelate of Sarajevo, [redacted] priest from Zagabria, [redacted], and the Bishop of Skopje, [redacted]. Also involved in the 37 million dinars affair is a woman, [redacted]. The contraband activities, according to the accusation, were carried on from 1956 to 1959.

Accomplices, according to the accusation, are an emigrant to Italy, [redacted] who is considered a war criminal in Yugoslavia; an emigrant to Trieste, [redacted], and a German merchant, [redacted] who lives in Munich. [redacted] was accused of furnishing the others with foreign currency with which they bought merchandise abroad. Then, through a vast contraband system, the goods were sold in Yugoslavia. [redacted] is accused of meeting [redacted] and [redacted] in 1958 in Rome and Salzburg to make plans for taking the goods to Yugoslavia and selling them.

[redacted] is supposed to have made 17,508,00 dinars from this activity, of which he paid Bishop [redacted] 1,000,000 dinars. [redacted] is also accused of making 14,000,000 dinars on his own during the period. The Bishop, who is out on a provisional release, stated, during the pre-trial hearing, that [redacted] was back of the contraband activity and that he, the Bishop, knew nothing about it. (B-P-6)

On 17 May 1960, the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, were checked and revealed the following information:

The files revealed no information concerning any of the above mentioned individuals. The card files list [redacted], as manager of the Italia night club at [redacted].

The card files list a [redacted] architect, a resident of [redacted].

The files reveal no record of any of the other above mentioned individuals.

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[redacted], 163rd MI Bn

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

**AGENT REPORT**

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

**YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)**

2. DATE SUBMITTED

**20 January 1960**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following is a literal translation of a report dated 10 January 1960, which was submitted by Source SP 102 on 18 January 1960:

From news circulating in the Fiume zone about what happened in the Fiume District Committee concerning [redacted] it seems that everything was planned ahead of time because the ones who were against him were his most staunch supporters. [redacted] was removed from his position as president after being accused of fascism concerning the Italian minority. Appointed to the post was a certain [redacted] who until February 1959, was director of the Political Police (UDBA) of Pola. After that he was transferred to Fiume with another job under the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Croatia.

A secondary school for the Yugoslavian Communist Party was inaugurated at Rovigno d'Istria, Yugoslavia. There are two sections, one in the Croatian language and one in Italian. There are 45 enrolled, a third of whom are of Italian nationality.

A center for the Marxist group has been established at Titograd. It will provide for the political education of the leaders of the Communist League and other organizations as well as the political-ideological improvement of economic, agricultural and industrial sectors of the region. (B-F-6)

On 11 February 1960, the files of the 163d MI Bn were checked and revealed the following:

The files revealed no additional pertinent information on [redacted]

The files revealed no record of [redacted]

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

65 8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) IC- 14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

**163rd MI Battalion**

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 1 APR 52 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341 WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
(GENERAL INFORMATION)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

22 January 1960

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

FILE

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information, reported by a sub-source, was submitted by Source SP 102 on 22 January 1960:

At the Institute of Atomic Physics, located in Vinca, Yugoslavia, approximately 12 kilometers from Belgrade, the first nuclear reactor, developed with the collaboration of the Russians, began operations on 28 December 1959. At the inaugural ceremony, in addition to Marshal Tito, there were present leading officials of the Yugoslav government and a delegation from the Soviet Union.

As is fairly well-known, there is an existing agreement between the Yugoslavs and the Russians for the conduct of nuclear research and for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. During the ceremonies, Marshal Tito openly referred to the collaboration with the Russians, and the Vice-President of the Yugoslav Council, [redacted] who is also the President of the State Atomic Energy Commission, emphasized the close collaboration with the Russian scientists. He revealed, moreover, that more than 600 students are carrying on their work at the three principal Yugoslav nuclear research centers, in conjunction with two technological institutes engaged in discovering the necessary mineral resources in the national territory. [redacted] announced that, recently, new and important deposits of uranium had been discovered in Serbia. One of these, soon to be worked, is situated in the Stars-Planina mountains.

The Secretary of the State Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. [redacted] fmu; and the Director of the Vinca Institute, [redacted], announced the construction of a thermo-nuclear center in Yugoslavia before the end of the year (1960).

In the course of 1959, [redacted] referred to the Federal Parliament proposed legislation for the protection from atomic radiation, revealing that plans for the development of nuclear energy have already been completed, especially in the industrial, agricultural, electrical, and hygienic fields. The law, approved by Parliament, also provides for organized defense from radiation in case of military aggression. In this aspect, he is hopeful for international collaboration. In that regard, a delegation of Yugoslav experts, headed by [redacted] f, a member of the Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy, went to Warsaw, Poland, in 1959 to establish contacts with their Polish counterparts for the exploitation of nuclear energy. (B-P-6)

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT  
163rd MI Battalion

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

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AGL (I) 7-57-50M-59268



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CARDED

14 December 1959

ITALO-YUGOSLAV POLITICAL RELATIONS

(U)

FILE

On 8 December 1959 Source 2000 submitted the following information:

The improvement of relations between Italy and Yugoslavia has been the object of conversations between the two countries in progress for the past year. The task of reapproachment to Yugoslavia was forced upon the Foreign Ministry by the President of the Republic [ ] as a condition imposed by [ ] for his acceptance of [ ] as Foreign Minister in the Segni Government. [ ] is not enthusiastic over this task and has tried all means to postpone if not actually block such overtures to Yugoslavia. He is not convinced of the sincerity of Yugoslav President Tito and fears that Tito may be still tied to Moscow's cart.

It is symptomatic that all the dealings and discussions for the projected reconciliation originated from Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry [ ] - a person very near to [ ] and his wife. In his zeal for normalizing relations with Yugoslavia, [ ] has made concessions unfavorable to Italy and conducive to loss of prestige. No motives of international importance or relating to the relaxation of world tension are involved in this play by [ ] instead, behind the negotiations is the chief of the National Corporation of Hydrocarbons (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) (ENI) [ ] who hopes to gain mineral exploration concessions and other commercial concessions from Yugoslavia in order to increase his financial manipulations which, according to common knowledge, are of personal interest to President [ ] himself and several of his relatives and friends. From this reapproachment Italy so far has gained very little: some concessions over the Italian minorities still living in "B" Zone (inland of Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia), and the discontinuing of the publication of the "Corriere della Sera" which since 12 June 1945 had been supporting Tito's interests in Trieste. Against this, Tito has gained more or less a free hand in all the industries, business concerns and banks in Trieste, the majority of which are controlled by front men who serve the interest of the Yugoslav government.

The Italian Communist Party (Partito Comunista Italiano) (PCI) is knowledgeable of a great part and is documenting these behind-the-scenes activities for future extortion ammunition against [ ] and his Government. It is a fact that officially, at least, the PCI is still at odds with the Yugoslav Communist Party and that recent attempts for a reconciliation met with unfavorable results.

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430th MI Detachment

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

30 November 1959

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
(GENERAL INFORMATION)

ARDED  
FILE

The following is a literal translation of an undated report from Source SP 102 submitted on 25 November 1959:

An example of the concern of Yugoslav political authorities concerning the population of the region of Serbia in Yugoslavia, notably hostile to the Communist government, can be cited for a visit made by Marshal Tito to Zrenjanin, Yugoslavia in November 1958.

Particular security measures were taken in the city of Zrenjanin and the Administration of State Security (Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti) (UDB), about a month before, sent two agents (a man and a woman) to the Trieste Refugee Camp, under the disguise of refugees, to ascertain if any Yugoslav nationals of that region - individually or through Yugoslav anti-Communist organizations - were preparing a plan to make an attempt on Tito's life or to agitate public order on that occasion.

The two false refugees, having accomplished their mission, asked for voluntary repatriation a few days before the established date for their deadline stay. Already suspect from their first interrogation, the motives were easily ascertained why they came to the Trieste Camp. On the other hand, it was already known then that the Yugoslav security services always take these precautions when Tito's movements are pre-announced.

The closeness of the Trieste Refugee Camp to the border and the facility of crossing it clandestinely always keeps these services of the UDB on guard since they fear anti-Communist elements can organize attempts or demonstrations hostile to Yugoslavia right from the Camp.

Marshal Tito was received, upon his arrival at Zrenjanin, by the president of the People's Assembly of the zone of \_\_\_\_\_ by the president of the Executive Council of the Region, \_\_\_\_\_ and by the vice-president of the Executive Council, \_\_\_\_\_ (B-F-6)

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CARDER  
25 November 1959

YUGOSLAVIA  
MILITARY POLICY (U)

The following information, which was reported by Source 1200 on 18 November 1959, is a free translation of a situation report prepared by an Italian National Agency, covering the Military Policy of Yugoslavia as of 10 October 1959:

INDOCTRINATION

In October 1958, in a speech to the cadets of the Military Academy, Tito expressed the concept that due to Yugoslavia's inability to wage atomic war, the Armed Forces would be able to succeed only in a defensive war conducted with conventional arms, both people and army keeping faith in their ability to resist.

From this it is evident that the Commander in Chief believes partisan war to be the sole workable defense. The units of the army would have the task of developing a delaying action to create the conditions necessary for partisan warfare.

The war would be waged with the cooperation of the people, who would be organized into saboteur nuclei. These would demoralize the enemy with surprise attacks by small groups that would disengage themselves without ever accepting open battle.

For such warfare, the population would have to be prepared ideologically. To this end the cadets receive stern political instruction.

In connection with this defense plan, based on the country's inability to build or equip itself with nuclear weapons, General [redacted] <sup>NR</sup> <sub>may</sub>, technical and organizational expert has declared that this year particular care has been taken to establish cadres and to train the troops in the methods of partisan warfare in the atomic era.

REFORMS IN MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Along with the preceding, General [redacted] <sup>5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)</sup> announced an important innovation concerning the transfer of certain powers from the Ministry of Defense to local bodies entrusted with military affairs. This innovation affects the draft and reserve call-ups, formerly the responsibility of the (Military) Districts.

PREMILITARY TRAINING

It seems from reports out of Slovenia that the program of pre-military training is in crisis. The youth often desert training exercises, shun political elections and every attempt to organize them for this training. The summer training camp near Karibor was sparsely attended. It appears that monitors have been

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.4-2

25 November 1959

YUGOSLAVIA  
MILITARY POLICY (U)

named who, within the individual People's Committees, are to keep tabs on participants at rallies and to denounce unauthorized absentees to the Attorney General's office, which would impose heavy fines and even arrest.

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16 October 1959

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

430TH  
FILE

The following information was reported by an uncarded Subsource on 9 October 1959 and submitted by Source SP 102 on 14 October 1959:

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [redacted] announced that: "Relations with nearby Austria are not too good." [redacted] revealed that his government had sent a diplomatic note to Vienna protesting [redacted] incidents." As a matter of fact, the Yugoslav ambassador to Vienna, [redacted] lamented to Austrian Minister [redacted] that the fundamental rights of diplomatic and consular officials had been violated. According to a "Norda" article, Austrian police at Graz had systematically controlled Yugoslav consular officials' mail and telephone calls and even forced them to undergo stringent questionings in an attempt to establish that the Yugoslavs were operating an anti-Austrian intelligence net at Graz and vicinity.

From elements cited by [redacted] and from the accounts published by "Norda," the following facts can be assembled: In mid-July 1959 the Austrian police at Graz arrested one of their own members, a certain [redacted] under the accusation that he had passed copies of official police reports, especially as concerned the influx of Yugoslav refugees into Austria, to members of the Yugoslav Consulate at Graz. For his part in the operation [redacted] received a total of 68,000 Schillings. Subsequent to the arrest of [redacted] a Graz students' organization sponsored the distribution of large wall posters which called for the expulsions of all Yugoslav diplomats and consular officials. The posters provoked a minor demonstration in front of the Graz office of the Yugoslav Consulate which, according to the Yugoslavs, was tolerated and approved by the Austrian authorities.

A total of 212 Yugoslavs crossed their native border to seek refuge in Austrian Carinthia during the month of August 1959. During the same month of 1958 the total had been 203.

The Communal Junta of Novo Mesto was recently purged to eliminate those elements considered "corrupt and unfaithful to the regime." The measure was forced by a delegation of local workers who had gone to Belgrade to protest against the communal authorities and request immediate substitution of same. New elections were ordered for the near future and candidates are all to be ex-partisans of Novo Mesto.

To make space available for new State constructions, many of the old churches at Kostajnica have been demolished.

Armed bands of ex-Chetniks are still operating in the mountains of Uzla (Bosnia) and Bjelasica (Montenegro). They make regular raids; burning and destroying government property. Their arms come from contraband purchases or are taken from Yugoslav soldiers that they kill. (P-E-6) IC 14726

430th Detachment

16 October 1959

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

On 27 October 1959, the files of the 430th MI Detachment, USASENTAF, APO 168, New York, New York, were checked and revealed the following information concerning the individuals listed below:

The files contained the name of [redacted] listed in XIR 0317, dated 28 April 1959, who may or may not be the same person mentioned in the Agent report as [redacted] as being head of the Economic Representation for Yugoslavia, Trieste.

The files contained no information concerning [redacted] or [redacted].

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File

5 October 1959

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information, dated 29 September, was reported by a Subsource and submitted by Source SP 102 on 5 October 1959:

An anti-government clandestine organization, called the "Metnika Organizacija" is reportedly active in the town of Dubica, Bosnia. Leader of the organization is a certain [redacted] a lawyer by profession and an ex-Chetnik officer. The group, purportedly close to London-exile King Peter, distribute propaganda leaflets and print anti-Tito slogans on w walls. On 27 August 1959 the Dubica authorities scheduled a public meeting at Crvena Biesda Square on the subject: "What is Communism?" During the meeting numerous leaflets were distributed with the printing: "Yugoslavs, do not be fooled by the usual promises. Unite in the struggle against Communism." The police made several arrests.

On 30 August 1959 the Yugoslav Students Union delegation returned to Belgrade after having visited Tunisia. The Yugoslavs, along with representations from many other countries, had assisted in the reconstruction of the Tunisian village of Bekja el Jusaf which had been destroyed by a French air incursion.

A Yugoslav People's Youth delegation which had spent ten days in Russia as guests of the Central Committee of the Komsomol departed Moscow on 2 September 1959 to return to Belgrade.

Opposition to the Belgrade regime is so strong along the Yugoslav-Albanian border that it is said that at least one man out of each family residing at Lakovica, just 12 kilometers from the border, is in prison serving a sentence for political crime(s).

Near Sinj, in Croatia, the anti-government elements have banded into clandestine groups and are hiding in the vast forests. Others, so far able to preserve their hatred for Tito and Communism, assist the clandestine bands in destroying telephone lines, and similar terrorist acts, and distributing propaganda material.

A student's demonstration at Belgrade was timed for the same moment as the Zagreb student's protest strike in May 1959. Eight thousand students gathered on and near the Zemun Bridge across the Sava River with intentions to march in orderly columns to Terazije Square, join up with students from other educational institutes and in mass formation reach the parliament building. But the police, informed of the scheme, deployed a strong blocking detachment which halted all movements. Subsequently four of the 10 organizers were arrested and identified as the following students:

- Engineer Student

- Philosophy - p - 6)

- Philosophy Student

- Inu - Agricultural C-14726

430th MI Detachment

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION

5 October 1959

On 12 October 1959 the files of the 430th MI Detachment, USASMAF, APO 168, U S Forces were checked and revealed no additional information regarding above subject matter or listed individuals.

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430th Detachment

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CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

14 September 1959

YUGOSLAVIA

(GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

The following political notes were reported by a Subsource on 7 September 1959 and submitted by Source SP 102 on 13 September 1959:

Eleven people were recently arrested at Tovarnik because of their membership in the Great democratic party: "Hrvatski Narodni Počet" which has avowed intentions of establishing an independent Great republic free of Yugoslavia. Specific charges against the group was that they had planned to disarm the Tovarnik police.

A new police installation is under construction on the outskirts of Zagreb, at a point two kilometers from the city center on the left-hand side of the road which goes from Zagreb to Varazdin. The complex consists of two "U" shaped buildings slightly separated from each other. One building is 3 story tall, the other 4. Each side of the "U" measures approximately 200 meters long and 25 meters wide. Adjacent to the main buildings are garages, a soccer field, a swimming pool and other sport facilities. The entire area is surrounded by trees and shrubbery giving the appearance of a large park. The project was begun two years ago and completion is expected for October or November 1959. Most of the work was done by prisoners from a local jail. The installation is to serve as a police school which will be able to house 700 students at a time. Modern instructional aids have already been moved into the new school building. One of the two structures will serve as the school proper while the other will be used for dormitories and messing.

Hungarian political prisoners held at the Gaijek jail, located at Zagrebacka Ulica # 2, are employed at the Gaijek soap factory. The Warden of the Gaijek jail is [redacted]. Other prison police agents are: [redacted] fnu; [redacted] fnu; [redacted] fnu. (B - F - 6)

On 16 September 1959 the files of the 450th MI Detachment, USSEMAF, AFO 168, U S Forces were checked and did not reveal any additional information regarding above named individuals of the subject matter. Other individuals listed in the last paragraph were not identifiable from data available.

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450th MI Detachment

1 September 1959

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION

The following economic notes, dated 28 August 1959, were reported by Source SF 102 on 31 August 1959:

The "Jugo-Petrol" firm has discovered an important oil deposit in the zone between Mostar and Nevesinje. Exploitation is to begin immediately and the raw petroleum is to be processed at the Lisk refinery.

On 18 August 1959 a Czech economic delegation, headed by [redacted], participated at a relay conference with a Yugoslav economic group headed by [redacted]. Official comments on the outcome of the conference speak of [redacted] satisfactory results. The Czechs will furnish Yugoslavia with machinery and other industrial-agricultural implements in exchange for raw tobacco, livestock and other farm produce.

The Yugoslav government has ordered sweeping changes aimed at increasing air travel within its national limits. The Dubrovnik airport is to be converted for civilian traffic; those of Mostar and Sarajevo are to be modernized and re-modeled since up to now they were used exclusively for military units. The [redacted] military airstrip is being enlarged so that in the future it can accommodate passenger airliners.

A new radio transmitter is being constructed on Mount Uro, near Dubrovnik. A television relay station has been projected for construction at the same location.

On request from the Republic of Croatia's Agricultural Department, the central government has approved a credit of 630 million dinars for the land reform program planned in the Istrian peninsula.

The [redacted] Glass Works has inaugurated a new blast furnace which will produce high-heat resistant glass.

The 174-kilometer long stretch of road from Novi to Zadar was recently opened to traffic. This is but one portion of the "Adriatic Highway" now under construction.

Zeleznik, located circa 15 kilometers South-West of Belgrade, is the site of the "Ivo Lola Ribar" factory which makes steam rollers, air compressors, stone crushers and similar machinery. The factory employs almost 3,000 workers and is managed by [redacted] *NR*

A new rubber factory has been built at Pirot, a town located 25 kilometers South-East of Bela Palanka. Production is scheduled for September 1959 and is expected to reach 150,000 tires annually.

(E - F - 6)

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105th AF Detachment

CONFIDENTIAL

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION (U)

31 August 1959

The following information, dated 21 August 1959, was reported by Source SP 102 on 31 August 1959:

The workers of the "Tribenik" Cotton Mill at Fancevo recently demonstrated against the low wages and extremely poor working conditions. Instead of gaining some advantages from the protest, the outcome was a worsening of relations between the management and the employees.

On 4 August 1959 Yugoslav border policemen killed two Yugoslav youths who, attempting to flee into Italy, failed to heed the agent's warnings to halt.

A group of Yugoslav citizens who fled into Bulgaria in 1948 and later returned to Yugoslavia was recently tried at Belgrade. They were all accused of espionage in favor of Bulgaria, and their leader, a certain [redacted], admitted that he attended an intelligence school at the Bulgarian espionage center of Villa Vintoc.

Several unrelated sources have reported that a clandestine anti-Communist organization is operating in the mountainous zone between Serbia and Bosnia and in the vast forests of Dalmatia. In several clashes with the police and uniformed services, these groups have suffered severe losses. The rebel bands comprise individuals of different political tendencies and ethnic nationalities (Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, etc.). Although most are of monarchist sentiments, all are anti-Tito and are fighting for the destruction of the present Communist regime. On 18 July 1959, one of the rebels, [redacted], was ambushed by the police as he visited his family in the village of [redacted]. He was shot along the Bosnia-Dalmatia border some 40 kilometers from [redacted]. He tried to escape but was killed by a burst from an automatic pistol. [redacted], who had been serving with a rebel band for more than two years, lost a brother to the Yugoslav police in a similar action. [redacted] nephew (son of his brother), who was present at the ambush, recently escaped to Italy to seek political asylum. (B - F - 6)

On 8 September 1959, the files of the 430th MI Detachment, [redacted] APO 163, New York, New York, were checked and revealed no record of [redacted]

IC - 14726

430th MI Detachment

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION (U)

24 August 1959

The following information was reported by Source SP 102 on 17 August 1959 and submitted on 23 August 1959:

Farm workers recently went on strike in the Lower Padana Valley between Risini and Rijeka. They were protesting the long working hours and the extremely low (9,000 dinars monthly) wages. All of the strike leaders were subsequently arrested.

In the same zone, a farming region recolonized by the Yugoslav government, local officials have confiscated large quantities of grains and cereals which the farmers failed to deliver to the compulsory collection stations as prescribed by the recent forced collectivization laws. To gain first-hand information on the farmer's protests, Marshal Tito traveled to Vipava on 25 July 1959 from his Brioni summer residence. Officially, however, his trip was to inaugurate the new pumping station which will furnish irrigation water to the Vipava agricultural cooperative.

A clandestine anti-Tito organization is reported active in the Republic of Croatia. Its headquarters is in Zagreb and its current denomination is "God and Cross" (Bog i Kris). Its hostility towards the Belgrade regime is motivated by the Communist government's persecution of practicing Catholics. The movement receives economic assistance from outside Yugoslavia, especially Argentina, and from the Vatican. Some of the Zagreb leaders of the "God and Cross" are: [redacted] a priest; and [redacted] another Yugoslav priest. [redacted] a refugee now living at home and in contact with [redacted] responsible for the issuance of orders and directives for the "God and Cross" movement.

The "Fighter's Day" was celebrated throughout Yugoslavia on 4 July with active participation by all of the organizations affiliated with the Yugoslav Communist Party. The labor unions, sport associations, youth clubs, etc. held parades, public gatherings, speeches and in many villages organized military exercises for all of the eligible males. The maneuvers followed the well established pattern of "Socialist Workers" defending their homes against Fascist invaders. This type of military training is to be repeated with a certain frequency in the future. The program will follow a directive issued by the Yugoslav Armed Forces General Staff which provides for rapid mobilization of all available military forces. Organization of the civilian reserve strength is entrusted to the Communist Party and to its dependent organizations. All villages of a certain size must mobilize a "Battalion" of from 150-400 men; districts must contribute one or more Brigades. Weapons and equipment for the reservists will be furnished by the uniformed forces and the police.

(B - F - 6)

LC-14726

30th MI Detachment

CONFIDENTIAL

# CONFIDENTIAL

YUGOSLAVIA  
Internal Situation (U)

11 August 1959

## Tito's Successor

Although there is no indication that Tito's death is near, the problem of succession is constantly under consideration in Yugoslavia. The names that recur most frequently as probable successors are...

✓ The emergence of a dark-horse candidate should not, however, be excluded as a possibility: and in this category the likeliest man is...

There have been rumors in government circles in Belgrade relative to a likely candidacy of... Tito's secretary (and until summer 1958 the Yugoslav ambassador to the UN), that... could simply be named by Tito as his successor within the year. Naturally, at the opportune moment, the USSR will try to intervene, using the services of persons who have secretly remained loyal to the Soviet Union and who are now members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee itself. It must be borne in mind that the problem of succession is of ever increasing importance to the KPJ's younger forces, who will continue insisting on the right to have their say. Their spokesmen are the city and county administrators, the real strength of local party organization. These younger men are used to acting on their own initiative - as against those rigid functionaries of the centralized party who act only on orders from above. For these younger men the overriding objective was the liberation of Yugoslavia and now is the emergence of a Yugoslavia independent and untroubled by the "complications" of the past. But it is not easy to draw a conclusion concerning the chances of the younger group to succeed Tito. — NR

## Penal Code

On 16 May the Federal Executive Council (Savezno Izvršno Veće) approved the draft of a bill, "Additions and Changes to the Penal Code". Among other things, the penalty of forced-labor was abolished, being supplanted by a maximum of twenty years' imprisonment; also abolished was the liability to deprivation of civil rights of those who had served prison sentences. Moreover, the death-penalty will have to be limited solely to crimes against state security and will have to be applied in only the most exceptional cases to offenders under the age of twenty-one. The draft of the new law, which somewhat mitigates the rigor of the present code (in effect since 1951), was presented as an adjustment to present-day conditions in Yugoslavia, conditions that are definitely advancing in an evolution of social and state organization.

## Religious Situation

The religious situation seems in many ways to have become less tense. The Serbian Orthodox Church may now be disposed toward a greater spirit of conciliation to the Catholic Church. In particular, the Serbian Orthodox Church seems inclined to accept the invitation of Pope John XXIII to participate in the next Ecumenical Council. The Catholic Archbishop of Belgrade

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YUGOSLAVIA  
Internal Situation (U)

11 August 1959

would be the bearer of Yugoslav proposals for a normalization of relations with the Holy See. Tito has awarded the Catholic Archbishop, Antun Aksentovic, the Order of "Brotherhood and Unity", The First Degree, for "services rendered in the increase of brotherhood among the Yugoslav peoples".

(E-2)

430th MI Det

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CONFIDENTIAL

27 July 1959

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On 19 July 1959, an individual, described as a "high Polish functionary", departed from the Grobnioko Polje Airfield of Rijeka aboard an aircraft of the Yugoslav Air Transportation Service (JAT) (B-0-6)

10-14726

YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION (U)

14 July 1959

FILE

The following information was reported by Source SP 102-1 on 6 July 59 and submitted by Source SP 102 on 12 July 1959:

Stoika, Kivu, Prime Minister of Rumania, and the representatives of the Yugoslav government are to meet near the Rumanian-Yugoslav border sometime between 27-31 July 1959. The gathering has been called by Stoika and may even include the Polish Premier Gomułka. Indications point to the fact that a railroad car on the Velika Kikinda-Timisoara railroad line will serve as the meeting place.

The Rumania-Polish-Yugoslav gathering had been projected for the dates 10-12 July 1959. Counterespionage Service (Kontna Obavestajna Sluzba) (KOS) Colonel [redacted] (aka [redacted] - Dark One) had been assigned the task of preparing security measures for the Yugoslav statesmen. On 4 July 1959, however, the interested Satellite Party officials and government exponents suddenly cancelled the proposed meeting - assuring that it would be held before the end of the current month. The Yugoslav representatives - unenthusiastic over the original proposal - remained even less fervent over the month-end realization. (E - C - 6)

Examination of the files of the 430th MI Detachment, APO 166, New York, New York, on 27 July 1959, revealed that [redacted] is Vice Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, most recently reported on in LO 14637 AR dated 25 February 1959;

[redacted] is Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council of the Yugoslav Nuclear Energy Commission, most recently reported on in LO 13847 AR dated 18 November 1958.

There was no record on file concerning the remaining individuals mentioned in the Agent Report.

10-11726

430th MIC Det.



YUGOSLAVIA  
GENERAL INFORMATION (U)

13 July 1959

FILE  
CARDED

The following information, submitted by Source SP 102 on 11 July 1959, is a compilation of reports obtained from refugees and legal travellers crossing the Italo-Yugoslav border:

one of the highest ranking Yugoslav Communist exponents, has reportedly fled into Austria to seek political asylum. His Cominformist tendencies caused him to fall from the good graces of the Belgrade authorities. (P-C)

Examination of the files of the 430th MI Detachment, AFO 168, New York, New York, on 23 July 1959, revealed no record concerning

7 July 1959

The following information was reported by the Udine Frontier Commissioner on 2 July 1959 and submitted by Source SP 102 on 5 July 1959:

During Khrushchev's visit to Albania the people of the Yugoslav village of Sienit in Montenegro demonstrated in favor of Russia and the Warsaw Pact. Violent encounters between the demonstrators and the police followed. Regular uniformed troops were alerted and kept in military compounds ready to intervene in the event of an open revolt.

The circa 400 miners of the "Bilo-Rudnik" lignite mines near Titonica staged a protest demonstration and threatened to go on strike unless the meager 10,000 dinar per month pay was increased. The Mine Technical Director, \_\_\_\_\_ and the Political Secretary, \_\_\_\_\_ were forced to seek advice of the Belgrade authorities to pacify the workers.

Steel workers at the Senize Steel Mills, regarded as among the most important in Yugoslavia, crossed their arms in protest of the low wages. Since similar non-violence demonstrations are becoming ever more frequent in Yugoslavia, the government authorities are considering a revaluation of the worker's wages to make them commensurate with the actual cost of living.

One of the measures adopted by the Yugoslav government to raise additional revenue is an increase in the customs taxes. The people most seriously struck by the new taxation, those who live along the Italo-Yugoslav border, have already manifested their disapproval by violently quarrelling with Yugoslav customs agents at the Bezana control point.

A certain \_\_\_\_\_ was arrested by Yugoslav Political Police officers at Senize, accused of having organized an attempt on Tito's life. Latest information indicates that he has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

On 30 May 1959 a young Italian soldier, dressed in an American-type winter uniform, without headgear, rank or other military insignias, arrived at the Gerovo, Yugoslavia Refugee Camp. He had reportedly crossed clandestinely into Yugoslavia to seek political asylum. Three other Italians are held at Gerovo; two of whom are sought by the Italian police for contrabanding cigarettes.

The Communist House of Correction (Komunistični Propovetni Dom) (KPD) is located on the Zenica-Sarajevo Highway, approximately 2 kilometers South of Zenica. The present prison population totals some 3,000 criminal and political inmates - the latter far greater in number than the first. Long-term prisoners, condemned from 5 years to life imprisonment, are the only ones kept at this compound.

(F - 6)

100-10726

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7 Jul 1953

NYCBLWVL  
G. H. L. I. H. (1)

Examination of the files of the 43rd MI Detachment, AFM SO, New York, New York, on 14 July 53, revealed no record concerning any of the above named individuals mentioned in the Agent Report.

100-11726

85

NY 43rd Det for/

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED

7 January 1959

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was reported by Source SP 102 on 31 December 1958:

In early December 1958, two members of the "Crvene Zvetie" (Red Primrose) organization were arrested near Idrija, Yugoslavia, while assisting three Yugoslavs attempting to flee into Italy. The "Crvene Zvetie" has been operating in the Republic of Slovenia where they help those who are attempting to escape from Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav political activists have been instructed to propagate the theory of a better and brighter tomorrow. This is one of the measures adopted by the Yugoslav Government to lessen the flow of young men from Yugoslavia to other countries. Leaders of youth organizations hold conferences and meetings to illustrate the economic and industrial progress made by Yugoslavia and the favorable prospects for the future.

President of the Rijeka People's Committee, has made an appeal to Belgrade officials to stop the mass migration of peasants into the city of Rijeka. Many young men, veterans of military service in industrialized zones, have abandoned their rural residences for the more comfortable and better paying jobs in the cities. The management of the "3 Maj" Shipyards at Rijeka have complained that the new emigrants hired by the shipyards are poor workers and trouble makers. Rijeka public security officials have reported a large increase in the number of criminal acts, most of which are perpetrated by newly arrived job-seekers.

Though they are unable to act openly, Belgrade housewives have been complaining about the increasing cost of living. The average woman in Belgrade also finds it hard to accept the pompous bearing and luxurious clothing and rich jewelry of many of the leading political personalities wives. These women, many of whom rose from dire poverty to ranks of high social prestige because of the positions of their husbands, display wealth not available in Yugoslavia. It has been revealed that these goods come from abroad and often find their way into the black market which is a flourishing business in Belgrade.

Slovene merchants and business-men operating in Trieste have been approached by an unidentified Yugoslav cooperative representative who desires to establish a series of stores and shops which would sell wines, liquors and other Yugoslav products in Trieste. The organization hopes to buy stores and shops when such licenses are available and thus form a chain of stores. The Yugoslav government has given approval to such a scheme and has promised to subsidize such an organization. (B-6)

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Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 7 January 1959 revealed No record of

LC-14726

5. SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Detachment

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD 430 FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-50268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

23 December 1958

YUGOSLAVIA GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information was submitted on 2 November 1958 by an official in the Office of the Questura of Gorizia, Italy who has submitted reliable information in the past:

The Soviet Minister for Ukrainian Social Welfare, headed a delegation of Russian war veterans which arrived at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, via air from Moscow, on 21 October 1958.

The Soviet delegation was invited to Yugoslavia by the Union of Yugoslav War Invalids and are expected to visit the cemeteries and tombs of Soviet soldiers who were killed in Yugoslavia during World War II.

The Soviet components of the war-veterans delegation wear military-like caps and render the military salute, but they are not part of a military mission as was mistakenly believed by many Yugoslav citizens. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

On 23 December 1958, files of the 430th CIC Detachment were checked concerning the personality named in this report and no information was contained therein.

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LC-14726

430th CIC Detachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)

GENERAL INFORMATION (POLITICAL)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

22 December 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was submitted by Source SP 102 on 13 December 1958:

Yugoslav citizens who are known anti-Titoists, have been receiving a Russian-language newssheet called the "Druzba" which lists the advantages to be gained in an eventual action which would destroy the current regime. The newssheets are particularly numerous in the Belgrade region. It has been reported that the "Druzba" is edited and published by Chu Chi, Charge d'Affairs and Secretary of the Chinese "ed Embassy in Belgrade.

Subsequent to Yugoslavia's refusal to make territorial concessions (in southern Macedonia) to Bulgaria, the Soviet Union has issued orders to its emissaries in Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania to exploit the heterogeneous population residing in Yugoslav border areas, inciting them to rebellion against Yugoslav rule. It has been reported that one of the Soviet agents trying to incite such action was killed by Yugoslav police in the city of Kusovo-Metochia. The alleged agent's name was

Ex-Serbian army officers, currently refugees in Bulgaria, are in the process of organizing armed groups to be known as "Macedonia Liberation Units." Their purpose is to strip Macedonia from the Yugoslavs. The organizational/operational center for this movement is alleged to be at Stanko Dimitroff, Bulgaria. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian. Source has been requested to try to gather more specifics in regard to allegations in this report.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 22 December 1958 revealed No Record of individuals mentioned in this report.

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430 CIC Detachment

5. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 57, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-5028

CONFIDENTIAL

10 December 1958

YUGOSLAVIA POLITICAL INFORMATION

The following information was submitted on 1 December 1958 by an official in the office of the Questura of Gorizia, Italy who has submitted reliable information in the past:

On 17 November 1958, [redacted] was elected President of the Koper Commune People's Committee. [redacted] was born in [redacted] on [redacted] of a working-class family. When [redacted] was approximately 10 years of age, his entire family fled Italy into Yugoslavia and settled at Slavonski Brod. [redacted] attended the local elementary school, and later, a high school in Ljubljana. From the beginning of the war in 1941, he was an active collaborator of the Partisan forces and worked as a clerk for a commercial firm in Ljubljana until late 1943. From 1941 to 1943, [redacted] was a member of the Slovenia League of Communists and for a while he served as Secretary of the Siska District (Ljubljana) Communist organization. In August 1943, [redacted] joined the Partisans in active combat. Beginning early in 1944, [redacted] served as Political Commissar of the "Vojko" Partisan Brigade. Later he became a Communist Party representative at the Partisan Division and an instructor at the Styria (Slovenia) Party School. As a Senior Captain of the "Political Division", he served on the Party Committee of the 9th Partisan Corps' General Staff. Since the war, [redacted] has held a number of political posts at Ljubljana and Belgrade. In 1957, he arrived at Koper from Belgrade and was elected Vice President of the Koper Commune People's Committee and held that position until his recent elevation to President.

[redacted] was elected Vice President of the Koper Commune People's Committee on 17 November 1958. He was born at [redacted]. In early World War II years, [redacted] was an active member of the [redacted] Communist Youth organization. Later he joined the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (Savez Komunistične Omladine Jugoslavije) (SKOJ) and in 1944 fled from Ljubljana to join the Partisan combat formations. In 1945, [redacted] was captured by the Germans and imprisoned. A few months later, because of the end of hostilities, [redacted] was freed. Following the war he attended a school for construction technicians. After graduating he worked for a number of building firms throughout Slovenia. He became Director of the "Gradbenik" construction firm of Isola and later Director of the "1 Maj" construction enterprise of Koper. [redacted] as the Director of the Koper Planning Office and of the Institute for Housing Constructions of Koper until he was recently elected to the office of Vice President of the Koper Commune People's Committee. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

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, 430th CIC Detachment

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10 December 1958

YUGOSLAVIA POLITICAL INFORMATION

On 10 December 1958, files of the 430th CIC Detachment were checked concerning the personalities named in this report and the following information was contained therein:

resides in the \_\_\_\_\_ at  
He is also Assembly Deputy for the District of Koper.

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BY 16 APR 1961  
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CIC-430TH DETACHMENT

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430th CIC Detachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

19 November 1958

YUGOSLAVIA GENERAL INFORMATION

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) The following information was submitted on 11 November 1958 by an official in the office of the Questura of Gorizia, Italy who has furnished reliable information in the past:

Dr., Secretary of the Koper District People's Committee has revealed that the President of the Ideological Commission of the Koper District Committee of the Yugoslav Communist League, Polio, Dr., has been invited to visit Moscow on an official status, and is now preparing to depart for the Soviet capitol.

On 1 November 1958, Polio was in Trieste as guest of the Yugoslav Consul General at Trieste. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) On 19 November 1958 files of the 430th CIC Detachment revealed that a/c was previously report in Agent Report, LC-14562 dated 11 August 1958. No record was contained therein concerning/ NR

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

SP 103 (MARS)

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) REGARDING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED LC-14726  
430th CIC Detachment

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

*FILE*  
*CHECK*

**FILE**

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

KOCBEK, Edvard (U)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

6 November 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

HQ RECORD FILE COPY

On 1 November 1958, the following information was received from Source 2022:

[redacted] a former Minister for Culture in the Yugoslav Federal Government and ex-head of the Christian Socialist Party in Slovenia, is reported by [redacted] a Ministry for State Security (Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti) (UDB) officer in the Koper, Yugoslavia area, to have written his memoirs. [redacted] book is considered by the UDB to have been written in the same vein as The New Class by [redacted] which is presently banned in Yugoslavia because it is contrary to the best interests of the Tito regime. [redacted] is reported to be negotiating with one [redacted] an ex-Yugoslav and resident of Trieste, Italy to have his work published in Italy. The UDB is attempting to gather all information relative to [redacted] efforts to publish his memoirs, so that at an opportune moment they can intervene and prevent a recurrence of the furor that was aroused by the Djilas book. (B-3)

No further information is available at this time.

On 12 November 1958, the files of the 430th Counter Intelligence Corps were checked on the above listed individual and no record was contained therein.

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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HQ RECORD FILE COPY

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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14726

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430th CIC Det

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Carded*

31 October 1958

YUGOSLAVIA GENERAL INFORMATION

FILE

The following information was reported on 26 October 1958 by an official in the office of the Questura of Gorizia, Italy who has submitted reliable information in the past:

                     (b) (7) (C)  
was nominated Chief of the Koper People's Committee's "Internal Affairs" Section in Mid-August 1958. Up to that time,                      was a functionary in the "Internal Secretariat" of the Koper District Committee. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

On 31 October 1958, files of the 430th CIC Detachment were checked concerning the above named personality, and no information was contained therein.

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED IC-14726

                    , 430th CIC Detachment

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION -

31 October 1958

FILE  
Caded

The following information was reported by Source SP 102 on 26 October 1958:

Travelers who have recently been in Yugoslavia report that many abuses are being committed by Communist Party officials who manage the many agencies and small industries in Istria. These Party officials, often UDB agents, have demonstrated a complete lack of discipline toward labor unions and worker's councils. They disregard all agreements and controls, often dismissing workers without any apparent reason and hiring employees without qualifications.

In September 1958, subsequent to a request made by the Yugoslav Communist League, the Secretary of the Montona d'Istria Communist League and approximately forty exponents of the Communist Party at Pula were called to justice for having spent public funds for personal benefits. The Secretary was dismissed from his post while the others were sentenced to various prison terms. Other charges filed against these Communist officials included the excessive expenditures of funds for Party banquets, gatherings, tours etc.

In September 1958, the Serb-Orthodox religious organization held an assembly at Belgrade which gathered together 23 delegates representing approximately 1,600 Serb-Orthodox priests. The assembly was presided over by the "Commissioner for Religious Questions" and member of the Skupstina Executive Council,            fmu, who opened the discussion with a salutation to the Serb-Orthodox Church as an efficient instrument of collaboration for realizing peace, progress and the liberty of Yugoslavia.            fmu, Primate of the Serb-Orthodox Community was also present.            who has been in office only a short time, received the personal congratulations of Tito when he was nominated. When the assembly closed, the Serb-Orthodox representatives declared themselves ready to collaborate with the Government in an effort to achieve peace, progress and the liberty of Yugoslavia. The progress of the Serb-Orthodox assembly was followed with keen interest by the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. To the Catholics, the Serb-Orthodox-Tito collaboration could signal a campaign against the Catholic Church.

To counter the Italian population in the villages annexed to Yugoslavia following World War II, Yugoslav authorities have forced thousands of Slovenes into these inhabited areas. This is particularly true in the towns beyond Gorizia. Salcano which was a city of 3,000 has increased to a population of over 10,000. Nova Gorica has been built up rapidly. Many stores, theaters, apartments etc., are under construction. Administrative posts in these areas are held by Yugoslavs while Italians are forced to work in menial posts. All functions are state operated. Managers are trusted elements of the Communist regime. Should anyone associated with these activities voice an opinion considered politically negative, it is almost certain that it will reach UDB. (B-6)

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430 CIC Det.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

31 October 1958

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 31 October 1958 revealed No Record of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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430 CIC Det.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED

15 September 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by sub-source "Mars" on 28 August 1958 was submitted as his personal opinions:

The ideological disintegration of the League of Yugoslav Communists has reached an advanced stage. In an attempt to reinforce the nucleus of the League, Tito has nominated an ex-metallurgical worker, [redacted] to the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists. Reportedly [redacted] is to serve as a "qualitative" replacement for the deceased Pijade, Mosa because following the death of Pijade and the jailing of [redacted] the sole remaining Yugoslav theorist is [redacted] who of late has demonstrated inclinations toward the Soviets.

Several Yugoslav navy officers were given training in Intelligence at the Nachim Naval Academy of Sevastopol prior to the Moscow-Belgrade ideological split of 1948 which was quite natural for that time. However, it is strange that Yugoslav navy officers are still attending courses at the Nachim Naval Academy in Sevastopol.

To evaluate the loyalty and stability of the Yugoslav Army, one must study the corps of regular army officers which forms the backbone of the Yugoslav army. The officer corps can be divided into three categories: 1) those who obtained their commissions during World War II; 2) those who were regular officers in the Royal Yugoslav Army prior to World War II and; 3) those of the "new generation" who have received their commissions during the last ten years. The first group (old World War II officers and commanders) hold the most important assignments. They were believed to be the most devoted to Tito and the Communist regime, but the 1948 Tito-Cominform split and the subsequent [redacted] case revealed serious breaches in the loyalty of this group. The second group (ex-Royalists) has relatively little or no importance. They are for the most part specialists and instructors with no command responsibilities. The last group (the new generation) must be viewed with special attention. Since the formal schooling of this group took place during the critical days of the Yugoslav-Russian "ideological war" they have no sympathies for the Soviets. But, at the same time, their sentiments are extremely liberal. They have no regard for the old Partisan traditions, and in many instances, these young officers look upon the resistance fighters and officers with complete indifference. This group is far more inclined to assist in the development of nationalism, patriotism and "National Communism" than defend the Soviet style World Socialist Order. Poland and Hungary experienced the phenomena of a young generation, educated by, and in the interests of Communism, rise to fight for the ideals of nationalism and liberty. This could also be the case in Yugoslavia. (C-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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430 CIC Det.

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 7-57-50M-59268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 13 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/P0

USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

CARDED

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  
YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION, POLITICAL

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
31 July 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was submitted by Source SP 102 on 25 July 1958:

the new Yugoslav Consul General for Klagenfurt, Austria, assumed his position on 1 July 1958. His assignment as Consul General to Klagenfurt was announced by the Yugoslavs in November 1957; however, the Austrian Government, suspicious of his close Slovene connections and fearful that his presence could influence the Slovene minority in Carinthia into anti-Austrian actions, delayed his exequatur until mid 1958. past duties include the position of Administrative Secretary at the University of Ljubljana and prior to that he was a Consul at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. is of Slovene origin, but speaks Italian with an Istrian dialect that gives the impression that he lived in Istria as a child or young man. who is of Cominformist tendencies, has a brother who is a General serving with the Yugoslav Army General Staff. General was relieved from his post because of pro-Soviet sympathies, but was restored to rank and position in 1957.

The old Consul General to Klagenfurt, was returned to Belgrade where it is rumored that he will receive a diplomatic assignment behind the Iron Curtain.

The Yugoslav vice-Consul to Klagenfurt is born at . He replaced who is expected to return to Belgrade within two months.

During June 1958, 222 Yugoslavs sought refuge in Austria. Of this number the Austrian authorities turned back to Yugoslavia 217. In comparison, in June 1957, 747 Yugoslavs entered Austria seeking refuge.

Negotiations for the establishment of new Austro-Yugoslav border crossing regulations have been suspended. The majority of the citizens of Carinthia are opposed to Yugoslav freedom of access to Austria for fear of a mass exodus of Yugoslavs into Carinthia seeking refuge. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment revealed information to the effect that the Yugoslav Government had named and to their Consulate in Klagenfurt.

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED

IC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (2) 7-57-50M-59268

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REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999

BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTHORITY: 3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION, POLITICAL

2. DATE SUBMITTED

1 July 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

FILE  
CHAINED

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by sub-source "Giulio" on 17 June 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 25 June 1958:

It is reliably estimated that the number of Yugoslavs arrested as a consequence of the new Belgrade-Moscow ideological controversy is not less than 2,000. Most of these individuals have been on file with Yugoslav authorities as dangerous elements since the Yugoslav-Cominform differences of 1948. To date (17 June 1958) approximately 600 of those taken into custody have been released following questioning by the "Purge Commission" of the Yugoslav Ministry of Interior.

Among those arrested are many relatives, friends and associates of those individuals who succeeded in taking refuge in Albania, Roumania or Bulgaria. The "Goli Otok" Concentration camp, near the Island of Arbe, holds approximately 600 of these internees.

The "Stalinist" members of the Yugoslav Communist League who escaped to Albania, Roumania and Bulgaria is estimated at 300. Of these, approximately 50 were officers on active duty with the Yugoslav Armed Forces. Although the Yugoslav press reported the flight of but three ex-Army Colonels to Albania, during the period 29-31 May 1958, several high-ranking officers on duty with the Skopje "Armiska Oblast" escaped into Albania.

Many of the escapes into Albania were organized by a fnu an agent of the Soviets, who entered Yugoslavia illegally in April 1958. (B-F-6) is reportedly back in Albania.

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 1 July 1958 revealed that one        aka        who may or may not be identical with individual mentioned in this report, was 2nd Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Rome.        as recalled to Moscow in June 1957 because of compromise of his intelligence activities in Italy.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED.

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det. 98

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 2-56-50M-48749

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION, POLITICAL

2. DATE SUBMITTED

1 July 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 1 July 1958 revealed the following information on [redacted] who is probably identical with [redacted] mentioned in above reports: [redacted] born in [redacted] about 1918, married a woman from Zagreb who was a member of the KPJ prior to 1941 and who is at present (1949) employed by the Presidium of the National Assembly for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. [redacted] brother, [redacted] an agronomy engineer is a Section Chief of the Ministry of Agriculture at Sarajevo and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945. Another brother, [redacted] is the Chief of the Legal Section in the Bosnian Law Ministry. [redacted] a Croat National of Moslem religion, is a graduate of the Zagreb University Law School. He speaks Serb, Croat, French and German. A resident of Sarajevo, he joined the SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Communist Party in 1935.

[redacted] was active in leftist circles while a student at Zagreb University and was accepted into the KPJ while serving as a State Judge in Zagreb. From 1936 to 1940, he was a member of the Cultural Section of the KPJ City Committee for Zagreb. Since his public duties included the censorship of all literary work, the Party was able to publish several Communist periodicals through his intervention. He was arrested by the Yugoslav police in 1941 but was released. Later in 1941 he was arrested by the Ustashi in Zagreb and placed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp but was liberated by Communists while he was testifying before a Zagreb Court. He joined the Partisans and was placed on the editing staff of "Naprijed", the official organ of the Croatian KPJ Central Committee. He became president of the People's Court for liberated areas of Croatia in 1942 and in this capacity travelled throughout Croatia and condemned to death many political enemies of the Communist Party. During this period [redacted] used an alias and was well known throughout Croatia as being a rigid enforcer of the Party's policies. He returned to Bosnia in 1944 and became Chief of the Tanjug for the Federal Republic. Elected as Secretary General of the first Federal Government for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and member of the KPJ Bureau of the Government's Presidium, he was nominated Yugoslav Minister to Egypt at the end of 1945. He returned to Belgrade in 1947 to become head of the Information Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In a report dated 27 June 1957, [redacted] is listed as a Zagreb University Professor.

[redacted] is listed in the files of the 430 CIC Detachment as Secretary General of the Croat Chamber of Commerce and Assistant Director General of the Peoples Bank of FPRY for Croatia.

7. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

(SR 380-320-10)

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
**1 July 1958**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

6. ~~STATUS OF SPECIAL AGENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION, POLITICAL

2. DATE SUBMITTED

1 July 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Dr. is listed in files of the 430 CIC Detachment as Secretary, Federal Executive Council, Secretariat for Legislation and Organization.

alias " " is listed in files of the 430 CIC Detachment as a Communist Party member since 1932. He was listed as chief of the cadre section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Under date of 5 March 1948, he was reported as a member of the Council of the Association of Old Partisan Warriors which was formed at Agram, Yugoslavia. The mission of the group was to act as an unofficial counter-intelligence organization especially active against personalities of the Croat resistance underground whose members were allegedly paid by "American Capitalists".

is listed in files of the 430 CIC Detachment as a Professor.

and are listed in the files of the 430 CIC files as exponents of the "moderate faction" within the Yugoslav Communist Party, headed by sympathizers of the Djilasian Movement.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGE (1) 2-56-50M-48749

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION, POLITICAL)

2. DATE REPORTED

1 July 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information obtained by questioning of Legal Travelers by [redacted] on 16 June 1958, was submitted by Source SP 102 on 26 June 1958: 5 USC 552a (b) (7) (D)

Most of the approximately 40 anti-Tito conspirators recently arrested by Yugoslav police were removed from Government positions during the split between Tito and Stalin in 1948. The plan of the group was to assassinate Tito and to establish a Government favorable to Moscow. The movement was led by [redacted], ex-Minister of Mines who was among those arrested. A number of plotters, led by Yugoslav Army Colonel [redacted], succeeded in escaping into Albania. However, on 13 June 1958, [redacted], spokesman for the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that [redacted] had been arrested. (B-F-6)

On 14 June 1958, the Trieste Slovene-language daily "Primorski Dnevnik" printed an account of [redacted] statements which reported that pro-Soviet elements had fled Yugoslavia into Albania. Following are quoted from the "Primorski Dnevnik" as emanating from [redacted] "They are individuals previously sentenced for hostile activities in favor of the Cominform. The 10 have fled into Albania to continue their anti-Yugoslav activities and to be safe in a foreign country. Naturally, these people have been forced to flee not only because of the anti-Yugoslav campaign but also for other reasons." (B-F-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 1 July 1958 revealed No Record of Colonel [redacted] Dr. [redacted] could not be identified in files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 1 July 1958. Under date of 16 July 1948, the following information is recorded on [redacted], a Macedonian, former Federal Yugoslav Minister of Mines is member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Popular Assembly. In 1947 he became Minister of Forests in the Macedonian Popular Government. He is a pre-war member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and a member of the Yugoslav battalion in the International Brigade in Spain. After the end of hostilities in Spain, [redacted] proceeded via Paris and Moscow to Odessa where he attended the Yugoslav Revolutionary Center dealing in both military and political affairs. [redacted] handled the Partisan Movement in Macedonia to such an extent that many of the principals involved thought that they were actually fighting for a free and independent Macedonia. [redacted] was Minister in the first Tito-Subasic Government in 1945 and Committee Secretariat of the Yugoslav Popular Front. He held the post of Minister of Mines under the Ministry of Heavy Industry headed by Leskovsek, Franc.

102

REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED.

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

AGL (1) 2-56-50M-48749

CONFIDENTIAL  
ON 15 APR 1999

BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTHORITY: 48 CFR 1.101-2.1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  
YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
20 June 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

FILE  
CARDEN

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by sub-source "Mars" on 12 June 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 16 June 1958:

The Edvard Rusjan Flying Association of Nova Gorica held a meeting on 27 April 1958 which was attended by over 80 delegates from the Communes of Nova Gorica, S. Petar, Ajdovscina, Vipava and Idrija.

During the meeting the association spoke of its accomplishments during the past year which included:

- a. construction of an airplane hangar at Ajdovscina.
- b. purchase of two aircraft
- c. flying instruction (glider and motor driven craft) to approximately 20 members.
- d. jump instructions to approximately 20 parachutists who made over 200 jumps.

The Edvard Rusjan Flying Association was founded in 1952 with some 15 members. At present it has approximately 550 members. The Association collaborates actively with the Yugoslav Air Force units and installations in the area.  
(B-C-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

103

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIO Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

[Signature]

DA FORM 341 1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341 1 APR 52

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**AGENT REPORT**  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  
**YUGOSLAVIA (U)**  
**GENERAL POLITICAL INFORMATION**

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
**13 June 1958**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was reported by Source SP 102 on 6 June 1958:

Many high ranking Yugoslav Government and Communist officials have been seen meeting at the home of [redacted] an UDB official, believed to be Chief of the Republic of Serbia UDB Command, who resides at [redacted]

The residence of the Yugoslav writer, [redacted] is another favorite gathering place for Communist Party and Government personalities. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 13 June 1958 revealed that [redacted] as Secretary General of the Union of Writers of Yugoslavia in 1949. Secretary General of the Serbian Cultural Union, he collaborated in publishing a magazine called the "Knjizevnost".

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

104

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

30 CIC Det.

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 11-54-100M-41389

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL POLITICAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
12 June 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

FILE

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by Sub-source "Mars" on 29 May 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 3 June 1958:

The following anti-Communist Yugoslav language publications are being distributed by the Trieste Serbian-Orthodox community throughout the Trieste area:

a. The "JUGOSLOVEN" a mimeographed bi-monthly periodical published by the Association of Free Yugoslavs of Sweden (Foreningen Fria Jugoslaver i Sverige) which has its headquarters at K. Pipersgatan 23/gard, Stockholm, Sweden. The publication printed at Djuphansvagen 13/a, Vasteras, Sweden, under the management of

b. The Mixed Service Organization Messenger ("Glasnik - M.S.O.") a monthly publication of the anti-Communist Yugoslav refugees in West Germany who are employed by the British Armed Forces and organized under the "Mixed Service Organization." The publication is edited by "Welfare Officer" [redacted] at Dusseldorf, Germany. The "Mixed Service Organization" also includes refugees from Poland and the Baltic Countries who are employed by the British Forces in Germany. Poles make up the largest faction of the organization followed by the Yugoslavs. (B-C-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 12 June 1958 revealed No Record of the individuals, organizations and publications mentioned in this report.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

105

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341 1 JUN 47

AGE (1) 11-54-100M-41390

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL INFORMATION (POLITICAL)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

22 May 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

CARVED

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by an unevaluated sub-source in early May 1958 was submitted by Source SP 102 on 17 May 1958:

A clandestine organization opposing the present Tito regime in Yugoslavia is active in the Sarajevo (Bosnia) area. It is formed of Catholic and Moslem Serbs and Croats. It is headed by one [redacted] resident at [redacted] reportedly has a long history of arrests for anti-Communist activities. (B-F-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is a version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 22 May 1958 revealed No Record of [redacted]

This is the fourth report since November 1957 of political unrest and particularly anti-Communist activities by Catholic elements in the Sarajevo region of Bosnia.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

106

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED

11 April 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was submitted by Source SP 102 on 5 April 1958:

The Merchant Marine Department at Koper, Yugoslavia, has a project for the establishment of a new navigation society whose mission will be exclusively the serving of Yugoslav ports. The plan has been submitted to the Federated Republic of Slovenia. The vessels required to activate the new agency would be furnished by the Splosna Plovidba of Pirano, which in the future, would devote its activities to international navigation.

The proposed director of the new navigation society is \_\_\_\_\_, presently secretary of the Splosna Plovidba, and president of the Koper District Labor Unions Council, \_\_\_\_\_, who now resides at \_\_\_\_\_ is a native of Caporetto, now Kobarid. In 1930 he left Italy and found political haven in Yugoslavia. His rise in the Communist world began in 1939 when he joined the Yugoslav Communist Party and became Secretary of the Kamnik Factory Communist Party Cell. He later became Party Secretary of the entire Kamnik District. During World War II Sturm served in the ranks of the Yugoslav Partisans and rose to the command of a battalion.

During World War II he was sent into Istria to conduct political activities against the Italians. He was seized by Italian authorities and interned in a concentration camp in Southern Italy. Following the downfall of Fascism in Italy, he returned to Yugoslavia and joined the "Prekomorska" Tank Brigade. In 1955, after having several minor positions with various navigation societies, he was transferred to the Splosna Plovidba at Pirano. \_\_\_\_\_ is a deputy in the Yugoslav Chamber of Producers. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 11 April 1958 revealed No Record of \_\_\_\_\_

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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REGRADING DATA

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 2-56-50M-48749

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  
**YUGOSLAVIA (U)**  
**GENERAL POLITICAL INFORMATION**

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
**15 May 1958**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

**FILE**  
**RECEIVED**

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by Sub-source "Mars" on 7 May 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 8 May 1958:

Despite the recent rifts between the Yugoslav Communist League and other Communist parties, lead by the Soviet Union, the differences are ideological, and there is little possibility that an open break will separate the Yugoslav Communists from the rest of the Soviet world. The well established collaboration between Yugoslavia and Russia continues as if nothing had happened. Russian technicians and advisers continue to work side by side with the Yugoslavs. Military, commercial and nuclear energy research collaboration continues unchanged.

Toward the end of March 1958, a Soviet nuclear expert, [redacted] whose first name is believed to be [redacted] arrived at Ljubljana from Liberec, southern Bohemia. An electrical engineer, [redacted] is known as [redacted] by his intimate friends. He was given a villa in the Ljubljana suburb of Mirje, which will serve as his home. This is an indication that his stay in Yugoslavia is expected to be of considerable duration. [redacted] is engaged in experiments at the Josef Stefan Nuclear Research Institute. On 19 April 1958, [redacted] assisted in the testing of the first Yugoslav built nuclear reactor in the Boris Kidric Institute at Vinca. The experiment was not reported in the Yugoslav press, perhaps because it was not successful. A successful test-experiment was effected on 29 April 1958. These tests at Vinca were under the supervision of a Soviet technician, [redacted], mau, who arrived in Yugoslavia from Czechoslovakia early in 1958.

All three of the Yugoslav Nuclear Research Institutes have several Russian technicians. In addition there are at present approximately twenty Czech technicians and a like number of German engineers working on nuclear experiments in Yugoslavia. Among the Czechs employed at the Josef Stefan Institute are [redacted] and [redacted] is a qualified betatron-accelerator technician. [redacted] is a nuclear reactor expert who is presently planning a new, smaller and more modern reactor than the one at Vinca. He also conducts classes given to nuclear technicians of other institutes. Among the Germans employed at the Josef Stefan Institute are Professors [redacted] and [redacted] or [redacted]

Among the Czech scientists employed at the Boris Kidric Institute are [redacted] or [redacted] and Professor [redacted]. Among the Germans employed at the Boris Kidric Institute are Doctor [redacted] and [redacted]

The Josef Stefan Institute for Nuclear Research was founded in 1948. Initially it was part of the Slovenia Academy of Science and was called the Physic's Institute. At present the Josef Stefan is staffed by approximately 300 technicians among whom approximately 100 are qualified university graduate scientists.

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

108

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

IC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

450 CIG Det.

6. TYPED NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JAN 52

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

SUSC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL POLITICAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED

15 May 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The Josef Stefan Institute has been awaiting a consignment of special equipment from the Vihorlat Factory at Sniny, West Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. So far, the shipment has been delayed for more than two months.

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

On 22 April 1958, the Josef Stefan Institute was inspected by [redacted] director of the Nuclear Institute at Vinca. He was accompanied by a group of technicians from his research center.

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

[redacted] Vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Nuclear Energy Research Commission was scheduled to visit the Josef Stefan Institute on 8 May 1958.

A number of Russian, German, Czech and Bulgarian technicians are expected to arrive in Ljubljana during the summer of 1958 to see the nuclear reactor. (B-C-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 15 May 1958 revealed that [redacted] is director of the Boris Kidric Nuclear Institute and that [redacted] is vice-president of the Yugoslav Nuclear Energy Commission and president of the Scientific Council of the Boris Kidric Atomic Institute at Vinca.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 15 May 1958 revealed No Record of the Czech, German and Russian scientists and technicians mentioned in this report.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

109 3 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

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AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
GENERAL POLITICAL INFORMATION

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
11 May 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

FILE  
CARDED

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was submitted by Source SP 103 on 6 May 1958:

[REDACTED] has been named Yugoslav Consul-General at Klagenfurt, Austria. [REDACTED] has been assigned as a Consul to the Yugoslav Consulate in Klagenfurt. The former Consul General in the Klagenfurt Consulate, Devide, Mladen has been recalled to Belgrade. (3-3)

~~AGENT'S NOTES:~~ Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 11 May 1958 revealed no record of individuals mentioned in this report.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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~~REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED.~~

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

IC-14726

8 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

**YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL INFORMATION**

2. DATE SUBMITTED

**28 March 1958**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

**FILE**

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was reported by Source SP 102 on 22 March 1958:

Dr.            in an election speech at Tolmin just prior to the recent Yugoslav elections, stated that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is not, and has no possibilities of becoming a new "Political Block". He stressed the increasing good relations between Yugoslavia and her neighboring countries, underlining the friendship which exists between Yugoslavia and Italy, adding that the "Udine Accord" relative to small-scale commerce between Italy and Yugoslavia had made this frontier one of the freest and least controlled in the world. He concluded his speech by calling for still better commercial, political and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and her neighbors.

In addition to being a candidate in the elections in the Republic of Slovenia,            is the Yugoslav Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 28 March 1958 revealed no additional pertinent information regarding           

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DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING

~~5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) CONFIDENTIAL~~ AT THIS TIME

~~5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)~~

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
MILITARY TRAINING OF CIVILIANS

24 March 1958

FILE

The following information reported by sub-source "Mars" on 12 March 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 17 March 1958:

The Sharpshooter's Union of Yugoslavia (STRALJACKI SAVEZ JUGOSLAVIJE) is an organization of more than 200,000 persons of both sexes organized into approximately 5,000 clubs dedicated to increasing the shooting ability of the people and of expanding the military preparedness of Yugoslavia. The president of the organization is Lieutenant Colonel General [redacted] and [redacted] is Secretary-General.

Most of the Sharpshooters Union activities are of a military nature. The Union organizes target practice, schedules and conducts meets among representatives of the various clubs, holds para-military exercises, forced marches, guerilla warfare exercises, attack-defense problems etc. The principal collaborating agencies of the Union are the Yugoslav Army, the Fighters' Union and the Pre-Military Training Organization (PREVOJNICKA OBUKA), all of which extend organizational and material assistance to the Sharpshooter's Union.

Since the beginning of 1958 leaders and officers of the Sharpshooters Union have been attending 20 courses of instruction conducted by Yugoslav Army Officers. It is the goal of the Sharpshooters Union to expand their membership to 500,000 by the end of 1959. B-C-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 24 March 1958 revealed no additional pertinent information regarding Lt. Col. Gen. [redacted] No record could be found in 430 CIC Detachment files regarding [redacted] or of the Sharpshooter's Union.

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DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING  
CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

430 CIC Det.

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ON 15 APR 1999  
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4UTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL ACTIVITY

2. DATE SUBMITTED

21 March 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by sub-source "Mars" on 10 March 1958 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 14 March 1958:

The recent trials of a number of aged Serb Social-Democrats has resulted in protests by the British Laborites, Austrian Socialists and the Socialist International to the Yugoslav Government to immediately free the condemned men. Despite such high-level petitions the Yugoslav officials have paid little attention to the requests and thus far have shown no inclination to cede the point.

Of the men on trial, [redacted], 70 year old Socialist exponent, was the chief accused. [redacted] once a metallurgical worker, during the pre-World War II Yugoslav Monarchy, was representative of the Union of Associated Workers of Yugoslavia at the International Labor Syndicate. On three different occasions, [redacted] was delegate of the Yugoslav Labor Union at the Geneva "Labor Office". [redacted] was elevated member of the Yugoslav Confederation of Labor under the Tito Government and in such capacity went to London in 1945 to participate in the "Congress for the Re-establishment of the International Labor Syndicate". [redacted] as sentenced to 7 years confinement for having been in correspondence with Professor [redacted] one-time President of the Royal Yugoslav Government in exile.

The second man to stand trial was the 74 year old lawyer and Journalist, [redacted]. Before World War II, [redacted] as vice-President of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Party. He was arrested by the Germans when they occupied Serbia in 1941, and spent three years at the Osnabruck Concentration Camp. Upon his return to Yugoslavia, he was seized by the Communists and imprisoned. All of his material wealth was confiscated and his bar license suspended. He was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor because of his membership in the Chetnik Movement. He was editor and manager of the Chetnik newspaper "Glas Beograda" (The Voice of Belgrade). After 8 years, and repeated intervention by European Labor leaders, [redacted] was released but he has been re-sentenced to another 8 year prison term. Before World War II, [redacted] was considered a brilliant lawyer, very cultured, refined and intelligent. He represented the legal interests of the Standard Oil Company in Yugoslavia. He is married to a French citizen, and is an intimate friend of Doctor [redacted].

A third man, [redacted] a 58 year old Belgrade University Professor, was tried with the above individuals and was charged with collaboration with Doctor [redacted] ex member of the National Committee of the Chetnik Movement. Doctor [redacted] is presently in France. [redacted] as sentenced to 4 years confinement. (B-C-6)

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AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING  
CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 7-57-50M-59268

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ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTHORITY 1.603 DOD 5200.1P

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL ACTIVITY

2. DATE SUBMITTED

21 March 1958

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 21 March 1958 revealed No Record of individuals mentioned in this report with following exceptions:

"[redacted] tried to found a social democratic party under government auspices in 1933. Member of [redacted] Central Committee and President of the St. Sava Congress January 1944. Now in Switzerland having escaped from Yugoslavia in 1944 through the Middle East".

"Colonel [redacted] a reserve officer of the Yugoslav Army and a Belgrade lawyer. Formerly [redacted] representative in Dalmatia. Arrested near Trin in May of 1943 by the Italians and flown to Italy. Later escaped to the Middle East and interrogated at great length by G2, Middle Eastern Command".

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

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LC-14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

3 February 1958

FILE

The following information covering late November 1957, reported by an unevaluated sub-source, was submitted by Source SP 102 on 9 January 1958:

The "VUKOVIC AXA", an anti-Communist organization has been operating in the Belgrade, Yugoslavia, area since 1952. The organization took its name from its founder, a one-time Labor Inspector, who until he was captured in February 1957, made his headquarters in his home on Tosin Bunar Street, Belgrade. The organization, presently consisting of approximately one hundred individuals, has been responsible for several anti-Communist and anti-Yugoslav Government activities. Its sworn mission is to destroy the Tito regime and to restore liberty to the Yugoslavs. In May 1953 it blew up the "Prva Iskra" ammunition factory's explosive-storage area located at Baric, between Obrenovac and Uka. The explosion caused deaths and several injuries. The news of this act was kept from the Yugoslav press.

In February 1957, [ ] called a meeting of some of his top collaborators, among whom were [ ] a fnu [ ] a fnu [ ] all of whom are presently imprisoned in Belgrade, and Milorad Jovanovic, now a refugee in Italy. The gathering was called to plan the destruction of a new bridge across the Sava River between Belgrade and Zemun. The operation was never executed because the police arrested the persons involved before the planned sabotage was carried out. [ ] and [ ] were brought to trial in August 1957, but the trial judge, [ ] postponed sentence. [ ] informed the individuals that they would be sentenced for crimes punishable under articles 115, 117, 188 and 303 of the Yugoslav Code.

Before their arrest, the "VUKOVIC AXA" planned the murder of [ ] at his villa on Belgrade outskirts of Dedinje. [ ] was assigned the mission of courting [ ] maid, [ ] and thus learn [ ] movements.

An anti-Communist organization, "Krizari", made up of Croat Catholics and headed by [ ] is reliably reported at Zenica. The organization is collecting weapons with the hope of being able to use them against the Tito-Government when the time is opportune. [ ] once served three years in prison for anti-Communist activities.

The "V.M.R.O." National Macedonian Organization which was discovered and disbanded by the Yugoslav authorities can still claim a number of fervent adherents who work for a "Free and Democratic Macedonia". The organization, however, finds itself without material or moral aid, and closely controlled by police restrictions. It has little possibility of operating with positive results.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

430 CIC Det.

115

14726

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

3 February 1958

Tetovo, once a hot-bed of anti-Government activities, is now without any known clandestine organizations. The "Young Moslem" group, destroyed in 1947 and 1949, had most of its organizational members sentenced to long prison terms, and a few were given death penalties. In 1950 a number of Albanians residing in Tetovo were arrested for being in contact with an anti-Communist organization in Kosovo.

(B-F-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files of the 430 CIC Detachment on 3 February 1958 failed to reveal any information on individuals mentioned in this report. Under date of 27 June 1949, the "ERIZARI" was listed as a resistance Group at Mt. Papuk in Croatia. The organization had a secret radio station and special code. Many members were apprehended by UDB. The V.M.R.O. is listed as a Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. In 1950 it had its headquarters in the British Zone of Austria and allegedly maintained contact with anti-Communist groups in Austria.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

430 CIC Det.

116

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH: [illegible]

28 January 1958

PERSONALITY CHANGES IN THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT (U)

On 25 January 1958, the following information was submitted by Source 2022:

Although changes are expected, there will be no personnel changes in the Yugoslav government until the Yugoslav Communist Party Congress which is to be held in Ljubljana in April 1958. The Congress was originally scheduled for November 1957.

Currently, there are three personalities in contention for the top positions. They are:

\_\_\_\_\_ vice-Premier of Yugoslavia.

\_\_\_\_\_, Minister of Internal Affairs.

General \_\_\_\_\_, Minister of Defence.

Among the Yugoslav populace \_\_\_\_\_ is known to be pro-Russian while \_\_\_\_\_ is an old Stalinist and is anti-the current Russian regime. \_\_\_\_\_ position is unknown. Popular belief supports \_\_\_\_\_ as winning the top position however, \_\_\_\_\_ is given strong consideration because of his police powers.

The political sentiments and alignments of General \_\_\_\_\_ are unknown at this time.

(F-6)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

CONFIDENTIAL

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

430th CIC Det

CONFIDENTIAL

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

23 December 1957

FILE

YUGOSLAV POLITICAL ACTIVITIES (U)

The following information reported by a sub-source of unknown evaluation on 19 November 1957 was submitted by SP 103 on 22 November 1957:

Minister of the Republic of Slovenia, presided at a three-hour conference in the Sezana town hall on 10 November 1957. In attendance were the communal presidents of the Capo d'Istria districts of Koper and Nova Gorica. Those from Koper included the following:

NAME

ADDRESS

Pivka  
Pestojna  
Sezana  
Pirano  
Koper  
Isola d'Istria  
Divaccia  
Herpele  
Villa del Nevoso

Those from Nova Gorica included the following:

Idria  
Caporetto  
Bovec  
Vipacco  
Carkno  
Dobrovo-brda  
Canale d'Isonzo  
Aidussina  
Nova Gorica  
Tolmin  
S. Petar, Nova Gorica  
Comene

The evening of the same day [ ] boarded a new Fiat 1100 series, License Number (Trieste) (TS 19669), property of the Yugoslav mission in Trieste. One other man and two women also boarded. All spoke Slovenian. (B-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: The above is an edited version of the literal translation of the original Italian language report. A check of the 430th CIC Detachment files was made 23 December 1957 and revealed the following information: Additional information regarding individuals listed above (Marked with an asterisk) may be available at the US Army Central Records Facility. IC-14726

REGRADED DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED

430TH CIC DETACHMENT

118

DECLASSIFICATION DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
Political Information

2. DATE SUBMITTED

4 December 1957

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

14726

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was reported by Source SP 103 on 19 November 1957:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)  
The following information was reported by Source SP 103 on 19 November 1957:  
[redacted] new president of the Croat Parliament, is also Chief of the UDB Headquarters for the Republic of Croatia. [redacted] former president of the Croat Parliament continues to be in disfavor of the Party's Central Committee because of his sympathy toward the West and his hostility toward the renewed good relations between Russia and Yugoslavia. [redacted] is being ignored by the Central Committee and is finding himself put aside much in the same manner as was [redacted]. Unlike other top Party officials who reside in luxurious apartments, [redacted] lives in a modest five room apartment. (B-3)

AGENTS NOTE: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)  
Examination of the files this office reveal that Lt. Col. General [redacted] was born in [redacted] in [redacted]. A Communist of long standing, he was a Captain in the Yugoslav Battalion which fought with the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment before World War II for his Communist ideologies and anti-government activity. In 1946 he became Croat Minister of Interior. He is a member of the Polit-Buro of the Communist Party of Croatia and in 1949 was head of the Croatian Federal OZNA. (F-6)

Reference is made to Agent Reports dated 4 September 1957 regarding [redacted] disfavor with the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee and summation of information regarding him on file this office.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 APR 1999  
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1P

119

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING

CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 CIC Det.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 2-56-50M-48749

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE**  
**FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

April 16, 2002

Freedom of Information/  
Privacy Office

Mr. John Young  
CRYPTOME  
251 West 89<sup>th</sup> Street  
Suite 6 E  
New York, New York 10024

Dear Mr. Young:

References:

- a. Your Freedom of Information (FOIA) request of March 29, 2001, for records concerning various dossiers.
- b. Our letter of April 20, 2001, informing you that additional time was needed to review the records and we were unable to comply with the 20-day statutory time limit in processing your request.
- c. Our letter of October 12, 2001 providing you records from the file Communist Party Yugoslavia, ZF0101485W.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review regarding the remaining records in the file Communist Party Yugoslavia, ZF0101485W in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 12958. As a result of our review, information has been sanitized and 12 pages of records are denied in their entirety as the information is currently and properly classified CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.3(a)(3), 3.4(b)(1) and 3.4(b)(6) of EO 12958. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552(b)(1). It is not possible to reasonably segregate meaningful portions of the withheld pages for release. A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

Section 1.3.(a)(3) of EO 12958 provides that information shall be classified CONFIDENTIAL if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security.

Section 3.4(b)(1) of EO 12958 provides that classified information more than 25 years old is exempt from automatic declassification if it would reveal the identity of a confidential human source, or reveal information about the application of an intelligence source or method or reveal the identity of a human intelligence source when the unauthorized disclosure of the source would clearly and demonstrably damage the national security interests of the United States.

Section 3.4(b)(6) of EO 12958 provides that classified information more than 25 years old is exempt from automatic declassification if it would reveal information that would seriously and demonstrably impair relations between the United States and a foreign government, or seriously and demonstrably undermine ongoing diplomatic activities of the United States.

Since the release of the information deleted from these records would result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy rights of the individuals concerned, this information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA per Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(C).

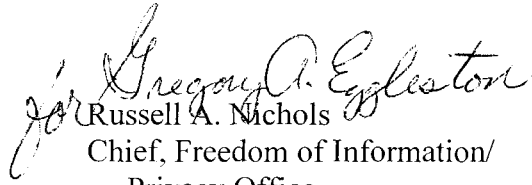
In addition, 12 pages of the same pages withheld under (b)(1) are also denied in their entirety as the release of the information would reveal the identity of confidential sources. This information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(D). The significant and legitimate governmental purpose to be served by withholding is that a viable and effective intelligence investigative capability is dependent upon protection of confidential sources.

The withholding of information by this office is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General Keith B. Alexander, the Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You may appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. If you wish to file an appeal, you should forward it to this office. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of this letter. After the 60 day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you filing litigation in the courts.

The records are enclosed for your use. The amount of \$500.00 for the professional review has been waived. The reproduction cost of \$33.45 remains due and should be forwarded by postal money order or certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Please cite case number 49F-02.

If you have any questions concerning this action, please feel free to contact this office at (301) 677-2127. Refer to case #49F-02.

Sincerely,

  
Russell A. Nichols  
Chief, Freedom of Information/  
Privacy Office

Enclosure



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 15 April 1999  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200.1R

2. DATE SUBMITTED

18 December 1957

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

14726

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by an unevaluated sub-source in late November 1957 was submitted by Source SP 102 on 12 December 1957:

The Adventist Church made its initial appearance in Yugoslavia in 1910, having been introduced by a number of Swiss Adventists. At the present time, Adventist centers exist in Belgrade where there are between 6,000 and 7,000 members, Zagreb, approximately 700 members, Novi-Sad, Nis, Subotica, Curug (Becej), and Osijek, each with about 200 members, Sarajevo approximately 100 members and Becej with about 50 members. In all of these centers the Adventists have their own meeting houses or churches, which were built with their own funds. At one time the Yugoslav Adventists had close relations with Adventist movements in other countries, but at the present time any contacts outside Yugoslavia are difficult and are on an individual and personal basis.

Before World War II the Adventists had two Seminaries, one in Belgrade and a small one in Zagreb. At present only the Belgrade Seminary continues to function, and that at a reduced scale, with courses lasting from two to four years. The seminary admits approximately 30 students to each course. It is directed by [REDACTED]

The present leader of the Adventist Church in Yugoslavia is [REDACTED] a native of the Istrian Peninsula. Since 1920, the Adventist Movement in Yugoslavia has had a splinter group, now numbering about 500 individuals concentrated in the Belgrade area, which has steadfastly refused to serve in the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Although this religion, like other religions in Yugoslavia, is guaranteed freedom of worship by the law, its exponents are subjected to unending persecutions. Printing of religious tract is supervised and distribution of religious literature is permitted only within the churches. Religious functions are surveilled by Communist authorities. An example of religious intolerance is cited in the case of [REDACTED], now a refugee in Italy, who was imprisoned because he had distributed a printed prayer in which the faithful called on the coming of the Kingdom of God. According to the Communists this demonstrated that "God's Kingdom" was preferred to the Tito regime. Other religious figures condemned to prison terms are: [REDACTED] of Sarajevo, sentenced to 3 years; [REDACTED] of Bjelovar, sentenced to 2 years and [REDACTED] of Rimke, sentenced to 2 years. All were charged with illegal propaganda activities.

In 1952 or 1953, the Communist authorities began a campaign to form a "Union of Priests", not to bind only the Adventists, but all of the various faiths under one leader who would be faithful to the Communist Party and its orders. The Orthodox Church agreed and at present about 60% of it has been absorbed into the "Union". The Adventists, however, still refuse to pledge their allegiance.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

SPECIAL AGENT

430 GIC Det. 120

DA FORM 341

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 3-55-100M-42631

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
18 December 1957

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

and like most of the Roman Catholics are subjected to continual persecutions. Those who have fallen for the control system enjoy greater freedom so long as they approve of all Communist directives and support the Tito regime.

In 1956, [REDACTED] was summoned to Becej by the Communist Party Secretary, who in the presence of an UDB functionary from Novi-Sad, requested [REDACTED] to gather all of the Adventist ministers and propose to them the submission of the Adventists to the Party orders. In exchange for their loyalty, the Communists promised funds for building churches and printing tract; while welfare assistance and pensions would be offered to their members. [REDACTED] refused on the grounds that he was not the authority on this matter, and that the Communists would have to seek higher personalities for their consent. A short time later [REDACTED] fled from Yugoslavia to Italy. (B-F-6)

AGENT'S NOTES: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

Examination of the files this office on 18 December 1957 revealed No Record of individuals mentioned in this report.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102, DOD 5200.1R

121

DECLASSIFICATION OR DOWNGRADING  
CANNOT BE DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

(b)(7)(C)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430 GIC Det.

6. [REDACTED]

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 3-55-100M-42631

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

[REDACTED] (U)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

15 November 1957

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by a fairly reliable sub-source on 6 November 1957 was submitted by Source SP 103 on 8 November 1957:

[REDACTED], brother of Tito's biographer, [REDACTED], has been dismissed from his post with the "Rudjer Boskovic" Nuclear Research Institute at Zagreb. The announced reason for [REDACTED] release is that he was lacking the required qualifications, but the true motive can be found in an article written by [REDACTED], and published by the American technical magazine, "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists", which criticized the present Government in Yugoslavia. (E-C-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: Files this office contain no record of [REDACTED]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102, DOD 5200.1R

*Carded*  
*10/1/57*

122

14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

[REDACTED] 430th CIC Det.

[REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (I) 3-55-100M-42631

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAV POLITICAL ACTIVITY (U)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

13 November 1957

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

14726

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information reported by a sub-source of unknown evaluation on 19 October 1957 was submitted by SP 103 on 20 October 1957:

Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution were feverishly pushed throughout all Yugoslavia as all government and Communist Party agencies were geared to organize the celebrations on a scale to surpass all other post-war demonstrations. Cultural associations were given the task of explaining the significance of the "revolution of the proletariat", and schools were assigned the special extra-curricular objective of illustrating the "important event". All other political and national festivals were ignored in the avalanche of preparation for the anniversary of the revolution, including the tenth anniversary of the annexation of the "Slovene Littoral", which in the past normally has drawn considerable attention.

The most active organizer in the Republic of Slovenia was [REDACTED] (phonetic spelling), secretary of the Slovene Youth Organization Central Committee. [REDACTED] who has been called the "flying propagandist" was received by the Yugoslav General Consul in Trieste on 9 October 1957. (R-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: Above report is an edited version of the literal translation of the original Italian language report.

430th GIC Detachment files were checked on 12 November 1957 and revealed no information regarding [REDACTED].

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 8 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102,DOD 5200.1R

Corrected  
HPS

123

REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED.

(b)(7)(C)

1G 14726

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

430th GIC Detachment

6. SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DA FORM 341 1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 43, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

AGL (1) 3-55-100M-42631

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE

YUGOSLAVIA (U)  
Political Activity

6 November 1957

The following information emanating from an unevaluated sub-source was reported by Source SP 103 on 20 October 1957:

Extensive political instructions began in early October 1957 at Koper, Nova Gorica and other Croat Districts in the Istrian Peninsula. The aim of this schooling is to prepare young and promising activists for more important roles and as officers and exponents of political, social and economic organizations in their respective districts.

The period of instruction will last nine months. Schooling is limited to twelve hours per week. The following basic subjects will be taught.

- a. History of the Yugoslav Communist League.
- b. Basic ideas on society and the world as seen from a materialistic point of view.
- c. Political and Social regulations in Yugoslavia.
- d. Yugoslav Economy.
- e. Economy of Enterprises.

Instruction is based on the conference type schooling. Instructors are selected from among the eminent Communist economists.

Two of the instructors for the Nova Gorica District political school are a fnu [redacted] and a fnu [redacted], who are regular teachers at the Komen Night School. These two individuals were seen in Trieste on 9 October 1957 in a new Fiat 1100, license plate ES 22141. This vehicle is the property of [redacted], a Yugoslav citizen well known [redacted]. It is believed that [redacted] and [redacted] were guests of [redacted] (B-F-6)

AGENTS NOTE: This report is an edited version of a literal translation from the Italian.

The names [redacted] and [redacted] are similar, but neither the names nor the individuals are identical.

Individuals mentioned in this report cannot be identified in files this office.

*Carried*

124

[redacted] 430 GIC Det. [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

**Trial of Yugoslav University Students**

2. DATE SUBMITTED

**27 June 1957**

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 17 June 1957, Source SP 103 reported the following information received from Sub-Source Mars concerning the Trial of Yugoslav University Students.

In early April 1957, several Croat university students were tried at the Zagreb District Court (Kotarski Sud), presided by [REDACTED], a Jewish Communist. The students were arrested upon their return to Yugoslavia from Austria and West Germany, where they had been for educational reasons. They were charged with participation in the directive committee of a Croat resistance movement, the "Glavni Odbor Hrvatskog Otpora u Domovini."

The trial was ignored by the Yugoslav press. Only the student newspaper, "Studentski List," in its edition of 8 April 57, printed an account of the trial. Accusing the students of having "formed an Ustaci organization of extreme Croat nationalists," the account ridiculed their activities and declared that similar efforts serve only Croat chauvinistic ambitions and the Western countries.

The students tried received jail sentences as follows:

- a. [REDACTED] from Kotor 4 years
- b. [REDACTED] from Kotor 3 years
- c. [REDACTED] from Zagreb 2 years, 6 months
- d. [REDACTED] from Zagreb 2 years, 6 months
- e. [REDACTED] from Zagreb 8 months
- f. [REDACTED] from Imotski 1 year
- g. [REDACTED] from Zagreb 1 year
- h. [REDACTED] from Split 1 year, 6 months
- i. [REDACTED] from Sarajevo 6 months
- j. [REDACTED], from Zagreb 4 months
- k. [REDACTED], from Zagreb 2 years

(b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C)

14726

*Carroll*

(b)(7)(C)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102,DOD 5200.1R

Attention is invited to Par 43, SR 380-320-10, which prescribes that the disclosure of the nature, sources, or even the existence of counterintelligence information to persons mentioned in such reports or to other persons not normally entitled to such information may be made only when specifically authorized by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Department of Army, or higher authority. Unauthorized disclosure of such information will be considered a violation of AR 380-5.

125

REGRADED DATA

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

**430th CIC Det**

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROUTINE

INCOMING CRYPTOGRAPHIC MESSAGE

ROUTINE

DTG 161935Z

KAT NR : 19-08 MAY 58

M/C IN NR: K-11479

FROM : USAREUR LN

ACTION : CGUSASETAF FOR G2 ATTN CI BR

REF NR : CRF-HSL 0214

6-2  
20 MAY 1958

YOUR P0448

CRF INDC NO REC RE [REDACTED] CRF/STS MICRO FILE OF 17TH CIC  
REVEALS: FILE NR 399.330 SUBJ JUG REFUGEES DTD 5 OCT 51 INCL ONE  
[REDACTED]. FORMER DIRECTOR AT "IMPOL" FACTORY AT SLOVENSKA,  
BORN ABOUT [REDACTED] 1.80 MM TALL, CHESTNUT HAIR, DARK BROWN EYES, VERY  
THIN FACE AND THIN BUILD, NO OTHER INFO AVAL. FILE NR 327.55 PAGE  
57 SUBJ REPORTS FROM URISINA VAIS AS FOL: ON 28 MAR 46 THE ALLIED  
POLICE ARR AT URISINA AND INQUIRED IF EVERYTHING WAS IN ORDER IN  
THE VILLAGE. ABOUT 1500 HRS SOME V.C.S. SURROUNDED THE HOUSE OF [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] AFTER A SEARCH OF HOUSE AND SURROUNDING AREA [REDACTED] WAS  
NOT FOUND AND THEY DEPARTED. NO IDENTITY DATA RE SUBJ. PAGE 74  
FILE 327.55 REVEALS REPORT DTD 6 FEB 47 HQ CIC APO 512 88 DIV THAT  
ONE [REDACTED] BORN [REDACTED] IS A CP MBR AT URISANA. HE RESIDED  
AT [REDACTED] AND AT PRESENT IN YUGO. CRF STS MICRO FILE 399.330  
SUBJ JUG REFUGEES DTD 5 OCT 51 CNTN CARD FILE OF ONE [REDACTED]  
FARMER, BORN [REDACTED] POB UNKNOWN INCL FOL INFO: RESIDED IN GRADISCE;  
MOTHER NAME, MARIA; MIL SVC 44-45 JUG ARMY. NO OTHER INFO AVAL AT  
CRF RE [REDACTED]. CRF STS FILE 01-006181 SUBJ NATL PEOPLES FRONT  
(NVF) AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTY, VIENNA DTD 30 JUL 52 INCL ONE [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (NO IDENT DATA) AS A DEPUTY OF THE NATL PEOPLES FRONT AT  
VIENNA

RECORDING DATA CAN NOT BE DETERMINED

ONLY AG CABLES AUTHORIZED TO REPRODUCE SEE AR 380.5

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOI/PA  
Auth Para 4-102, DOD 5200.1R

"AC PARAGRAPH... EXCEPT PRIOR TO CATE-  
CORY & EXEMPTION... REMOVE ALL INTERNAL  
REFERENCES BY DATE... PRIOR TO DECLASSI-  
FICATION-NO UNCLASSIFIED... IF THE DATE-TIME  
GROUP IS QUOTED."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

File

AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

YUGOSLAVIA, GENERAL INFORMATION (U)

2. DATE SUBMITTED

31 October 1960

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information, reported by [REDACTED],  
was submitted by SETAF 702 on 28 October 1960:

[REDACTED]

(B-F-6)

AGENT'S NOTE: The "K.O.S." has recently been changed to UBJNA - (Security Administration of the Yugoslav People's Army) (Uprava Bezbednosti Jugoslovenske Narodne Armije).

On 7 November 1960, a check of the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, revealed no record of any of the above mentioned individuals.

MEMO FOR RECORD: [REDACTED] advised the undersigned on 8 Nov 60 that the info in the Agent's Notes [REDACTED] this AR was furnished by [REDACTED] and not by source.

(b)(7)(C)

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LC-14726  
R-1294

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

[REDACTED] 163rd MI Battalion

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

COPY

DA FORM 341  
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JAN 57, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

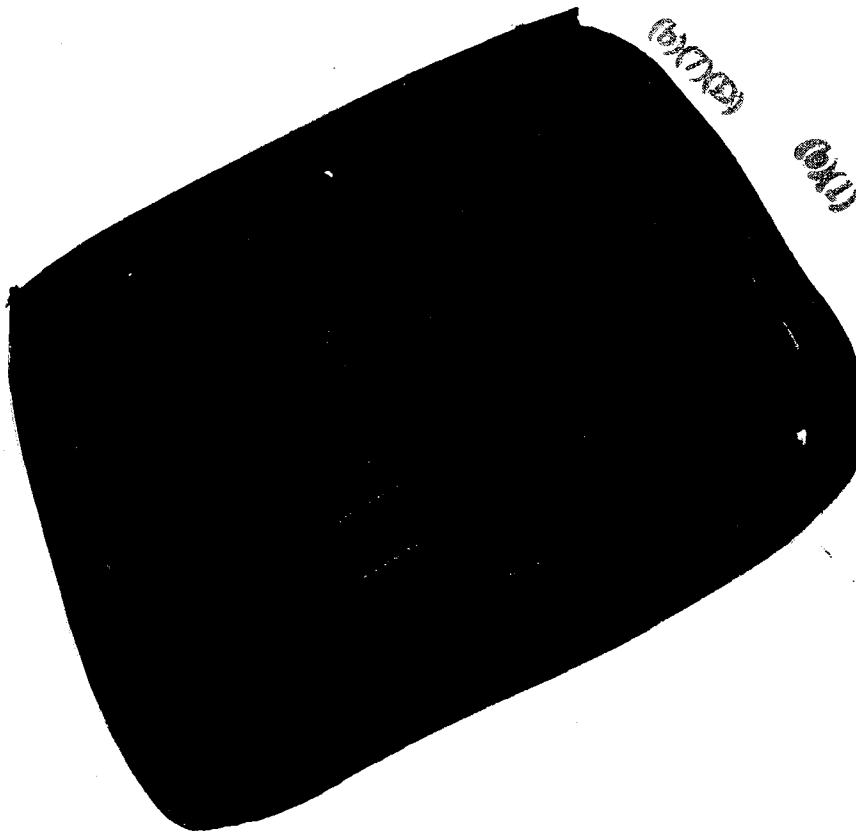
AGL (1) 7-57-50M-59268



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

USASETAF LIAISON OFFICE  
ROME  
APO 794 US FORCES

XIR NO. 1279 COUNTRY Yugoslavia DATE 28 Oct 60  
SUBJECT General Information  
DATE OF INFO undated DATE & PLACE ACQUIRED 28 Oct 60  
Rome, Italy  
SOURCE SETAF 702 OVERALL EVALUATION B-F-6

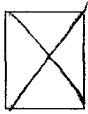


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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT/PRIVACY ACT  
DELETED PAGE (S) INFORMATION SHEET

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.



Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):

~~(b)(1)~~ ~~(b)(7)(D)~~

It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.



Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.



Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.



Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

DELETED PAGE(S)  
NO DUPLICATION FEE  
FOR THIS PAGE

Page(s)

129-139

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- 4194) [redacted] [redacted] - dirige la cooperat.agricola e i due negozi esistenti a Tutin col cugino Nazim;
- 4195) [redacted] [redacted] - cugino del predetto, dirige il negozio dell'impresa "RESNIK" che possiede altri sei negozi a Tutin;
- 4196) [redacted] [redacted] - direttore della segheria "Drvni Kombinat" a Tutin;
- 4197) [redacted] [redacted] - hodja mussulmano a Tutin;
- 4198) [redacted] [redacted] - Presid. del Comit.Popol.Comunale di Tutin;
- 4199) [redacted] [redacted] - condannato all'ergastolo per aver ucciso sette persone e, nel 1958, l'allora dirigente dell'U.D.B. di Tutin, MIJATOVIC Mijo. Dicesi deceduto in carcere per cause ignote.
- 4200) [redacted] [redacted] - medico primario, dirige l'Osped.Civile di Tutin;
- 4201) [redacted] [redacted] - regge l'Uff.Postale telegrafico di Tutin;
- 4202) [redacted] [redacted] - direttore della scuola elem.ottennale di Tutin;
- 4203) [redacted] [redacted] - sottuff., comanda la staz. di polizia a Tutin;
- 4204) [redacted] [redacted] - serbo, dirige l'Ufficio U.D.B. di Tutin;
- 4205) [redacted] [redacted] - Presidente dell'Obcinski Sud (Tribun.Comunale per le Contravvenzioni) a Tutin;
- 4206) [redacted] [redacted] - direttore dell'albergo "1.MAJ" di Tutin;
- 4207) [redacted] ? - direttore della cooperativa di Savino-Selo;
- 4208) [redacted] [redacted] - coadiuva il Selic nella direzione della Cooperativa agricola di Savino-Selo;
- 4209) [redacted] ? - dirige un'altra cooperativa agricola esistente a Savino-Selo;
- 4210) [redacted] [redacted] - coadiuva il Sekulic nella direzione della cooperativa agricola di Savino-Selo. Ne fu già il direttore;
- 4211) [redacted] [redacted] - dirige il mulino elettrico esistente a Savino-Selo;
- 4212) [redacted] [redacted] - Rappresentante del Comune a Savino-Selo; mussulmano;
- 4213) [redacted] [redacted] - coadiuva il Medunjanin nell'ufficio COMUNALE di Savino-Selo;
- 4214) [redacted] [redacted] - Segretario del partito comunista a Savino-Selo;
- 4215) [redacted] [redacted] - Addetto all'Ufficio Leva comunale a Savino-Selo;
- 4216) [redacted] [redacted] - Direttore della Scuola Elementare ottennale di Savino-Selo;
- 4217) [redacted] [redacted] - Già direttore della Scuola ottennale di Savino-Selo, è stato destinato a più alto incarico, a Vrsac israelita;
- 4218) [redacted] [redacted] - dirige una cooperativa commerciale comunale che amministra i cinque negozi di Savino-Selo;
- 4219) [redacted] ? - donna. Dirige l'Ufficio Postale-Telegrafico di Savino-Selo;

1920)  
1921)

1920)

1921)

- colonnello, comanda l'Accademia Militare per Ufficiali di Complemento esistente a Bilece;
- colonnello, comanda il Centro Reclutamento dipendente dal 3° Vojna Oblast, a Bilece;-

YUGO REF FILES

TRANSLATION

Review of organisations in the GFR of "Yugoslav" emigrants

Status of 31 December 1962

Emigrants hailing from Communist Yugoslavia belong to different nations, this is why we have to distinguish between

Croatian organisations in exile

Serbian organisations in exile and attempts to set up joint organisations (there is practically only one such organisation, the Democratic Union of Southern Slavs - Juzhnoslavanski Demokratski Savez).

Although there are several thousand Slovene refugees in the GFR today, their political activity is relatively unimportant. The same applies to the Macedonians and Moslem escapees from Bosnia.

Organisations of Croat Emigrants

When drawing a line between Croat - and other - political organisations in exile, it will prove useful to take a look at their origin or their political background. Viewed through this prism, the Croat organisations in exile are divided into two key groups:

The Croat Farmers Party (Hrvatska Selyachka Stranka), its chief, [redacted] and [redacted] the political organizations generated by the split of [redacted] Ustasha Movement. All these organizations have one common hallmark, their ties to the tradition of the independent Croatian State of 1941-1945, and the celebration of 10 April (10 Apr 1941), their Independence Day.

I. Croatian Farmers Party

The Croatian Farmers Party, around which gathered the majority of Croats between the two world wars, which claims nowadays the exclusive right to act as the true democratic representative of the Croat nation, has but weak support among the Croatian emigrants in the GFR.

Such statements as the Titoists make about them are utterly false and incomplete. The persons they refer to - [redacted] and [redacted] - no longer head the organization in the GFR; in fact, [redacted] ceased to be a member of the organization on 16 Oct 1961.

- a) Hrvatsko Dobrotvorno i Prosvjetno Društvo "Radich"  
(Croatian Benevolent and Educational Club Radich)

The Croatian Farmers Party in the GFR is represented by the above club. This club was founded in Munich in August 1949 in the presence of

the inissary of the Croatian Farmers Party (CFP), Monsignor Dr. Augustin Yurecich (he died a few years ago in Switzerland). The president-elect was Dr. Grga Vukovich, sometime deputy of the Party, who died a few years ago.

The club held its membership meeting on Epiphany (6 Jan) at the "Isarberg" restaurant, Munich. The following officers were elected on that day:

President: [REDACTED]

Honorary Vice-president: [REDACTED]

Vice-President: [REDACTED]

1st Secretary: [REDACTED]

2nd Secretary: [REDACTED]

1st Treasurer: [REDACTED]

2nd Treasurer: [REDACTED]

Members of the Board: [REDACTED]

Control Board:

President: [REDACTED]

Members: [REDACTED]

Board of Arbitration:

President: [REDACTED]

Members: Two members each of the executive board and the control board

Tradition required the election of the new officers on 6 Jan 1963.

b) [REDACTED] CFP-representative for Germany

[REDACTED] claims to be the representative of the CFP in the GFR; his address is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] attended the 2nd CFP-Congress in Brussels, Belgium, on 25 and 26 July 1960, where he also made a speech. [REDACTED] must have emigrated lately; he and his family live at Duesseldorf. He is a very enterprising person. His daughter [REDACTED] consistently attends all sorts of events which have been organized by her father. Thus, for instance, he had a Croatian Culture Night staged at Duesseldorf on 29 November 1962 (the building of the Yugoslav Mission at Mehlem was bombed that same day).

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The Muenster newspaper "Mlada Hrvatska" reported in Nr. 10/11/12 1962 that this event was attended by [redacted], representing the US Consulate, Indian representative [redacted], representing Spain, college principal [redacted], professor [redacted] and wife, [redacted] of the city administration, [redacted] and wife, [redacted] and [redacted] representing Poland, [redacted] of the "Real-Politische Union", Architect [redacted] and wife of the WG Railroad, the [redacted] family, representatives of the German press and diverse corporations. However, it seems that [redacted] is not trusted by leading GFR circles. Nobody knows whether the reason therefore is his inordinate ambition (particularly his literary ambition - his father (?) was noted Croat author [redacted]) or other reasons. Such articles written by [redacted] as are being printed in the Canadian newspaper "Hrvatski Glas" (semi-official GFR organ) have invariably been pared down "for lack of space" and printed on the last page. The press never refers to him as "the representative of the Party in Germany". On the other hand, though, he is the president of the Croatian Social Service (Hrvatska Socijalna Sluzhba, 9/II Mauerstr., Duesseldorf), and one of the signatories of the proclamation (Appeal to All Croats) calling for a collection of voluntary contributions towards a defense fund for those who had been arrested in connection with the Mehlem plot. He maintains close relations with the Muenster paper "Mlada Hrvatska" and the Croatian Democratic Committee (Hrvatski Demokratski Odbor), whose "Gray Eminence" is professor Krivoslav Draganovich. There will be more later about it.

It is an interesting fact that [redacted] - to our knowledge - has never been referred to in the Titoist campaign against the emigrants on the occasion of the Mehlem plot.

## II. The Croatian political organizations generated by the split of the Ustasha.

The Ustasha organizations, that is such as invoke the tradition of the Independent State of Croatia and 10 April, are among the most numerous and display the greatest activity in the GFR. So far, these organizations attracted most of the recent, younger refugees, which fact may be ascribed to the cultivation of revolutionary traditions on the part of the Ustasha organizations which conforms best to the mentality of young people who had been brought up in, and imbued with the spirit of the "Myth of the Revolution" even under a Communist regime. The young people who two years ago devastated the premises of the Belgian Consulate in Belgrade, and the young men who demolished the premises of the Yugoslav Mission in Mehlem, have the same mentality and belong to the same "school".



a) Hrvatski Oslobođilacki Pokret-Croatian Liberation Movement (CLM)

(b)(7)(C)  
(b)(7)(C)  
Only the members of the so-called Croatian Liberation Movement, founded by [REDACTED] in June 1956, can be called Ustashes in the strict meaning of the word. This movement is not only predicated on the tradition of the Independent State of Croatia and 10 April, it is organization-wise the sole "orthodox" assignee of the pre-war and war Ustasha Movement. Relative to the CLM, all other groups which invoke the tradition of the independent State of Croatia and 10 April - Ustashes in a broad meaning of the word - are nothing but dissident groups. According to the notions of the followers of [REDACTED], the CLM alone is the keeper of the legitimate continuity of the Croatian State of 1941-1945.

In his statement of 8 June 1956 concerning the foundation of the CLM, he designed it as the blanket organization which encompasses the following groups:

Hrvatski Ustaski Pokret (Croatian Ustasha Movement)

Hrvatska Republikanska Selyachka Stranka (Stjepan Radich) -  
Croatian Republican Farmers Party

Hrvatska Drzhavotvorna Stranka (Croatian State Engendering  
Party)

Hrvatske Oruzhane Snage (Croatian Armed Forces)

"as well as all patriots in clubs and organizations existing in various countries and having different names but promoting the same goal the new foundation of a sovereign and democratic State of Croatia."

(b)(7)(C)  
Aside from the Ustasha Movement and the Croatian Armed Forces (a military organization led by onetime Ustasha officers), all other above-mentioned groups are more or less fictitious: The Croatian Republican Farmers Party is composed of a few dissidents of [REDACTED] Croatian Farmers Party who deserted [REDACTED] during the era of the Independent State of Croatia, joined [REDACTED] Hrvatski Zabor (National Assembly), and remained loyal to [REDACTED] even in exile (or were not readmitted to [REDACTED] Croatian Farmers Party). One such dissident was the present "successor plenipotentiary to the Poglavnik" [REDACTED] sometime deputy for the Croatian Farmers Party, who defected to [REDACTED] during WW II. The Croatian State-Engendering Party is composed of a few ex-members of the Croatian Rightist Party (aka Pravashi-Frankovisti, named for the onetime party leader in Austria-Hungary, [REDACTED]). This party had become a minor political group after WW I and was never able to get more than two deputies elected, and [REDACTED] had

also been a member of this party. In 1927 he was listed on the party ballot and thus became a deputy of the Belgrade parliament (skupština).

According to [REDACTED] statement, the Croatian Liberation Movement is headed by eight "bureaux" and the "Council of the Croatian Liberation Movement". In December 1959, dying [REDACTED] reportedly directed a reorganization of this council. According to this directive, "the Central Committee of the Croatian Clubs in Europe with HQ in Munich shall elect 15 councillors which will be distributed among the following countries: Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom." No information was obtained as to whether or not this reorganization has been accomplished.

The following CLM-organizations exist in the GFR:

1. HQ Central Committee of the Croatian Clubs in Europe (Sredishnji Odbor Hrvatskih Društava Europe), 51/4 Heimeranstrasse, Munich 12. Only one (sic) list of presumptive officers of this organization was submitted to the 2nd Congress of the CCCCE in Munich on 6 August 1961, it was attended by representatives of Croatian Clubs in Germany, Austria, Belgium, and the U. K. while "proxies" had been sent in from the other European countries, and this list was actually adopted. The new officers are: (the data published by the Titoists are correct, they were obtained from Hrvatska, the Ustasha mouthpiece in Buenos Aires)

Principal Board of Elders:

Administration Board:

Honorary president: [REDACTED]

1st Associate president: [REDACTED]

2nd Associate president: [REDACTED] Sweden

3rd Associate president: [REDACTED] GFR

Secretary General: [REDACTED] Schongau, GFR

1st Secretary: [REDACTED], France

2nd Secretary: [REDACTED], Austria

Principal Treasurer: [REDACTED]

1st Treasurer: [REDACTED] GFR

2nd Treasurer: [REDACTED] GFR

Control Committee:

President: [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) Members: [REDACTED], Spain, Ing. [REDACTED], Sweden, [REDACTED], France, [REDACTED], U.K., [REDACTED], Austria, [REDACTED], U.K., [REDACTED], Belgium, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], U.K., [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED] Munich

## Court of Arbitration:

President: [REDACTED] GFR

Members: [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], Austria, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED]  
GFR, [REDACTED], GFR, [REDACTED], France, [REDACTED]  
GFR, [REDACTED], Belgium, [REDACTED], U.K., [REDACTED], U.K.,  
[REDACTED], GFR.

**Board of Elders:**

In the GFR: [REDACTED], Stuttgart, [REDACTED] Goepplingen,  
[REDACTED], Esslingen, [REDACTED] Bissingen, [REDACTED]  
Geislingen, [REDACTED] Pirmasens, [REDACTED] Oberuhlingen, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Solingen, [REDACTED] Emsepetal, [REDACTED] Ludwigshafen,  
[REDACTED] Nuernberg, [REDACTED] Schwelm, [REDACTED]  
Alsdorf, [REDACTED] Essen, [REDACTED] Mettmann, [REDACTED]  
Kaiserslautern

Other members elected to the board of elders are residents of France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, England, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway.

2. United Croats in Germany (Uyedinjeni Hrvati Nyemachko) - UCG -  
Hq at 51/4 Heimeranstrasse, Munich

This organization is a member of the CLM, in other words it is not a separate organization. The following new officers were elected on 27 August 1961 at a Munich meeting:

**President of Honor:**

**Executive President:**

**1st Associate President:**

**2nd Associate President:**

**Secretary General:**

**2nd Secretary:**

**Principal Treasurer:**

(b)(7)(C) 2nd Treasurer: [REDACTED]

Control Committee:

President: [REDACTED]

Associate President: [REDACTED]

Members: [REDACTED]

Court of Arbitration:

President of Honor: [REDACTED] (England)

President: [REDACTED]

Vice-president: [REDACTED]

Members: Krunoslav Uremovich, [REDACTED]

Members of the Board: [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) At the meeting on 27 August 1961, two ballots were filed: an official ballot filed by [REDACTED], which polled 95 p.c. of the vote total, the other was filed by the opposition composed of followers of [REDACTED] president of the Croatian Workers Association (Hrvatski Radnički Savez) in Germany, and was defeated. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) An extraordinary membership meeting of the UCG was slated for 29 December 1962 (the invitations had originally been dated 9 December 1962), it did not take place though for reasons unknown. The invitations were signed by [REDACTED], secretary, and [REDACTED] president. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, published a statement of the UCG secretary in which he denied, in behalf of the organization, any connection with the Mahlem plot, saying that any member who took part in this plot will be ousted from his organization. [REDACTED] made another statement at the same time, saying that he has not been holding the function of president of honor for a long time; he also denounced the Mahlem plot. The mouthpiece of the Croatian National Committee [REDACTED] "Hrvatska Drzhava" attempted in the December 1962 issue to exploit this denunciation. It said: [REDACTED] name has been connected with several affairs. Cardinal Wendel enjoined him from acting as a member of the cloth (because of defaming [REDACTED]) and the German authorities forbade him to use the title "professor of the university" (b)(7)(C)

(because of a forgery of the writ, the name of the Poglavnik having been forged on it several years ago).

In early 1960, the UCG had the following "ogranaci" (branch offices) and "skupine" (groups) in the GFR:

Ogranak "[redacted]" (Vitez-Knight) "[redacted]", Alsdorf-Markstein/Aacher

Ogranak "[redacted]", Essen

Ogranak "[redacted]", Remptetal

Ogranak "[redacted]" (King) "[redacted]", Ludwigshafen

Ogranak "[redacted]" (Knight) "[redacted]", Oberhausen

Ogranak "[redacted]", Goepplingen

Ogranak "[redacted]", Pirmasens

Ogranak "[redacted]", Vialfeld

Ogranak "[redacted]", Dinslaken

Ogranak "[redacted]", Stuttgart

Ogranak "[redacted]", Dinslaken

Ogranak "[redacted]", Braunschweig

Ogranak "[redacted]", Kaiserslautern

Ogranak "[redacted]", Geislingen

Ogranak "[redacted]", Dortmund

Ogranak "[redacted]", Wuerzburg

Skupina Schoengau

Skupina Buchloe

Skupina Immenstadt

Skupina Jelmstorf

Skupina Freilassing

Skupina Oerode (Osterode)

Skupina Hermerdorf

The following organizations also belonged among the United Croats at the time: Hrvatska Zenska Organizacija Stieg "Katarina Zrinska", Munich; The Organization of Croatian Women "Andjelka Sarich", Alsdorf; Croatian Workers Association (Hrvatski Radnicki Savez), Dortmund; Union of Croatian War Invalids and Wounded Veterans, Munich

3. Union of Croatian Workers in Germany (Hrvatski Radnicki Savez sa Njemacku):

The above organization was founded at Duesseldorf in March 1959 within the organization of the CLM. The first meeting took place on 22 March 1959 at the Hotel Goldene Krone, 68 Arndtstrasse, Dortmund, it was attended by [REDACTED] member of the Board of Senior Officers of the League of German Labor Unions. Croatian workers groups of Essen, Hamborn, Dortmund, Braunschweig, Dinslaken, Duisburg, Bielefeld, Nuernberg, Aachen, Stuttgart, Geislingen-Steige, Munich, and Duesseldorf were represented by delegates. The following officers were elected:

President: [REDACTED]

Secretary General: [REDACTED]

Treasurer: [REDACTED]

Office chief: [REDACTED]

These officers were elected in accordance with the suggestion of Catholic priest [REDACTED].

Also elected was the "council" of the Union of Croatian Workers, the names of these members are unknown.

The fortunes of this organization, headed by [REDACTED], are interesting. It was previously stated that two lists of candidates had been filed at the meeting on 27 August 1961 of the United Croats in Germany, one by the followers of [REDACTED], which was defeated, so that [REDACTED] and his closest associates [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and others joined in a dissident group. It now appears that those who took part in the Mehlem plot belonged among this group. It seems that the Union of Croatian Workers still exists. Its mouthpiece is the paper "Rakovitsa", it is issued periodically (it started in 1962), its editor is [REDACTED]. There is no available information as to the merits of the Titoist claim that the paper Hrvatski Radnicki Savez is still existing.

4. The Croatian Armed Forces-CAF (Hrvatske Oruzbane Snage ):

(b)(7)(C) The statement which [redacted] made on 8 June 1956 revealed that the Croatian Armed Forces are a component part of the CLM. The CAF is the military organization of the CLM, its leaders are onetime officers of the Ustasha. Up till 1956, it was headed by [redacted], onetime general of the Pavelich forces. When [redacted] ousted [redacted] another Ustasha man took over, his name is unknown. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) Word will have it that [redacted] said to be a resident of Freilassing, is the CAF-chief in the GFR. [redacted], who previously held high offices in the United Croats organization, has not shown up at the HQ of the organization since 1961. There is no information as to whether he fell into disgrace or whether this is merely a camouflage. The CAF publishes a paper, "Hrvatska Gruda" (Croatian Clod), in Argentina, its address is 2434 Casilla de Correo, Buenos Aires, its manager is [redacted], an officer of the CAF. Among his closest collaborators is [redacted], also an officer of the CAF. (b)(7)(C)

5. Secret Revolutionary Ustasha Movement (SRUM) - (Tajni Revolucionarni Ustashki Pokret.

There is no information on this organization which the Titoists referred to. It is possible that they meant the CAF.

b) Croatian National Committee-CNC

(b)(7)(C) The first major group of Ustasha dissidents was the CNC, it was founded at Salzburg in 1951. CNC HQ is in Munich. This organization was instituted by [redacted] sometime close collaborator of [redacted] in his pre-WW exile. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) When the Independent Croatian State ceased to exist at the close of WW II the dissidents felt that [redacted] would prove a liability to future Croatian politics, but one single feat of [redacted] designated him a leader of the revamped movement; When war broke out on 1 September 1939, [redacted] was in the USA where he organized and made propaganda for the Ustasha. Being anxious to return to Europe at the outbreak of war, he lost no time and left the USA aboard the Italian steamship Conte di Savoia with the intent - as [redacted] said in his memoirs published in Hrvatska Drzhava - to take up residence in neutral Switzerland, and sit back and watch how things will shape up. However, information about his presence aboard leaked out and when the ship approached Gibraltar a British patrol showed up and arrested [redacted] on 2 October 1939. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia demanded that Britain extradite him, which demand the British turned down. [redacted] was initially held at the Fortress of Gibraltar, later he was transferred to England, where he was kept in custody for the whole six years that WW II lasted. This circumstance, which prevented him - against his volition - to collaborate with the Axis Powers, became his big "political capital" after the cessation of hostilities. The [redacted]-Dissidents, (b)(7)(C)

particularly the Church, felt that [redacted] was the right political personage under the existing circumstances. He was to be the frame of the Croatian political organizations which was to encompass all other political groups. However, this ambitious design soon evaporated: neither [redacted] Croatian Farmers Party nor the CIM wanted to have any part of [redacted] CNC. Thus, the principal goal was not attained. As years passed, the CNC became sort of a "third Croatian group" among the emigrants. The 1958-1959 crisis of the CNC was the start of its decline. In September 1958, [redacted] member of the executive committee CNC, 2nd treasurer, deputy head of the propaganda and information section, and head of the CNC central committee for Italy, was suspended, the first public notice of this event was found in the CNC-paper Hrvatska Drzhava as late as in March 1959. The result was a split of the CNC membership: his followers on one side, his opponents on the other side. His followers among them his supreme protector, the Rev. Prof. Krunoslav Draganovich, Rome, founded the Croatian Democratic Committee-CDC (Hrvatski Demokratski Odbor) and formed a separate group. The CDC later split into two organizations of which there will be more later.

Having failed to attain his principal objective, and in the throes of a serious crisis because of the "Varosh issue", [redacted] CNC began to languish. Off and on this languishing process was broken by periods of new vitality, yet the overall situation remained unchanged. The CNC suffered another grave crisis in 1962 and another split: an opposition group was formed under the leadership of [redacted] and [redacted]. When [redacted], in late August and early September, attended the so-called Croatian Convention in New York, USA, at which time the Croatian National Council was founded (another attempt to set up a broad blanket organization which will probably share the fate of the CNC), the Munich opposition group sent a cable to the organizers of the said convention in which they pointed out that [redacted] had no authority to represent the CNC in New York, the executive committee not having vested such authority in him. When he returned to Europe the rift became permanent: he filed a motion with a Munich Municipal Court to appoint him "an officer" pending the annual membership meeting in late December.

The CNC annual membership meeting had not convened for more than 2 years. On 21 May 1960, the meeting at the Max Emanuel Brewery, 33 Adalbertstr., Munich, had elected the following officers:

President: [redacted]

Members of the presidium: [redacted]

Secretary General: [redacted]



Sectional representatives: [REDACTED]

Central Board: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

The names of the new officers, as elected on 29-30 December 1962, have not yet become known. According to available information, the following persons have been elected:

President: [REDACTED]

Members of the presidium: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Secretary General and treasurer: [REDACTED]

Owing to the fact that [REDACTED] lives in London, the meeting resolved that he shall take up residence in Munich as of 1 February. Another resolution was passed to the effect that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will be expelled from the CNC. [REDACTED] resigned from his job with the Hrvatska Drzhava, his position will be taken by [REDACTED] brother.

Information obtained will have it that partisans of [REDACTED] are the following members of the CNC: [REDACTED] Ing. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and others. [REDACTED] quit the CNC at an earlier time. The said persons may see fit to set up a new political organization.

c) Croatian Democratic Committee-CDC (Hrvatski Demokratski Odbor)

The case of [REDACTED] split the CNC down the middle. The case was set off by the antagonism of [REDACTED] and Prof. [REDACTED] backed [REDACTED], this is why a new organization was formed, the CDC. The founding meeting at Munich, on 21-22 May 1960, elected the following officers:

Presidents:  
(alternating) Ing [REDACTED] (Germany), [REDACTED]  
(Germany), [REDACTED] (Italy).

Vice-presidents: [REDACTED] (also editor of the CDC Bulletin in Rome), [REDACTED] Munich

Political secretary: [REDACTED] (Paris)

Organisational secretaries: Prof. [redacted] (Italy), [redacted] (Germany)

Treasurer: [redacted] (Italy)

Committee members: [redacted] (Austria), [redacted] (England)

Deputy members: [redacted] (Stuttgart), [redacted] (Sweden), [redacted] (Trieste), one space each reserved for Spain and Holland

Control committee: (also acting as a board of arbitration)

President: [redacted] (Italy)

Members: [redacted] (Italy), [redacted] (Aachen)

The CDC, however, was but shortlived: it split again. When the Central Committee convened at Muenster i. W. on 25-27 November 1961, [redacted] vice-president and editor of the Rome bulletin, was ousted. The consequence was a split into a faction nr. 1 around professor [redacted] and his followers, and faction nr. 2 around [redacted] (?) influence on the younger Croatian emigrants, the students, is still quite remarkable, as was lately proved at the congress of Croatian college students in Paris (early November 1962).

The Central Committee, convened at Muenster in November 1961, elected new officers:

President: Ing. [redacted] (Germany)

Vice-president: Graduate philologist [redacted] (Austria)

Secretaries: Graduate student of jurisprudence [redacted] (France) for politics, and professor [redacted] (Rome), and student of political science [redacted] (Germany) for organisational affairs

Members of the Central Committee CDC: [redacted] (England), [redacted] (Alsdorf), [redacted] (Germany), [redacted] (Duisburg), student of phil. and div. [redacted] (Muenster), [redacted] student phil. [redacted] (Muenster), [redacted] (Ochtrup). (b)(7)(C)

At the same meeting, [redacted] a Bosnian Moslem, secretary general of the Moslem Croats from Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Sandjak (Paris), was awarded honorary membership in the CDC.

On 27 November 1961, the political committee of the CDC-Central Committee prepared the final version of the political resolutions passed at the Muenster congress. These resolutions were published under the headline "Political analysis and political policies" in the CDC-mouthpiece "Bilten Hrvatskog Demotratskog Odbora u Evropi" (Bulletin of the Croatian Democratic Committee in Europe), published in Muenster in December 1961. (This bulletin is not identical with the CDC bulletin published in Rome by [redacted]).

In January 1962, this bulletin was renamed Mlada Hrvatska (Young Croatia). Its editor was [redacted].

[redacted] of Mlada Hrvatska (October-December) appeals to all Croatians to make donations towards a defense fund for the members who were arrested in connection with the Mahlem plot. The signatories of the appeal were [redacted] for the Croatian Social Service and [redacted] (Croatian Brethren of the Cross), Cologne City Savings Bank a/c nr. 1/260, and [redacted].

Why did the CDC split into faction 1 and faction 2?

Basic differences arose over the disparate notions about the methods of combating communism in Yugoslavia. The Muenster congress in November 1961 unanimously declined to endorse Prof. [redacted] ideas of discontinuing passive resistance in the homeland and carrying the legal fight against the incumbent regime to the floor of the parliament. It was stated that the CDC was, and still is, a revolutionary Croatian organization and that [redacted] ideas are inconsistent with the spirit and the by-laws of the organization and incompatible with the desire and actions of the Croat nation in the homeland and the firm resolve to see it through till a final victory. But there can be no doubt that hovering above this dispute over the "strategy and tactics" (revolutionary vs. legal-parliamentary) is the struggle of the two most prominent personages of the initial CDC, e.g. Prof. Krunoslav Draganovich and [redacted]. [redacted] repeatedly emphasized in his "counter-complaint" that the "trojka" (Triumvirate) [redacted] engages in diverse clandestine projects of their own accord. He also cast aspersions on [redacted] and [redacted], claiming that they infiltrated the emigrant organizations at the behest of the UDBA and that they had been trained back in Yugoslavia. [redacted] dubbed the paper Mlada Hrvatska "Mlada Udba" (Young Udba). Is there any merit in these aspersions? It is impossible to answer this question. [redacted] signed an article printed in nr. 72/73 of Hrvatska Drzhava dealing with

(b)(7)(C) [redacted], in which he quoted an ex-member of the Ustasha who spent 15 years in Tito's prisons and then contrived to escape, one [redacted]. The second statement was made by [redacted], a young escapee and student who went to the USA from Austria. [redacted] claimed that [redacted] was a member of the Railroad Orchestra in Sarajevo during WWII and held no office. When the Croatian State was occupied by the Communist crooks many a Croatian lost his life in Communist prisons. Rumors were rife in Sarajevo that [redacted] had denounced Ustasha-Captain Silvo Ivanovich, Ustasha-1st Lt. Marko Grgich, and Mate Simich. The former two were shot after a summary trial, the latter died in the Zenitaa jail. Nevertheless, [redacted] was also imprisoned at Zenitaa, not because of his political activities in the Croatian State but because of what was called "Greek policy, in other words plain criminal offenses. [redacted] got to know [redacted] at the Correction Block of Zenitaa Prison. He was assigned to cultural-political work, something no self-respecting Croat was ever admitted to. Only turncoats who joined the UDB in an informer capacity were given such a privilege. [redacted] introduced himself as a Serbo-Hungarian. Throughout his time in jail, he entertained the UDB-men by playing csardas' and guerilla songs on his violin. In 1951 he was transferred to the bloody correction house where Croat patriots were grossly illtreated and murdered by "revisionists" who thus proved their allegiance to the bloody regime. [redacted] instructor in espionage was notorious [redacted] a captain of the UDB. [redacted] and all other "revisionists" signed an undertaking in their "home" in which they obliged themselves to work for the UDBs. They were then released. Who did not sign had to serve his entire sentence. [redacted] added that he got word from another side to the effect that [redacted] went to Zadar, subsequent to having revised his ideas and having been released from Zenitaa, where he attended a special course for undercover work, and that crook [redacted] then took him across the border so that he ran no risk in going to Rome.

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] stated that on 2 July 1957, two days after he fled from Yugoslavia, he met Dr. Draganovich in Trieste. He told him that Zagreb citizens will have it that the UDB confronted some Zagreb students who were under investigation with a talk between [redacted] and a tourist in the summer of 1956. This is why the Zagreb group of the CLM feels that [redacted] gave them away either deliberately or inadvertently. Draganovich replied that he still trusted [redacted] implicitly. He made the same statement in August 1957 to a representative of the Croatian Farmers Party and, after having been released from a Vienna jail, to [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] ought to be charged with 1) Having deliberately or inadvertently helped to uncover the Zagreb CLM group; 2) Having sent Balen to Yugoslavia who is now serving a nine-year sentence there; 3) uncovering the Yarak-Ivo Mashina group; 4) completely destroying the Croatian Territorials (military organization of the Croatian National Committee). 5) attempting to break up the Croatian National Committee; 6) alandering political personages in "Istina" (Truth), which Varosh edited and published on his own; 7) trying to break up the CDC.

The object was to show that the Croatians were not capable of carrying on

(b)(7)(C) any sort of organized campaign. [redacted] is presently a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, USA. [redacted] was also strongly suspected. He was a member of SKOJ (Association of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia) at Zagreb. [redacted] holds that [redacted] was indoctrinated in Yugoslavia and then sent across the border according to schedule. How come that Dr. Krunoslav Draganovich is backing both these suspects? Moreover, emigrant circles in Rome suspect [redacted] to be working for the WGIS, HSIS, Italian IS, and the FIS.

(b)(7)(C) d) [redacted] Croatian Social Service - CSS (Hrvatska Socialna Sluzhba)

(b)(7)(C) The CSS registered with the Duesseldorf Municipal Court in 1961 under nr. VR 2622/61, bank a/c nr. 17099 with the Dresdner Bank A.G., Duesseldorf 1, former address 7 Germaniastrasse, present address 9/2 Mauerstrasse. The latter address is also the address of its founder and president [redacted]. The aims of this service were defined as follows: "Assist our countrymen in solving their problems by means of cooperation of all Croat patriots regardless of their political or religious beliefs, so that they become useful and dignified members of the Western World. The CSS will lend a hand in securing jobs, residence permits, asylum, documents, warranties, affidavits, visa, it will represent people before courts of law and authorities, translate identifications, and provide our countrymen with all information they may need." This organization has also certain political aims:

"It is up to us to shed the Communist yoke, the carrier of Serbian hegemony, and open the eyes of the world so that it will help us to bring about a rebirth of a sovereign state of Croatia imbued with democracy and humanitarianism." This is a quote from a proclamation of the Croatian Social Service to all Croats in exile. The CSS is composed as follows:

President: [redacted]

(b)(7)(C) Vice President: [redacted]

Treasurer: [redacted]

Secretary: [redacted]

Chaplain: [redacted]

Committee: Ing. [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]

The CSS is interesting because 1) it signed an appeal to all Croats to make

voluntary contributions towards a defense fund for those who were arrested in connection with the Mehlem plot, and 2) because some of the men who form the administration of the CSS are also members of the administration of the CDC nr. 1, with HQ at Muenster.

We received word from Australia that Catholic cleric [redacted] arrived there in order to collect contributions towards the defense fund. [redacted] is an editor of "Oganj" which paper allegedly confines its activities to spiritual guidance and education (Address: [redacted]).

It was alleged that the CSS is also endeavoring to secure funds for anti-communist operations in Yugoslavia. It ought to be determined who actually controls the CSS and which aims they pursue.

e) Croatian Brotherhood of the Cross (Hrvatsko Krizharsko Bratstvo)

This organization was founded in Nuernberg in 1961. It registered with the Bensberg Municipal Court on 31 May 1961 under nr. 4 AR 16/61. The by-laws were endorsed at Bensberg on 11 October 1961, they were published in the Munich paper "Slobodna Hrvatska" nr. 11/13, Sep/Nov 1961 (The paper does not appear any longer). This was the rebirth of a youth organization which existed in Croatia in the second decade of the first Yugoslav state and whose members called themselves "krizhari" (Crusaders). The organization was founded after Slovenian and Croatian priests met at the 11th Congress of the "Persecuted Church" behind the Iron Curtain at Koenigstadt from 2 to 6 August 1961 (1960?). The Croatian clerics discussed the foundation of a Catholic youth organization and they resolved to organize de novo the Croatian Brotherhood of the Cross. This brotherhood had been originally founded in 1929, while King Alexander ruled the nation like a dictator, and received the seal of official approval while all other parties and organizations were banned. The Brotherhood continued to exist in the Independent Croatian State. (Slobodna Hrvatska published a picture portraying five young men in "crusader" uniforms out on a picnic, probably taken during the era of the Croatian State. The Titoist press ran this picture as evidence of the fact that the "crusaders" were being trained in the GFR for an anti-Yugoslav campaign). When the Communists took over in Yugoslavia in 1945, all Church organizations were banned, among them the Brotherhood. The last president, [redacted], who had closely cooperated with the Ustaha regime, was hanged, a former leader (first of the "Orlovi" then renamed Brotherhood of the Cross) Dr. Ivo Protulipats fled to Italy in 1945 and was shot and killed by the Communists right in the center of Trieste.

When the idea of a rebirth of the Brotherhood was conceived at Koenigstein the Austrian newspaper "Glasnik Srtsa Isusova i Marijina" (Messenger of the Heart of Jesus and Mary) endorsed it and promised to promote it.

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The said paper is being published by the "Caritas Croata", 22 Hellbrunnerstrasse, Salzburg, Austria. To our knowledge, the names of the leaders of this organization were never published. It is a fact though that the organization is controlled by the [REDACTED], Dortmund, whom the WG authorities lately arrested on charges of being the organizer and initiator of the Mehlem plot. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are also said to be connected with the Brotherhood. We have no information indicating that the backers of the Brotherhood are identical with the organizers of the "Secret Ustasha Movement" (Tajni Ustaski Pokret) as claimed by the Titoists. The mere fact though that the Titoists know so many names and details supports the suspicion that Communist agents infiltrated this circle. These "crusaders" and their organization no doubt - alas! - is a very propitious target for Communist attacks on the Catholic Church and its members. The crusaders have become pretty much compromised in Croatia because this originally religious organization - sponsored by Zagreb Archbishop Stepinach - degenerated into a typical Balkanese product of political and nationalistic Catholicism. Another deplorable facet was the willingness of the Brotherhood to provide the regime of [REDACTED] in the Independent Croatian State with young followers without whom the regime would never have attained any degree of stability. These young people, imbued with chauvinistic notions joined [REDACTED] Ustasha Militia and called themselves "pacifiers", the proper word should be "killers", who roamed such portions of Croatia as had been principally inhabited by Serbians over a period of centuries. This sad truth must not be ignored because the Yugoslav Communists avail themselves of it to launch attacks on the Church, the emigrants, and the GFR where the same "crusaders" allegedly are free to engage in their terrorist activities. After the cessation of hostilities, rumors were rife that "groups of saboteurs and terrorists" kept operating in the mountains and forests of Croatia. However, it is a well-known fact that the Communists sent Ustasha turncoats to the mountains and forests who betrayed groups and individuals who roamed the forests to the Titoist police. That way the Communists succeeded in liquidating the last remnants of resistance groups in a relatively short time.

f) Hrvatski Narodni Otpor-Priatelji Drine (Croatian National Resistance - Friends of the Drina - CNRPD)

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This new organization of Croatian emigrants is headed by [REDACTED], onetime [REDACTED] general and veteran Ustasha man. He lives in Madrid and married the daughter of a Spanish general. He usually goes under the name of "General [REDACTED] ([REDACTED])". The Drina is a Bosnian river which the Croatian nationalists claim is the frontier between two worlds, not only between Croats and Serbs, but also between two cultures. What is commonly called "Balkans" extends even west of the Drina, evidence thereof being the heroic feats of [REDACTED].

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The Croatian emigrant newspaper "Napridak", published in Buenos Aires and backing [REDACTED] ran the sensational news in its November 1962 issue that Hussein I, King of Jordania, recognized the Independent State of Croatia and [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) as the C-in-C of the Croatian

Resistance. This is why [redacted] assumed all rights and obligations and responsibilities pending the election of a government by the Sabor (national assembly) of the liberated homeland. This is a farce and lacks credit, it seems that this is a Communist stratagem designed to ridicule the [redacted] campaign in the eyes of the Croatian nation. [redacted] (Munster/W.) ran a story in nr. 12/1962 in which it glorifies this recognition by Hussein I. Who is [redacted] A Bosnian Croat (Serbians also have the name [redacted]), he emigrated between the two world wars. He lived at Janka-Puzta in Hungary where Croatian emigrants received military training. In 1941 he returned to Croatia and was one of the most trusted and devoted henchmen of the Poglavnik. He was appointed CO of the Ustasha Army. Being [redacted] trusted follower, he was assigned to the most delicate jobs. He was noted for being the most unscrupulous liquidator of all opponents. He is the notorious liquidator of Serbians, Jews, and anti-Ustasha Croats. He was in charge of the Jasenovats concentration camp where wholesale murder was practiced. Thanks to these activities, [redacted] rose fast among the Ustasha hierarchy, he was promoted to general of the Croatian Armed Forces, and was the C-in-C of the southern front (Hertsegovina). Shortly before the end of the war, [redacted] appointed him commander of the Croatian national resistance and assigned him to organizing the fight against guerillas. He still heads the National Resistance and controls it from Spain, where he took up residence after escaping from Croatia in 1945. The operation which gained the widest notriety was the dispatch of 90 Ustasha men to Yugoslavia in 1949, under the leadership of [redacted] all of whom were apprehended by the OZN or UDB. In 1955/56, [redacted] and [redacted] had a fallout, the true reason still being unknown. It is believed that [redacted] living in Europe, consolidated his position too much and thus became a threat to [redacted] and the Ustasha leadership in Argentina. Moreover, it seems that [redacted] wanted to get rid of a man who was a notorious bloody vulture. The clash leaked out subsequent to the ouster of Ustasha man [redacted] ancient friend of [redacted] (he is now a resident of Australia, at the 1962 convention in New York he represented [redacted]). In 1960, [redacted] started getting out his paper Drina. The address is: Editorial Drina, Apartado 5024, Madrid. After the [redacted] fallout, the Croatian emigrants had 3 military organizations: The Croatian Armed Forces ([redacted]), the Croatian National Resistance ([redacted]) and the Croatian Army (National Committee) headed by Col [redacted].

The [redacted] and [redacted] forces merged in 1961, while the [redacted] forces refused to join in the merger, claiming that they were the sole successor to the ancient Croatian Armed Forces. The Chicago paper "Danica" ran a story on 25 October 1961 in which this merger was officially announced. [redacted] denied rumors that records of the Croatian Army had been stolen in Rome two years ago and that the UDB bought them. Adjutant [redacted] turned all these records over to the Munich Supreme Command where they are still duly kept. The person who stole [redacted] suitcase is known, also the



(b)(7)(C) instigator of this theft. The "account" was signed by [REDACTED]. The story went on requesting all members of the Croatian Army to join the Croatian United Front within the Circle of Friends of the Drina and directly write to Drina, Apartado 5024, Madrid, or Drina, POB 19, Munich 49, Germany. Such direct contact without intermediaries is necessary because the Titoist counter-espionage organization KOS and the UDB snoopers have become very curious. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) All this tends to indicate that the meeting at Madrid of "Croatian officers" resulted in a meeting of the minds of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and that a united Croatian national resistance, the Circle of Friends of the Drina, had been organized, and that the Draganovich-[REDACTED] group of Rome joined them. The article reflects the endeavor to whitewash [REDACTED], from whose house at Rome the Titoists stole the records on which they then based the charges against the [REDACTED] group at the Zagreb trial. The theft per se was not denied, it was merely claimed that the suitcase contained no records of the Croatian Army (this assertion is not supported by any evidence). It further shows that [REDACTED] (Munich) is a member of [REDACTED] Hq staff and the representative of the Croatian National Resistance in the GFR, and that Draganovich-[REDACTED] are the connecting link between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) The Madrid "Drina" revealed that among [REDACTED] closest associates is [REDACTED] sometime editor of the Munich paper "Slobodna Hrvatska". Drina nr. 4/6 1962 ran a picture showing [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] wearing officers' uniforms, at the grave of Sarajevo, archbishop Sarich. [REDACTED] is said to be a colonel. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) g) The "Stuttgart Movement" of [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(C) A Johnny-come-lately is [REDACTED], son of [REDACTED] ex-minister of the Interior of the Pavelich State who is now living in the USA and for whose extradition the Titoists have so far been clamoring in vain. [REDACTED], must be a young man who fled from Yugoslavia recently and was granted asylum in the GFR. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) He is living in Stuttgart where he got together a group of Croatian emigrants under the firm "United Croats". It is still unknown whether this is merely a firm, or whether he is actually a member of the [REDACTED] group "United Croats". [REDACTED], is very active, particularly in the Zirndorf/Nuernberg collecting camp. The liaison man and courier between Stuttgart and Zirndorf is emigrant [REDACTED], who gained notoriety when there was a brawl at Camp Zirndorf on the orthodox Xmas holidays in January 1962 between Serbians and Croats. A leaflet was distributed at camp Zirndorf in late 1962, (b)(7)(C)

signed by the United Croats, sporting the Croatian emblem. The leaflet calls for a UN action in behalf of the Croats, should such action fail to materialize, other action will be taken. It was signed: Stuttgart Movement.

Recapitulation of all Croatian Organizations in Exile in the GFR

- I. Croatian Farmers Party, Hq in Munich
- II. The Croatian political organizations resulting from the split of the Ustasha Movement:
  - a) Croatian Liberation Movement (CLM) and its affiliations:
    - 1. Central Committee, Croatian Associations in Europe, Munich
    - 2. United Croats in Germany, Hq in Munich
    - 3. Union of Croatian Workers, Hq Dortmund (dissidents)
    - 4. Croatian Armed Forces, Hq at Freilassing (?)
  - b) Croatian National Committee, Hq in Munich
  - c) Croatian Democratic Committee, Hq Muenster/W
  - d) Croatian Social Service, Hq in Duesseldorf
  - e) Croatian Brotherhood of the Cross, Bensberg/Cologne, Hq in Dortmund
  - f) Croatian Resistance Movement - Friends of the Drina, Hq in Munich
  - g) Stuttgart Movement, Hq in Stuttgart

Also the Croatian National Group within the South-Slavic Democratic Union with Hq in Munich.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 May 1960

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

*adds from redline*

*FILE*  
*CNEER*

The following is a literal translation of an undated report from a sub-source which was submitted by Source SETAF 702 on 27 April 1960:

The following are functionaries of the administration of the Commune of Sesana, Yugoslavia:

*✓* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Secretary of the Communist League and President of the School and Culture Council;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Secretary of organization;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the USPL and President of the Commerce and Tourism Council;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the USPL of Cosenog;

*✓* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the youth organization;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Labor unions president;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Secretary of Labor Unions;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the Combatants Union;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of Retired Officers Union;

*✓* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of Cultural Associations;

*✓* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the "Partizan" Cultural Association;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the Invalids of the Fight for Liberation;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: President of the Artisans' Chamber Sub-sections;

DISTRICT COURT

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Presidents;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Judges;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Judges;

*NR* *NR* *NR* [redacted]: Lt. Commander of People's Defense.

50-14726

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HILTON D. HALL, 163rd MI Bn

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ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM FOLPA  
Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200.1R

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3 May 1960

YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMUNE AND COUNCILS:

OR ✓ [REDACTED] President;  
R R R [REDACTED] Vice-president;  
R R R [REDACTED] Secretary;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the Divaccia Section;  
✓ R R [REDACTED] Director of the Cave Aurimiane Section;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the Senosocchia Section;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the Comeno Section;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Foreign Affairs Council;  
✓ R R [REDACTED] President of the Financial Social Plans Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Artisan and Industry Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Forest and Agriculture Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Physical Culture Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Sanitation Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] President of the Social Assistance Council;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the administration of communal activity;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the Finance Section;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of General Administration;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of Economic Administration;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of School and Cultural Administration;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of Social Assistance Administration;  
R R R [REDACTED] Director of the Sanitation Section;

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163rd MI Bn

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3 May 1960

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RR [REDACTED] Commercial Inspector;  
RR [REDACTED] Director of Income Administration;  
RR [REDACTED] Director of Forest Administration;  
RR [REDACTED] Director of Reforestation of Cacao;  
LM [REDACTED] Director of the Social Security Institute;  
RR [REDACTED] Director of Land Registry. (B-F-6)

On 25 May 1960, the files of the 163d MI Bn, USASSETAF, APO 168, New York, New York, were checked and revealed the following information:

LC-14562 dated 11 August 1958, lists [REDACTED], as Executive Committeeman of the Yugoslav Communist Party, District of Capodistria.

XIR 0837 dated 30 December 1957, lists [REDACTED], as a member of the Koper Agricultural Commission.

LC-14512 dated 11 August 1958, lists [REDACTED], as Executive Committeeman of the Yugoslav Communist Party, District of Capodistria.

XIR 0538 dated 2 July 1958, lists [REDACTED], as Director of the "Jardan" firm.

XIR 0276 dated 1 May 1957, lists [REDACTED], as President of the Sezana Communal Trade Union Council.

[REDACTED] has been reported many times in the past as a PCI political activist in Trieste and Capodistria, Yugoslavia. He is most recently mentioned in LC-14562 dated 11 August 1958.

The card files list [REDACTED], as having been anti-communist during the war, but now reconciled with the local Communist Party.

479.87 dated 5 March 1947, lists [REDACTED], as having given information regarding Yugoslav Communist organizations in Gorizia.

LC-14726

[REDACTED] 163rd MI Bn

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ON 6 MAR 2002  
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Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200.1R

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YUGOSLAVIA (GENERAL INFORMATION) (U)

3 May 1960

399.3292 dated 1 August 1949, lists [REDACTED], as secretary of a Communist party cell.

The card files list [REDACTED], as a possible Liberation Front member. The files list the Liberation Front as a Communist organization.

The card files reveal no additional pertinent information concerning Vatovec, Anica.

525.1 dated 18 August 1952, lists [REDACTED], as a member of the UDB.

M-906 dated 28 July 1950, lists [REDACTED], as an official of the Ministry of Interior of Sesana, Yugoslavia.

The card files list [REDACTED], as having been arrested on 31 March 1944, and released on 2 April 1944.

The files card of [REDACTED] is stamped "Black List", and reveals no additional pertinent information.

The card files list [REDACTED] Major, as an officer in the Ljubljana UDB.

The files reveal no record of any of the other above mentioned individuals.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

PERSONALITIES

The following information pertaining to the background and past activities of various individuals mentioned elsewhere in this report was also obtained and is herewith forwarded.

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; seamstress by profession; sister [REDACTED] is a member of the KPJ; joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1939.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED]; shortly thereafter became Secretary of the Party cell in the "Dora" Factory in Sarajevo; commenced to work for the Party intelligence organization in 1940 and was in contact with [REDACTED] at this time; was married in Foca in 1941; returned to Sarajevo in 1942 and became an informer of the Sarajevo MOS; later became an OZNa contact reporting on Croat anti-Communist activities; frequently travelled to Dubrovnik and Split in UNRRA trucks in 1945; was in contact with [REDACTED] of OZNa in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - she is absolutely uncompromised as an OZNa informant and very few people are aware of the fact that she is a member of the Communist Party, consequently, her future potentialities are great.

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[REDACTED] - (" [REDACTED] ") - born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age; common laborer by profession; married, wife a member of the KPJ; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; last known to have resided in Zagreb; became a member of SKOJ in 1928 and was admitted into the Party in 1932; 1.76m tall; black hair; black eyes; round head; very severe; eager; bitter; courageous; hardy; unmerciful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Colonel of OZNa; Deputy Chief of Zagreb City OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active organizer and agitator in his local labor syndicate and as a result of these qualities he was admitted into SKOJ in 1928; member of the SKOJ City Committee for Zagreb from 1929 until 1931; Secretary of the Party unit contained in the Railway Workshops of Zagreb in 1933; arrested by Yugoslav police in 1935 because of his suspected Communist affiliations, but since he refused to admit anything, he was released within a short time after his original detention; in 1939 became a member of KPJ City Committee for Zagreb and was responsible for the Syndicate problems; in 1941, he was sent to Lika by the KPJ Central Committee as the commanding officer of a Partisan battalion; at the same time he was also a member of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ City Committee for Zagreb and was charged with organizing subordinate intelligence groups in the Karlovac area; (believed to have been an active intelligence agent since 1938); was sent to the Glina and Topusko areas in 1942 to organize the Party and Intelligence Centers; Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for the Glina and Topusko region; appointed Secretary of the Cazin Krajina Rural District Committee in 1943 and was a delegate from this Party unit to the meeting of the KPJ Central Committee called for the purpose of discussing the Huska problem; (the Huska was an independent army of liberation organized by and containing solely Moslems; Communist leaders attempted to gain control of this movement and eventually did so); made a Major of OZNa in 1944 and assigned to the Counter Intelligence Section of Federal OZNa for Croatia; Chief of City OZNa when Zagreb was liberated and in this capacity

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he was responsible for the wide scale liquidation programs which occurred in that area at that time; became a Colonel shortly thereafter.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - A professional Communist and a very able intelligence agent.

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(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; carpenter by profession; single; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem; has had four years of elementary schooling; joined SKOJ in 1936 and became a member of the KPJ in 1939, residing at Sarajevo, Hotel Europa, Room 9; 1.70m tall; black hair; black eyes; white teeth; slender; agile; quite capable and intelligent; has few close friends and associates; ascetic; does not know how to dance.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Hotel Europa, Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Was active in penetrating the various syndicates for the KPJ prior to the war; became a member of the KPJ Rajon Committee for Bisjrik in 1939 and was appointed Secretary of the same Party unit during the following year; completed a Party sponsored intelligence course in Sarajevo in 1941; became Deputy Chief of the Tehnika for Sarajevo in 1941 and during the same year he was arrested by the Ustashi police for his Communist affiliations; refused to admit any of the charges against him and was sent to the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; volunteered for forced construction work and for this reason was not executed; organized a group of prisoners working in the boat reconstruction section in 1944 and while they were working along the Sava River, they threw the guards into the water and escaped from the camp; reported to the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia which was located at Topusko and here he was assigned to the KPJ Rural District Committee for Cazinski; shortly thereafter he was sent to the advanced Party course being given at Kragujevac, appointed Secretary of the inherent Party cell and supervised the activities of the other Communist students attending the class; attached to the Presidium of the ZAVNOBIH in 1944 and from there assigned by [REDACTED] as secretary of a factory cell responsible to the KPJ City Committee for Jajce; came to Sarajevo in 1945; made a member of the First Rajon Committee of the Party and director of the state owned Hotel Europa; member of Sarajevo City OZNa with rank of Captain since August 1945; his particular intelligence assignments number among those most highly concealed in Sarajevo; it is believed that his mission pertains to gathering information from foreigners sojourning at the Europa Hotel which is the best such establishment in Sarajevo; members of Allied missions normally stay at this hotel and all strangers with questionable motives are sent to the Europa by the housing section of the City EOC.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Many undeveloped potentialities in both the Party and OZNa due to his high degree of native intelligence, his great organizational ability and his security consciousness.

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(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 25 years of age; technical employee by profession; single; brother, ALAJBEGOVIC Mustafa was a KPJ member and was killed while serving with the Partisans; sister, [REDACTED] has been a member of the KPJ since 1941, served as a Lieutenant in the Yugoslav Partisan Army, member of the KPJ City Committee for Foca, responsible for AFZ activities, special informer for OZNa authorities; brother [REDACTED] vice-President of the Hipotekalna Banka (mortgage bank) for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Communist sympathizer; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; completed four years of elementary schooling in Foca and four years of technical training in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; last known to be residing in

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Sarajevo: joined SKOJ in 1939 and became a member of the KPJ the following year; 1.81 tall, dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, round head, well built, ambitious, erudite, astute, coward.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of the National Front in Foca.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became a member of the SKOJ cell in Foca in 1939 and later in the same year, was appointed secretary of the SKOJ cell at Medzurecje (Foca), as well as a member of the SKOJ cell at the Technical School in Sarajevo; accepted into the KPJ cell at Foca in 1940 by [REDACTED] and during the same year, became an adherent of the SKOJ City Committee for Foca; in 1941 became a member of the inter-school SKOJ Committee in Sarajevo; journeyed to Foca following the commencement of hostilities and joined the Executive Petorka of the Foca KPJ City Committee; at the same time, was a member of the Executive Petorka of the Sarajevo City Committee; later became the leader of this latter group; also in 1941 was appointed adherent of the Executive Trojka of the Intelligence Center responsible to the Sarajevo City KPJ Committee; while journeying from Sarajevo to Foca on an assigned mission for the Party was apprehended by police authorities but managed to escape detention and fled into the mountains; here he joined the MILEVSKA Company which was stationed in the village of Jelec (Foca), became a member of the inherent KPJ Cell and secretary of the corresponding SKOJ cell; sent by the SKOJ Regional Committee to Ledic (Sarajevo) at the end of 1941 for the purpose of organizing SKOJ in that area; the nature of his activities were soon well known in Ledic as most of the local inhabitants were Orthodox Catholic and he was a Moslem, consequently he was reassigned to Partisan headquarters at Romanija; appointed bodyguard of [REDACTED], a member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in this capacity, he went to the Zvijezda Mountains; here he joined the battalion of [REDACTED] and became SKOJ Secretary in the Osovačka Company; In December 1941 he guided the Proletarian Brigade across the Sarajevo plain; joined the Proletarian brigade in January 1942, became a member of a battalion SKOJ Political Bureau and the assistant of the Battalion Intelligence Officer; in December 1942 was ordered by the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia to move to Tuzla and to penetrate the Croat Domobran Army on behalf of the KPJ; in compliance with these directives he volunteered and was accepted into the Domobran Army; served in various Domobran units until the cessation of hostilities and at the same time acted as informant for several Party intelligence centers and later for OZNA headquarters for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; reported on the problems of Domobran officers and USTASHA members to Federal OZNA in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chance for advancement in the KPJ due to his intelligence activities; completely uncompromised in his work for OZNA; hence is quite successful in accomplishing his assigned missions as no one knows of his connection with intelligence authorities.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED]; 32 years of age; construction engineer by profession; (nu) is a Communist Party member residing in Mostar; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Italian; last known to be residing in Sarajevo; completed high school studies in Sarajevo and is a graduate of the University of Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1938; fanatical Marxist Communist; well disciplined, intelligent; 1.80m tall, black hair, brown eyes, long pale pocked face, slender build.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - National Deputy in the Assembly for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the National Assembly for the presidium of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Assistant Minister of Forests for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the principal national

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Front Committee in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main Committee of the Preporod.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1940; prior to this date had been entrusted with a series of less important Party functions such as Secretary of the Cultural Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee, etc; active participant in the functions of the Veles Sport Club and a Reading Club; member of the Serb Agrarian Party and later of the Seljacko Kolo; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was active in organizing the revolt in Herzegovina; at this time he was a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; became a member of the KPJ Political Bureau of the 29th Partisan Division in 1942; was a delegate to the ZAVNOBIH Conference held at Jajce in 1943; shortly thereafter was sent to Herzegovina for the purpose of organizing People's Committees, City Liberation Committees and Party units; assigned to the Tuzla area in 1944 and filled several Party functionary positions in this region until the liberation of Sarajevo; became the Secretary of the Party unit in the Ministry of Forests for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a member of the Political Bureau of the Presidium of the Republic in 1945.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - B \* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in [REDACTED]; 32 years of age; store clerk by profession; married; wife [REDACTED] joined the KPJ in 1939 and served with the partisans throughout the war, currently directs the Kljuc factory in Sarajevo; sister [REDACTED] joined the KPJ in 1940 and served with the Partisans throughout the war, married to the well known Communist FERUSIC Esad who is now dead; both parents were killed in an Ustashi Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jew; graduate of the Sarajevo High School; speaks Serb, Croat, Spanish; last known to reside at Titova Ulica 29/I Sarajevo; has been a member of SKOJ since 1929 and joined the KPJ in 1932; 1.78m tall; black wavy hair; black eyes; crossed eyed; long face; ruddy complexion; slender build; fanatical Communist; smart; courageous.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major of Federal OZNa for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Jewish Society of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in the Communist inspired Syndicate movement since 1927; Secretary of the SKOJ cell composed of clerks from 1929 until 1930; became a member of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1933 and retained this position until 1941; was arrested twice (in 1937 and in 1941) as the result of his Communist activities, but was never given a sentence; in 1941, he was directed by the KPJ Regional Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to organize with the assistance of [REDACTED] (fnu) Partisan Detachments in the Visoko Rural District; this mission was accomplished, but late in 1941 his detachment was completely routed by the Ustasha and he was taken prisoner; transported to Sarajevo by Ustasha authorities and sentenced to be shot, however, the KPJ underground organization succeeded in rescuing him from his place of detention before he was executed; joined the Zvijezda Partisan Detachment, became Commanding Officer of the towns of Okruglica and Srednje and Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee covering the same area; became a member of the Proletarian Battalion Staff and Secretary of the Battalion Party cell in 1942; appointed to the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943; was charged by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina with the organization of OZNa in Eastern Bosnia in 1944 and at the same time he was designated as being in charge of Provincial OZNa for Eastern Bosnia; in 1945 became the Chief of the of the sections of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; was "demobilized"

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from OZNa in 1946 and appointed President of the Sarajevo Syndicate Committee; in May 1947 was a member of the Sarajevo NO Committee.

DETAILS OF SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS - In 1944, when Tuzla was liberated, [redacted] together with [redacted] directed the arrest of over 1000 local inhabitants and subsequently decided which of these anti-Communists were to be shot. At this time, all executions were performed without giving the accused the benefit of trial. [redacted] had already been assigned special missions of this nature in 1943 by the Regional Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When Bijelina was liberated, he and [redacted] acting upon orders received from [redacted], arrested and liquidated over 100 of the most prominent residents of the city who were classified as being Chetnik, Axis or Allied sympathizers in order to preclude the formation of an anti-Communist political faction in the future. This affair created a pronounced unfavorable reaction among the masses and to save the face of the Party, [redacted] was forced to make a public statement testifying that the executions were the undertakings of irresponsible elements in no way connected with the Partisans or the Communist Party. In 1945 [redacted] was entrusted with the task of eliminating all politically unreliable state employees from their positions in offices of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All personnel officials in the Republic were under investigation at this time and as a result of [redacted] findings, many were relieved of their posts and replaced with completely reliable Communists. All new assignments were made with the knowledge and approval of [redacted] and [redacted] and all of the new personnel authorities were directed to report to [redacted] on matters pertaining to Yugoslav intelligence activities.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Has great chances for advancement in both the Party and in OZNa due to his active Communist past which has characterized him as being one of the best disciplined and most trusted of all KPJ members.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] approximately 38 years of age; Professor of Literature by profession; single; father and mother are at present in Milano, awaiting permission to proceed to PALESTINE; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; completed eight years of Gymnasium, then attended a Philosophy school in FRANCE; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, English, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian; at present residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and admitted to the Communist Party in 1935; 1.76m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; round face; pallid complexion; slender build; very intelligent marxist theorist; able, well mannered; uncontrollable temper; hypocrite; public functions in 1946 included a position as Chief of the Prevodilacki Kulturni Institut Za Zapadnu Kulturu (an institute for the introduction of all forms of Western Culture to Yugoslavia); active member in various SKOJ units in Sarajevo from 1930 to 1935; appointed member of the Cultural Section of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1935; expelled from the KPJ in 1938 as a sympathizer of [redacted], but readmitted after a six months period; expelled from the KPJ once again in 1939 and denounced as an enemy of the Party; moved to Mostar and Dubrovnik in 1941 as he preferred Italian to German occupation; proceeded to ITALY after the capitulation in 1943 and became a correspondent for the Allied Army Press; in this capacity, he was one of the first Allied Press employees to attack [redacted] as a traitor; when [redacted] came to Bari in 1944 [redacted] offered [redacted] intelligence material which he had received from various Allied Officers of Communist sympathies; [redacted] believed that this was an anti-Communist ruse and did not accept the information, at the same time prohibiting subject from writing for the Yugoslav Press; in 1944 was in contact with the Yugoslav Intelligence Service (OZNa?) operating from BELGRADE; readmitted to the Communist Party at Bari in 1944 and accepted into a KPJ cell at BELGRADE in 1945; future Party career will probably be of an inconsequential nature owing to his unsatisfactory past, however, public accomplishments will undoubtedly be more successful; well known prior to the war in

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YUGOSLAVIA and FRANCE for his journalism; contributed many articles to French Leftist papers; at present maintains a literary critic column in various Yugoslav periodicals.

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██████████ - Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; member of the KPJ prior to the war;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Minister in the government of the Federal Republic of Serbia; member of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Serbia.

PAST ACTIVITY - Joined the Partisans in 1941 and became an officer in 1943.

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██████████ - Born in ██████████ 28 years of age; lawyer by profession; single; brother ██████████ was a pre-war member of the KPJ and expelled from the Party in 1939 after he had been accused of being a Trotskyist, now anti-Communist, doctor of medicine; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the University of Belgrade Law School; speaks Serb, French and Albanian; last known to have resided in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted into the Party in 1941; 1.79m tall; light brown hair; blue eyes; long nose; long face; fanatical Communist, intelligent; hypocrite; poor speaker; able organizer.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1936 - Secretary of the National Liberation Front for the City of Sarajevo; Chief of the Construction Section in the Ministry of Social Policy.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the KPJ Rajon Committee of Sarajevo in 1941; organized Communist terroristic and sabotage squads at that time; became a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1944; remained in that city until its liberation in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - distinct chances of success and advancement in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

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BABIC Ante - 50 years of age; professor; married; speaks Croat, Russian; French and German; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1945 - 1947 - Minister of Education for Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the Slav Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH; member of the Main Committee of the HSS for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main Committee of the Red Cross for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Preporod Main Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the administrative body of the Society for Cooperation between Russia and the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the Committee for Universities, Colleges and Cultural Organizations contained in the Presidium of the Bosnia and Herzegovina government.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Main Committee for the Collection of Aid for the Partisans in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941; since 1941 informed the Intelligence Centers and later OZSa of HSS and Croat anti-Communist activities, maintaining contact with ██████████ and ██████████ is not a Party Member, but is in complete sympathy with Communist principals.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED], approximately 38 years of age; teacher by profession; married to a member of the Communist Party (un) who served with the Partisans during the war and joined the Party before 1941; has one child; parents reside in Banja Luka; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; wife is a Croat national of catholic faith; speaks Serb, Russian and French; residing in Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party since 1925; 1.75m tall; coarse black wavy hair; black eyes; black mustache; stout build; explosive temper; good orator; good organizer; fanatical Communist; dishonest; fond of the opposite sex; superiority complex; public functions in 1946 included a position of Second Secretary in the Executive Committee of the Bosnian and Herzegovinan National Front and a National Deputy in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federal Republic Assembly; Member of the School Committee in the Presidium of the Bosnia and Herzegovina government in 1947; Chief of the Cadre Section of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Planning Commission; President of the Control Commission for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947. Was active in SKOJ organizations from an early age and joined the Communist Party in 1925 at Banja Luka; from 1926 to 1931 was a member of the Banja Luka KPJ City Committee; arrested by Yugoslav police authorities and incarcerated in Balgrade for a short time in 1927; member of the Banja Luka KPJ Rural District Committee from 1931 to 1936; organizational secretary of the Banja Luka City Committee from 1936 to 1939; President of the "Red Help for Spain" unit for the Krajina area in 1936 and 1937; from 1939 to 1943 he was a member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina and also acted as President of the "Red Help" Society in the Province of Krajina from 1939 until 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was appointed to the staff of the Supreme Partisan Command for the Province of Krajina; served as instructor in the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1943 to 1945; became a member of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the KPJ for Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 1945 and in November of the same year he served with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federal Republic Election Commission; active in cultural and athletic activities in Banja Luka prior to the war; during this period he was President of the Vas A Pelagic Cultural Society and a member of the administrative staff of Kab, a University Student's Club; was also a player on the Borac football team; responsible for all administration duties of the Bosnia and Herzegovina National Front in 1945 and served as its official representative whenever called upon to do so; great potentialities in future Party administration owing to his opportunist tendencies and his unquestionable obedience to the orders of his Communist superiors.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] approximately 37 years of age; student; single; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1941; 1.87m tall; wavy black hair; black eyes; good teeth; dark complexion; long face; black mustache; able organizer; fanatical Communist; public functions in 1946 included being assistant to the Minister of Local Traffic for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Director of the State Traffic Company for the Republic; Assistant Minister of Construction for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947; member of the School Committee in the Presidium of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government in 1947; served with the Partisans in the Krajina area during the war and attained the rank of Major in the new Yugoslav Army; appointed to membership in the KPJ Bureau of the Presidium of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; owing to his exceptional organizational abilities, he will probably have a successful Party career.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 40 years of age; commercial engineer by profession; single; brother (nu) is Yugoslav Army Officer stationed in Sarajevo; former girl friend was [redacted] who later married [redacted] Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; studied at the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo and completed his university training in ZAGREB; speaks Croat, German and French; residing in ZAGREB; became a member of the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; brown hair; pallid complexion; longish face; slender build; well mannered; honest; very intelligent; not an educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Head of the Accounting Section in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Prior to the war possessed Communist sympathies, but never became a Party member as he was considered to be too great an opportunist; joined the Party in 1941 and at the same time became an informer for the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; was quite successful in his latter task as he was not compromised as a Communist and was a member of a prominent Croat family; while he was head of a department of a Sarajevo bank; he was able to falsify his accounting returns and in so doing obtain a large amount of money which he donated to the Party; banking experts never discovered the author of this theft and according to the Party ledgers the sum of money had been received before the war from Jewish sympathizers who were killed in 1941; [redacted] and [redacted] assisted BAC in this operation; moved to Zagreb in 1942 and continued his intelligence activities in the latter city; following the liberation of Yugoslavia in 1945, he refused to work as an OZNA informer against the interests of the HSS; in this connection, he publicized the fact that he was a member of the Communist Party and shortly thereafter he was expelled from the organization; at the same time his girl friend lost interest in him.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Because of his education and his professional ability, he may be reaccepted into the Party, but even if such an event occurs, his chances for a successful Party career are slim.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 38 years of age; married an individual (nu) from Zagreb who was a member of the KPJ prior to 1941 and who is at present employed by the Presidium of the National Assembly for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; has one child who was born in 1945; his brother [redacted] an Agronomy engineer is a Section Chief in the Ministry of Agriculture at Sarajevo and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945; another brother, [redacted] is the Chief of the Legal Section in the Bosnian Law Ministry; a sister (nu) is a member of the Main AFZ Committee for Bosnia, is on the Supervisory Committee of "Preporod" and has been a member of the KPJ since 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the Zagreb University Law School; speaks Serb, Croat, French and German; residing at Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Communist Party in 1935; 1.77m tall; brown wavy hair; dark brown eyes; ruddy complexion; round face; large nose; medium build; smart; ambitious; intriguer; without scruples; fanatically attached to the Party; erudite; austere; gentle; is very fond of his wife.

PARTY HISTORY: Active in Leftist circles while a student at Zagreb University; accepted into the KPJ while serving as a State Judge in Zagreb; from 1936 to 1940 was a member of the Cultural Section of the KPJ City Committee for Zagreb; since his public duties included the censorship of all literary work, the Party was able to publish several Communist periodicals through his intervention; appointed instructor for the KPJ City Committee of Zagreb in 1940 and at the same time he became a member of the Cultural Commission for the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; arrested by the Yugoslav Police in 1941, but no specific charges

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could be made against him and he was released; arrested by the Ustashi in Zagreb in 1941 and placed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; liberated by Party members while he was testifying in a Zagreb Court; joined the Partisans and was placed on the editing staff of Naprijed, the official organ of the Croatian KPJ Central Committee; became President of the People's Court for liberated areas of Croatia in 1942; in this capacity he travelled throughout Croatia and condemned to death a variety of the political enemies of the Party, including all Partisans who did not follow the Party line; during this period [redacted] used a different name and was well known throughout Croatia as being a rigid enforcer of the Party's policies; returned to Bosnia in 1944 and became Chief of Tanjug for the Federal Republic; at this time he was also appointed to membership in the KPJ Bureau of ZAVNOBIH; elected as Secretary General of the first Federal Government for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and member of the KPJ Bureau of the Government's Presidium; nominated as Yugoslav Minister to Egypt at the end of 1945; returned to Belgrade in 1947 as Head of the Information Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS

Well qualified and equipped to advance within the KPJ and the Diplomatic Service of the FLRJ.

#### PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946:

Yugoslav Minister to EGYPT and Ambassador to LIBYIA.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 28 years of age; student; single; Serbo-Croatian; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; speaks Italian and Serbo-Croat; secondary school education; residing in Sarajevo; became a member of SKOJ in 1938 and joined the Party in 1940; 1.75m tall; black hair; black crossed eyes; round head; pallid complexion; perseverant; brave;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- Major in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ unit in the Mostar Public Academy in 1938; edited the illegal SKOJ newspaper "Mi Draci" at the same time; later in 1938 was expelled from school as a result of his political activities and was arrested for a short while by the police; became a member of the SKOJ City Committee for Mostar in 1939 and was placed in charge of all student SKOJ members; became a member of the KPJ Mostar City Committee in 1940; in 1941, organized guerrilla units in Mostar and directed local acts of sabotage; responsible for the collection of arms, ammunition and sanitary supplies for Partisan troops; organized retaliation measures against Italian Fascists engaged in burning Serb villages; later in 1941 joined the Partisans and was made Commanding Officer of a company in the Nevesinje Detachment as well as a member of the Party Committee in the Detachment; made Chief of Staff of the Nevesinje Detachment in 1942; then commenced political activities in compliance with instructions received his Party superiors; became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; in 1943 was Commanding Officer of a battalion which retreated over the Neretva River in the face of a German advance; expelled from the KPJ in 1943 along with other Party leaders in Herzegovina, all of whom were accused of "left deviation"; became Major in OZNa for the Province of Herzegovina in 1944 and one month later was appointed Assistant Chief of Eastern Herzegovina Rural District OZNa; during the Partisan liberation of Mostar; destroyed the Siroki Brijeg Catholic Monastery together with [redacted] and [redacted] appointed Assistant Chief of Sarajevo Rural District OZNa in 1945.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in OZNa due to his conscientious execution of orders received.

(b)(7)(C)  
- Born in [redacted] for [redacted]; 29 years of age; doctor of economy; single; mother resides in Rome; brother, a driver, is an OZNa informer in Rome; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; completed secondary school education at Plevlje, attended the Universities of Belgrade and Vienna; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, Turk, German and English; known to be in Rome in 1946; is now probably in TURKEY; 1.75m tall; black wavy hair; long, thin face; wears black rimmed glasses; dishonest; hypocrite; intelligent.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Yugoslav Fascist Party headed by [redacted] while still attending school in Plevlje; member of the terrorist Fascist group which organized actions against Leftists while at the University of Belgrade; as a result of a private audience with [redacted], he was placed in command of all Ustasha troops in the Sandzak region in 1941 and in this capacity, he was responsible for the extermination of the Sandzak Serbs, as well as for the apprehension of other Serbs who fled from this area to save their lives; never actually participated in any of the massacres, but delegated his subordinates to perform the tasks; later in 1941, other Moslem leaders who were afraid that his ruthless policy against the Serbs may result in Serb reprisals against Moslems journeyed to Zagreb in an attempt to obtain his removal, however, [redacted] decorated him instead of eliminating him from the Fascist government; documents of denunciation presented against him at this time included proofs of his raping young Serb girls; in 1941 he raped a fourteen year old girl, daughter of a Croat Moslem, and for this action he was condemned to death by a military courts martial; was ordered to be immediately released by Gestapo authorities since he had been employed for some time already as a Gestapo agent; sent to Berlin, where he was in contact with the Great Mufti, studied at the University and served as a Gestapo informer; later transferred to Vienna by the Gestapo and here he was responsible for the denunciation of over one hundred Yugoslavs who were later shot; when one [redacted] was arrested in Vienna by the Gestapo, he noted that the derogatory statement which had prompted his arrest had been signed by [redacted] left Vienna when the Russians arrived in that city and eventually came to ITALY with his mother and brother who had been brought to Vienna by the Germans prior to their retreat; contacted OZNa authorities in Rome and served as a special informer for [redacted] Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in ITALY; as a result of these latter activities, he was never proclaimed a war criminal by the Yugoslav Communist Government.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Important OZNa informant, as all LJOTIC and Ustashi followers in Rome had complete confidence in him due to his past record.

114360/271/271  
- Born in [redacted]; 40 years of age; private employee; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; attended secondary school in Podgorica and completed his university training in Belgrade; last known to have resided in Belgrade; speaks Serb, German, Russian and French; became a member of SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party in 1931; 1.76m tall; black hair; black eyes; large, round head; robust build; active; good orator; disciplined; choleric.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary-General of the Yugoslav government; National Deputy in the Yugoslav National Assembly; member of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav National Front; member of the KPJ Central Committee cadre commission and as such is influential in the control of all Party membership.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the KPJ Regional Committee in [redacted] in 1935; member of the KPJ City Committee for Zagreb in 1939; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans with

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TITO in 1941 and became a member of the Supreme Command of the Partisan Army in Yugoslavia; served with TITO and [REDACTED] from 1941 until 1945, holding many different Party and military positions during this period; participated in the discussions held between TITO and [REDACTED] concerning collaboration in the fight against the Italians and Germans in 1941; frequent KPJ Central Committee delegate to various Partisan Headquarters; lecturer at highest Party political courses; as Secretary-General of the Yugoslav government, he initiates requests for travel orders for any Yugoslav officials who must journey abroad; these requests are submitted by phone to [REDACTED] in the Internal Ministry of Serbia and the orders are then issued by [REDACTED]

FUTURE PROSPECTS - good chances for advancement and a successful Party career due to his close connections and devotion to TITO.

133910/271/271\*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] (or [REDACTED] approximately 35 years of age; professor; married; wife is not a Party member; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; speaks Croat and German; completed preliminary teaching training in Sarajevo and attended Teacher's College in Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1942; 1.85m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; long head; thin build; opportunist; interested in advancing his career at any price.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Employee in the Ministry of Culture for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Yugoslav National Party prior to the war; not liked by Communists at this time since he expelled a number of Communist students from the Academy at which he taught; in opposition to the Independent State of Croatia movement since he was a Serb, consequently assisted the Partisans during the war; later arrested by Ustasha and when released by Partisans he left Sarajevo and joined their ranks; served as clerk in various Partisan Headquarters Detachments; became a member of the Rural District National Front Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943; headed the Cultural Section of the same Committee in 1944; has been an OZNA informant since 1944, reporting on the activities of Moslem anti-Communists; became employed by the Ministry of Culture for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

114340/271/271  
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] during the war; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] before the war) - Approximate age and place of birth: 38, born in [REDACTED] profession: Journalist; single; relatives: father, [REDACTED] (fnu) is an Orthodox Priest; nationality: Serb; citizenship: Yugoslav; religion: Orthodox; graduate of the Belgrade Philosophy school; languages spoken: Serb, Croat, German, French, Russian, Czech; address: Sarajevo; party affiliations: joined SKOJ in 1925 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1926; 1.80m tall; black hair; black eyes; pallid complexion; long face; slender build; personality traits: able; accurate; agreeable; audacious; calm; erudite; undisciplined; student of international relations and of MARX.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Instructor in the highest political courses given by the KPJ in Belgrade; on the staff of the "Borba" newspaper.

PARTY HISTORY - Became a member of the KPJ while studying at Belgrade University and was soon one of the Communist Youth leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina; entrusted with a political mission and sent to Bosnia in 1927; here he became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; at this time he was known to be a leading young Communist activist and many Party conferences were held on his father's farm in Pale; from 1926 to 1929, he was also given numerous other Party functions

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such as delegate from the KPJ Regional Committee for the Rural district Committees, Party instructor, etc; from 1929 until 1934, he served as a member of the Regional Committee for Bosnia and although the majority of the Committee adherents were removed and replaced in 1931, [redacted] retained his position owing to his valuable activities, fidelity to the Party cause and ability to adapt himself to the new Party line; the Royal Yugoslav Police were informed of his activities in 1934 and searched his home in Pale, they discovered an illegal printing press, but he escaped being arrested by fleeing to CZECHOSLOVAKIA in compliance with orders received from the Central Committee of the KPJ; while in exile he attended an advanced Communist course which lasted for six months and as a result of his good discipline and intelligence, the KPJ Central Committee sent him to RUSSIA where he completed a political class given by the USSR Communist Party; at this time he was admitted into the Bolshevik Communist Party and sent to Asia to organize fishermen's "kolhozes"; returned to Leningrad upon the completion of his mission and was given a high position in the Communist Party (exact functions unknown); while in Leningrad he made the acquaintance of [redacted], a former Secretary-General of the KPJ and due to his friendship, he was expelled from the Party (in 1936); taught at a high school in Leningrad from 1936 until 1939; rejoined the Communist Party in 1939 as a member of the group of Yugoslav Communists who proceeded from SPAIN to the USSR under the command of [redacted], a member of the Central Committee of the KPJ and an adherent of the Cadre Commission of the Communist International; dispatched to Yugoslavia in 1944 and given a position of political instructor connected with the KPJ Central Committee, although he is not a member of this Committee; at present he works in the archives of the Central Committee and also in a Party controlled institute which edits and translates Communist literature received from other nations.

PUBLIC LIFE - Active in the organization and direction of LANJUG and other Yugoslav press outlets; contributes philosophical articles to "Borba"; has no important or visible function, nor does he have any steady duties in the state apparatus.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Considered to be one of the best educated Marxist theorists in Yugoslavia and due to his past record, he maintains a certain amount of authority and respect among other Party members; however, as a result of his contacts with [redacted] he is not completely trusted by the Central Committee of the KPJ and he has never held any function of practical importance; it is not believed that his role in Party politics will be increased in the future.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 26 years of age; lawyer; single; sister, KPJ member, student, brother, KPJ member, student; father, former leader of Serb nationalists under Austrian domination, head of Sokol in Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to the war, prominent Serb, killed by the Ustasha in 1941; uncle BESAROVIC Savo, Minister in the PAVELIC Government, shot by the Partisans; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.80m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; long face; strong build; honest; able; agreeable; polite, calm temperament; erudite; tender; not fanatical; coward.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Employee in a warehouse of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into SKOJ in 1935 by [redacted] who was at that time Secretary of the SKOJ Regional Committee; owing to his father's influential position in the pre-war Yugoslav government, he was very useful to his Party superiors and many Party meetings were held in his home; his house also served as a place of refuge for KPJ Central Committee members who were being sought after by the police; Party courses were held in his home; in 1939 two large Party councils were held in the

Sokol Office in Sarajevo only after [redacted] had procured the keys of the building from his father; Party member and informer in 1939, reporting to [redacted] attended the middle Party course held at Boraska Jezera in the same year; completed a Party course on the techniques of street fighting in 1940; his entire family was arrested by the Ustasha upon the request of the Gestapo in 1941 and after the intervention of prominent Croats, it was agreed that they would be released if they would sign a statement professing their loyalty to the German cause; all signed, with the exception of BESAROVIC, [redacted] and he was subsequently killed by the Ustasha; did not resume contact with the Party after this incident (as was customary to do so) and was drafted into a working battalion by the Partisans in 1942; upon the request of [redacted] his best friend, he was placed before a Party Commission in 1945 and was eventually expelled from the KPJ.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** - May be reaccepted into the KPJ, but will neither advance too rapidly nor to a high position.

(b)(7)(C) - Born [redacted] 35 years of age; surveyor. Single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; [redacted] four years of secondary school in Sarajevo, completed his surveying training in Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1933 and was admitted to the party in 1936; 1.80m tall; dark brown wavy hair; brown eyes; long face; dark complexion; mustache; able, accurate; agile audacious; haughty; eager; firm; fanatic; Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; attached to the Political Section of the Yugoslav General Staff.

PAST ACTIVITIES - One of the SKOJ leaders in the Surveying College of the University of Belgrade in 1933; Member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1936; member of the KPJ District Committee for Banja Luka in 1937; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1938; joined the Domobran Army of the Independent State of Croatia in 1941 acting upon orders received from his Party superiors and became a Lieutenant in a machine gun company; organized Party cells in his company and in July 1941, took the weapons and ammunition of an entire Domobran Battalion and together with forty men he proceeded into the mountains to contact the Partisans; became commanding officer of the Kijevski Battalion and a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Kalinovac; was appointed commanding officer of the Crnovrski Battalion in the Romanija Mountains in November 1941 in order to improve the general situation, as at this time many Partisans were joining the Chetnik forces; was elected Secretary of the KPJ Committee in this Battalion; sent to the Zvijezda Detachment in January 1942 and was made member of the Detachment Staff as well as of the Inherent KPJ Committee; later in 1942 became Commanding Officer of the First Proletarian Battalion of Bosnia and Herzegovina; assigned the position of Assistant Chief of Staff of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942 and at the same time he became a member of the Party Committee in the Brigade; was made Intelligence Officer of the Brigade in 1943; was then transferred to the Basanska Division, where he became Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Officer and member of the Division KPJ Bureau; in 1944 became a member of the Bosanski Corps Staff, the Intelligence Officer and a member of the Corps Political Bureau; in 1945 was placed in the Political Section of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army as one of the main Party organizers; was also Secretary of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Political Section of the Yugoslav General Staff.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** - Excellent chances for advancement both in the Army and in the Party due to his superior military and political qualifications.

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(b)(7)(D)  
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271/271  
[redacted] (" [redacted] during the war and [redacted] after the war) - Born in [redacted] 32 years of age; law student; married to [redacted] a native of [redacted] born in [redacted] member of the SKOJ District Committee for Sarajevo; brother [redacted] laborer, was the Political Commissar of the First Operational Group, has been a member of the KPJ since 1939 and is at present residing in Karlovac; sister [redacted] (fnu) is married to [redacted] a high official in the Worker's Insurance Company of Sarajevo; remainder of family resides in Mostar; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed his secondary school education in Mostar and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat; German; Italian and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1935 and became a member of the KPJ in 1937; 1.85m tall; black wavy hair; high forehead; black eyes; thick eyebrows; long face; pallid complexion; big white teeth; slender build; always in a good mood; intelligent; good organizer; calm; hypocritical; stoical.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Assistant Minister of Internal Affairs for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Initiating Committee for the Foundation of a Lawyers' Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ Committee in the Law College of Belgrade University; became Secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Herzegovina in 1936 and at the same time was appointed Secretary of the Mostar SKOJ District Committee; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1938; member of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1941 and leader of the Communist inspired Sarajevo underground movement; later sent to Herzegovina in order to organize resistance activities in that area; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; appointed Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943; made Political Secretary of the same Committee in 1944, as well as member of the Plenum of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; assigned by the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to OZNa in 1945; became Party Secretary for both Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo City OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for advancement in both OZNa and the Party due to his efficient past political record.

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132210  
271/2271  
(b)(7)(D)  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted] ( [redacted] ); 30 years of age; court employee; single; has a girl friend in Innsbruck; member of the Austrian Communist Party; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed secondary school education in Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in French Zone of Austria; member of the KPJ since 1938; 1.80m tall; black hair; brown eyes; long painted face; pronounced cheek bones; slender build; spoiled; able; agile; fanatical Communist; astute; hypocrite; without scruples.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1947 - Head of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission in the United States Zone of AUSTRIA and later assumed the same position in the French Zone, Captain in the Yugoslav Army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined the Communist Party in Berane in 1938; prior to the war, was directed by his Party superiors to penetrate the Royal Public Prosecution Office in Berane and arrange for the arrest of Communists on false charges; these Communists were later to be innocent of all charges and upon their release they were given a statement testifying that no derogatory information was on file against them in police headquarters; these documents were subsequently used to preclude police action in cases when the individuals in question were actually at fault; captured by the Germans in 1941 while serving as a lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army and spent the period of hostilities in German PW camps;

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(b)(7)(C) member of the Party Committees in each of the camps where he was detained; following his liberation by British authorities, he proclaimed himself member of a self-appointed Yugoslav mission operating within the camp and when an accredited Yugoslav Partisan Officer visited the camp, [redacted] was confirmed as a member of the Yugoslav Repatriation Commission; left for Belgrade; where he reported to Central OZNa (according to his own statements) and then went by plane to Paris as a member of the Yugoslav Repatriation Commission in FRANCE; towards the end of 1945, sent by General IIIc, Chief of the Yugoslav Military Mission in FRANCE and one of the local leaders of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service to NORWAY and SWEDEN in order to organize repatriation missions in those countries; in 1946, sent to Salzburg as member of the Yugoslav Military Mission and later became Chief of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission in the United States Zone of AUSTRIA, as well as head of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service for the same area; expelled from the United States Zone in the summer of 1947 and transferred to the French Zone in the same capacities as before; when [redacted] (who replaced [redacted] as Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence in the United States Zone of AUSTRIA) was also banned from this area, [redacted] became head of the Yugoslav Intelligence in both the French and the United States Zone; responsible for his intelligence activities to [redacted] in Vienna, and travelled to the latter city, with reports, approximately once a month; journeyed to Belgrade once every three or four months; operated a net of informants in the French Zone which included [redacted] and many others; personally quite active and his normal modus operandi appeared to be directly contacting prominent Ustasha or Chetniks and offering these individuals large sums of money if they would agree to work for OZNa; claims to have been quite successful with this method, was indirectly for the apprehension and detention of Ing. [redacted] and his followers who were tried in Ljubljana in 1947 (according to his own statement); states that the courier for this US sponsored espionage group in Yugoslavia was in his employ, states that the couriers (a man and a woman) between the Chetnik camps in Eboli and those in GERMANY are also in his service; Chetnik couriers plying between Pongau and Paris and between Pongau and GERMANY were also in contact with him and were bringing him reports which he opened, photostated and forwarded to the original addressee; his driver, a native of Istria, is a KPJ member, a former Trojka activist and his personal bodyguard; in close contact with Russian and Polish representatives in Innsbruck; apparently was also in charge of controlling Albanian and Greek refugees in the French Zone of AUSTRIA; stated that French Communist officers who were stationed in Innsbruck in the summer of 1947 and who were his informants had since been transferred to Paris; very ambitious and ever anxious to increase his net of contacts, hence penetration of same would not be too difficult; talks a great deal when inebriated and boasts about his activities.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his activity and ability.

119360/271/271\*\*\*  
[redacted] - Born in the vicinity of [redacted] 26 years of age; farmer; single; girl friend [redacted], an actress, Party member since 1944, active in SKOJ, all members of family are farmers; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; was admitted to SKOJ in 1941 and joined the Party approximately three months later; 1.80m tall; blond hair; green eyes; normal build; red slender face; protruding teeth; no distinguishing marks; excellent soldier; not educated but possesses a large amount of native intelligence; completely unsentimental.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the USAOBH; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Not interested in politics until 1941; joined the Partisans in that year and soon became a member of the KPJ; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the Krajiska Brigade in 1942; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the Krjiska Division in 1943 and member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Krajina; member of KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina in 1944 and Secretary of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; in 1944 became member of SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; appointed Secretary of the Same Committee in 1945 and at the same time was made a member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; is unknown to the Yugoslav masses, but is very popular among other KPJ members.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances to develop into one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and to become eventually a member of the KPJ Central Committee since he is a protege of [REDACTED]

133410  
271/271  
[REDACTED] ( [REDACTED] ) - Born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age; electrical engineer; wife, [REDACTED] has a degree in music and teaches the subject, has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945, has one child born in 1946; entire family was killed by the Ustasha in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, French, Spanish and Czech; completed eight years secondary school and graduated from the Electrical College at the University of Prague; residing at Kosevo 10, Kuca Invalidskog Doma II, left, Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1932 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.82m tall; dark brown hair, balding in front; brown eyes; small pale face; yellow teeth; mouth mishapened when he speaks; good organizer; educated Marxist; fanatical Communist; brave; friendly.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Elekrobih; Secretary for the Society of Politically Persecuted in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since his youth; while studying in Prague (1933 - 1937), was a member of a SKOJ group which was in charge of sending volunteers to SPAIN; penetrated the engineer Club and other public organizations for the KPJ upon his return to Sarajevo; accepted into the KPJ in 1939 by [REDACTED] and became a member of the KPJ Engineers cell; organized the technical part of all public performances sponsored by the KPJ through front organizations prior to the war; was arrested by the Ustasha police in 1941 and taken to the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; here he installed the electrical system for the camp; escaped in 1944; came to Vajce and was appointed member of the Party Bureau in Zavrnoh; became instructor in the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo in 1945; in the first Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; was placed in charge of the Industry Section in the Ministry for Industry and Mining; member of the Main Committee for the Electrification of Yugoslavia and organizer of the technical aspects of the Yugoslav exhibition at the Prague Fair; journeyed to RUSSIA in 1945 to obtain directives for the Yugoslav Five Year Plan; special informant of Sarajevo City OZNA since 1945, reporting on sabotage attempts and possibilities to [REDACTED]

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances to develop as an electrification expert in the state or national administration, however, political potentialities are fewer owing to the fact that he is a protege of [REDACTED]

133410  
271/271  
[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED]; 28 years of age; private employee; single; brother [REDACTED] Captain in Yugoslav Army, political commissar in Ruma in 1945, member of the Personnel Section of the Yugoslav Army

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(b)(7)(C)  
General Staff in 1946, Party member since 1940; sister [redacted] (fnu), Party member since 1940, typist in the Counter Intelligence Section of Central OZNa, Belgrade; mother resides in Belgrade; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; attended elementary school and a private secondary academy in Foca; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1939 by [redacted] residing in Belgrade; 1.85m tall; black hair; brown eyes; pallid complexion; bony; slender build; able; possesses an extremely precise and accurate mind; large working capacity; agile; bold; agreeable; calm, fanatic Communist; educated Marxist; tactful; discreet; conspirative; no private life.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Central OZNa, Belgrade

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became a member of the SKOJ cell of Foca in 1936 and shortly thereafter Secretary of the SKOJ cell in the Vadar Factory in Brod; was not openly identified as being a Communist and served as an informer for the Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee in Foca; in this connection, he was on friendly terms with [redacted], the director of the enterprise and thus he was able to obtain advance information on orders to be fulfilled; he would then notify the Party and a strike would be staged in that particular section of the plant; since the firm had to fill its order, the demands of the workers would normally be satisfied within a short period of time in order not to delay production; became a member of the newly organized KPJ cell in Brod in 1939; appointed Secretary of the same cell in 1940; one of the organizers of the large strikes which took place in the Brod area at that time; joined the Pivski Detachment of the Partisans and was a member of the inherent Party cell; transferred to the First Proletarian Brigade in 1941 and became a Political Commissar of a Youth Company in the Brigade in 1942; was later made member of the Brigade SKOJ Committee and shortly thereafter Secretary of the Brigade KPJ Committee; in compliance with directives issued by the KPJ Central Committee; he was dispatched to Montenegro in 1943 for the purpose of organizing Party activities in that area; when open conflict between Chetnik and Partisan troops was commenced, he was instructed to eliminate all Chetnik elements in his area by the KPJ Regional Committee for Montenegro; at the same time he became member of the KPJ Regional Intelligence Center in Montenegro; was accepted as a Major in OZNa in 1944 and was immediately assigned to Central OZNa for Yugoslavia (location at that time unknown); proceeded to Belgrade following the liberation of the latter city and there was one of a group of officers who had been assigned by [redacted] the task of coordinating the activities of the counter intelligence sections of military and civilian OZNa; has been working the counter intelligence section of Central OZNa since 1944 and makes frequent inspection tours of Federal OZNa Headquarters for the purpose of inspecting their counter intelligence sections; for a short while worked in the OZNa unit contained in the Yugoslav General Staff; in the summer of 1945, he came to Bosnia; continued by plane to Skopje and from there entered Greece illegally to accomplish a special mission (nature unknown) [redacted] and [redacted] of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina made the trip with him; towards the end of 1945 was seen in the company of [redacted] Chief of OZNa, on the Special Ministers' train leaving Belgrade for Zagreb.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for advancement; one of the few OZNa officers who have no private life and who devote themselves entirely to the execution of their assigned duties; one of the most trusted of all OZNa officers and is undoubtedly well informed on his profession; quite security conscious.

114360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
Born in [redacted] 35 years of age; lawyer; single; parents are dead; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; graduate of the Law College of Belgrade University, speaks Serbo-Croat; French, German and is studying Russian; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted into the Party in [redacted]

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1932 residing in Sarajevo; 1.77m tall; dark brown wavy hair; brown eyes; heavy build; dark complexion; wears glasses; honest; rude; fanatical Communist; difficult to get along with; lives alone; good speaker.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Minister of Finance for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; national deputy in the Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslav Assembly; member of the Executive Committee for the National Front of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1947 became President of the Planning Commission and of the Cooperative Commission for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Very active in Communist circles while still a student, and in 1928 was accepted in SKOJ; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee at the Law College of Belgrade University; accepted into the KPJ at Belgrade in 1932 and until 1936 served as Organizational Secretary for the KPJ Committee in the entire University of Belgrade; became a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee when he came to that city as a lawyer in 1936; became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and held that position throughout the war; travelled throughout Bosnia prior to 1941 in order to supervise the Party organizations and to transmit the Party line, sent as a Delegate of the KPJ Regional Committee to the KPJ Rural District Committee in Visegrad in 1939, and although he remained in Sarajevo during this period, he travelled to Visegrad twice a week in order to perform his assigned functions and to impart pertinent Party directives to interested local authorities; went to the Romanija Mountains in 1941 and became a member of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina immediately after the formation of this command; was assigned several military functions, including Political Commissar of the First Zvijezda Partisan Detachment and Assistant Political Commissar of the First Bosnian Proletarian Brigade (later known as the Sixth Brigade); elected Deputy at the first AVNOJ meeting held in Jajce in 1943 and became Secretary-General of ZAVNOBIH upon its establishment later in the same year; nominated Minister of Finance when the Federal Republic Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina was formed in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for advancement in the KPJ since he possesses a sound theoretical education and is a good practical organizer.

132410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
Born in [redacted] 38 years of age; private employee; single; three brothers and two sisters were killed during the occupation of Yugoslavia; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school education in Mostar; joined SKOJ in 1932 and became a Party member in 1936; residing at [redacted], Sarajevo; 1.74m tall; black hair; high forehead; black eyes; white teeth; oval face; ruddy complexion; good tactician; hypocrite; intelligent; well educated; habitual drunkard; nervous; heavy smoker.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Sarajevo City OZNa; Secretary of the Hunting Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1930; member of the SKOJ cell in Mostar in 1933 and was responsible for organizing Moslems into various Communist sponsored Cultural Societies; founded a Moslem reading room as a Communist penetration project in 1935; member of the KPJ Intellectual cell in Mostar in 1936; member of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee in 1937; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Herzegovina in 1938; remained in Mostar in 1941 and assisted in the reorganization of the Party platform and principals in accordance with the new international developments; was identified as a Communist activist by the police in June 1941 consequently left Mostar and joined the Partisans; served with the Partisans until 1944 and during this time was entrusted with a series of high political and military functions, including Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Herzegovina, Political Commissar of a Partisan Brigade and Delegate of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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assigned as Assistant Chief of OZNa for the Province of Herzegovina in 1944; assigned to Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945 and placed in charge of a Section.

**SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS** - Considered to be one of the best experts on Communist Party organization in Herzegovina and is quite active in Herzegovina Moslem circles; as a result of these qualifications, he and [redacted] were directing all OZNa activities (arrests, liquidations, etc.) in Herzegovina in 1944 - 1945; together with [redacted] and [redacted] arranged for the trials of the Catholic Priests in Mostar in 1944; as a result of these trials, many of the Priests were liquidated and others were condemned to death; in 1944 arrested an individual in Mostar who had been advising local Moslems as to the nature of retaliations to be taken against the Partisans; this person disappeared and it is believed that he was executed; with [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] was responsible for the first series of arrests which took place in Sarajevo after its liberation; as a result of this action, several thousand persons were apprehended; with [redacted], directed all investigations of Moslem subjects; prepared the trials against [redacted] and a group of Moslem priests led by [redacted].

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** - Excellent potentialities for advancement in the Party and in OZNa, however, his personal excesses might hinder his public promotions.

133 419/271/271 \*\*\*  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 33 years of age; married in 1945, wife Party member since 1943; brother [redacted] national hero of Yugoslavia, dead; Great national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem; graduate of the Law College of the University of Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1938 and became a Party member in 1939; residing at [redacted]; 1.72m tall; light brown hair; heavy build; long face; heavy beard; mustache; fanatic Communist; lives well within his means.

**PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946** - Major in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**PAST ACTIVITIES** - Member of the SKOJ cell at Belgrade University in 1938 and was admitted into the Party cell during the following year; served with the Partisans from 1941 until 1944 and maintained a series of important political and military functions; assigned to Provincial OZNa for Eastern Bosnia in 1944; became member of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and holds an important although obscure position.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** - Excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his fanatic and faithful execution of all assigned tasks.

114360/271/271 \*\*\*  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 45 years of age; married; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Party in 1944; 1.74m tall; robust build; brown hair; brown eyes; round head; able; not a follower of Marx, not a fanatic Communist; not brave; opportunist.

**PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946** - Assistant Minister of Agriculture for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of the National Front Committee for the same Federal Republic; member of the Main administrative body of the Federal Republic Red Cross Association.

**PAST ACTIVITIES** - Probably accepted into the Party by [redacted] and [redacted] in the KPJ cell of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1944, but never held an important Party position; owner of a lumber firm in Banja Luka prior to the war and regarded as one of the more prominent members of the Serb Democratic Party; persecuted as a Serb.

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Ustasha during the war; later Communist penetration agents in the Ustasha assisted him in every way possible; when Partisans occupied Banja Luka for a short while in 1943, joined their group and left his home; became a member of the National Assembly in Jajce and Chief of a Section of ZAVNOBIH.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Not primarily Communist material and accepted into the Party only that he may ally himself with the Leftist cause; important as a prominent personality in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not expected to rise rapidly within the Party.

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114369/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*

[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 29 years of age; student of Philosophy; married to a Party member (nu) in 1944; has no brothers or sisters; father, [REDACTED] a lawyer before the war is now a member of the Supreme Court (Vrhovni Sud) of Croatia; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, Russian and a little German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted into the Communist Party in 1937; 1.78m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; normal build; dark complexion; round face; good teeth; calm; very intelligent; hasty temper.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Film Society for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the National Liberation Front Committee for the same Republic; member of the Main Committee of Cultural Societies in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1948.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Functionary in one of the Scholastic Clubs organized by the KPJ while a student in Zagreb; member of the Red Help for Spain Committee in Zagreb in 1936; accepted into the Party at Zagreb and was a member of the KPJ Committee of Zagreb University; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the Agit-Prop Section of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla; appointed head of the same section in 1942; became member of the Agit-Prop section for the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943; instructor of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1944; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and at the same time was assigned to the Agit-Prop Commission of the same Committee; in charge of the files of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chances for advancement within the Party organization as a result of his youth and his personal ambition; protege of [REDACTED]

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132215/271/227 \*\*\*\*\*

[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; Doctor of Economy; single; father works in the State Printing Establishment in Belgrade; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed secondary school education in Karlovac and attended the University of Vienna; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; last residing in Bregenz (Vorarlberg), Austria (French Zone); not a member of the Communist Party.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Yugoslav Radical Youth (STOJADINOVIC's group) while still a student; member of a Rightist terrorist group at the University of Belgrade and was active in attacking and maltreating Leftist strikers; during a strike of the Technical College of the University, he attacked some Communists so fiercely that they eventually died as a result of wounds received; became Secretary of the Cultural Ministry of the NEDIC Government after the German invasion of Yugoslavia; served as Gestapo informant with the specific mission of reporting on the activities of members of the NEDIC Government; in contact with a Gestapo Captain (nu); came in conflict with [REDACTED], the Secretary of the Government and [REDACTED], Chief of the NEDIC police, both of whom were also Gestapo informants; the latter two first attempted to assassinate him, and later [REDACTED] informed him that he was to leave Belgrade in 24 hours; obtained a German

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passport from the Gestapo and proceeded to Berlin; worked in the General Headquarters of the SS as Advisor on Balkan Affairs; also posed as a journalist and was officially accredited as a Press Attache of the Serb government in Berlin; went to Vienna in 1943 and served as a Gestapo informant, reporting on the activities of Serbs in the latter city; when Vienna was liberated by the Russians, he moved to BREGENZ; travelled to Vienna at the end of 1945 in order to complete his studies and came in contact with local Yugoslav intelligence agents; following his return to Bregenz, he journeyed to Vienna twice a month to submit intelligence reports to his Yugoslav superiors; induced [redacted] to work for OZNa; intelligent, but talkative; works for money and for no other ulterior reason or motive.

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114369/271/271 \* \* \* \*  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 37 years of age; agricultural engineer; married in 1945; wife (nu) Party member since 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; graduate of the Agricultural College of Zagreb University; residing in Tuzla; joined SKOJ in 1933 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.80m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; very active; educated Marxist; calm; agile; cunning; opportunist; stalwart.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Liberation Committee for the Rural District of Tuzla; member of the National Liberation Front Committee for the Rural District of Tuzla; National Deputy in the governmental assemblies of Yugoslavia and of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in HSS activities while a student at Zagreb and President of the HSS Committee at Zagreb University; became a Communist in 1933, but retained his position in the HSS and penetrated that organization for the Communist Party; became a member of the KPJ District Committee for Rogatica in 1938; became a member of the KPJ District Committee for Foca in 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941, was placed in the Staff of the HODZIC Mujo Battalion and became a member of the Battalion KPJ Committee; was appointed Assistant Political Commissar of a Company in the First Proletarian Battalion in 1942; in 1943 became Political Commissar of a Battalion of the Sixth [redacted] and a member of the Battalion KPJ Committee; sent to Tuzla later in the same year as a member of the KPJ District Committee; made member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla in 1944 and later became Organizational Secretary of the same Committee.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances to develop his position both in the Party and in the State administration, since he possesses the required personal ambition and he is without scruples; protege of [redacted] and [redacted].

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 26 years of age; pharmacist; wife, [redacted] has been a member of the Communist Party since 1941; uncle, [redacted] Minister of Interior in [redacted] government; brother (fnu), residing in the United States; of low mentality; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Italian and German; residing in Rome in 1946; 1.75m tall; brown hair; heavy build; beard and mustache; explosive temperament; tactless; bitter; rude; disagreeable; greedy.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Assistant Instructor in the Pharmaceutical College of Zagreb University during the war; mobilized as a pharmacist in a Partisan Division following the liberation of Zagreb; escaped through Trieste to Rome in 1945; was employed by the British in Rome; in contact with [redacted] (fnu) and [redacted] and [redacted].

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in the Communist underground since 1937, was not immediately accepted into the Party due to her undisciplined relations with men; Foca Post Office employee in 1941 and was at the same time in contact with the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Foca City Committee; employed in the Cultural Section of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters when Foca was occupied by the Partisans in 1941; remained in Foca after the Partisans were forced to withdraw, was arrested by occupational authorities but soon released; employed with the Forest Directorate in Sarajevo as chief switchboard operator and was also in contact with the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; member of the KPJ Commission for the Inspection of Sanitary, which was founded after it had been ascertained that Ustasha was giving medical packages containing poisoned drugs to the Partisans; OZNa informer in 1945, reporting on the activities of state employees and Moslem underground to [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 25 years of age; laborer; mother [REDACTED]; completed four years elementary school; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted into the Party in 1940; 1.80m tall; brown wavy hair; brown eyes; robust build; no scruples; ready to do anything.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of USAOBH for the Sarajevo District.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] in Foca in 1940; joined a youth company in the Partisan Proletarian Brigade in 1941 and was appointed Intelligence Officer of this unit; left behind the lines when the Partisans were forced to retreat to escape conflict with the Ustasha; sent to Sarajevo on an intelligence mission; organized the liquidation of certain individuals opposed to Communism; in 1944, sent by Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina to Eastern Bosnia as a leader of an intelligence group composed of SKOJ members; here he organized the Partisan intelligence service interested in Chetnik activities, many Chetnik Detachments were penetrated and many individuals were subsequently arrested; became a member of a special OZNa Trojka in 1945 and together with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was assigned specific intelligence missions in foreign countries.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age; married in 1945 to [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] "), a lieutenant in OZNa; has two sisters, one of whom is the proprietress of a hat shop; tailor by profession; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed four years of elementary school; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing at Marin dvor 2/V (Kuca Osiguravajckog Zavoda), Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Party in 1935; 1.73m tall; brown hair; large brown eyes; oval face; large head; big teeth; large lower lip; mole on face; stoop shouldered; very intelligent; good organizer; educated Marxist; qualified debater; pedantic; fanatic Communist; leads an orderly military life; asthetic; never discusses his work; brave; able to inspire others, does not show what he thinks.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo City OZNa; member of the supervisory committee of the Preporod Cultural Society.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became a Communist and was active in the [REDACTED] while serving as a tailor's apprentice in [REDACTED] the same apartment as [REDACTED] arrested by Royal Police in 1934 for organizing a tailor strike and was forcibly returned to Foca; since he was needed by the Party in Belgrade, Communists arranged for his return to that city and he was accepted into the Party; from 1934 to 1935 was an active KPJ syndicate propagandist and was instrumental in enabling the Party to control the syndicate organization in Belgrade; became a professional Party propagandist in 1935; sent to Zagreb by the [REDACTED]

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PAST ACTIVITIES - An active Communist since 1925, both as a trade union member and as a Party propagandist; became Secretary of the Party Region of the KPJ in Sarajevo in 1929 and was engaged in organizing larger Party cells; in 1930, upon orders received from the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee, organized the Tehnika (Party illegal printing shop) in Sarajevo; in so doing, it was necessary to learn the printing profession and while working in the State Printing Firm, he received additional subsistence funds from the Party, prior to this date [redacted] worked in a shoe factory; the printing establishment was established in a resort house in the mountains which was the property of the Prijatelj Prirode, a Communist dominated society; in 1930, Yugoslav Royal Police discovered this shop and arrested [redacted] was sentenced to one Year's incarceration, although he did not reveal any of the Party secrets; became a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1931 and a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; was charged with organizing the Party courier service in Bosnia and Herzegovina and sending incoming reports to the Secretary of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; arrested by the police in 1933, but released after it was established that no charges could be proven against him; obtained the complete confidence of his Party superiors after this episode and he became courier between the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the same Committee for Montenegro and the KPJ Central Committee; was acquainted with the location of the files, funds, etc. of the KPJ Regional Committee; became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee in 1934 and was made responsible for the trade unions, as well as for the illegal organization of propaganda, money, mail, etc; arrested by Royal Police in 1935 after information received from Italian authorities revealed contacts between the Yugoslav and the Italian Communist Parties and indicated [redacted] as being an important courier; interrogated and tortured for six months, but revealed no information of great value, nevertheless condemned to five years imprisonment in Sremska Mitrovica; while in jail completed the highest KPJ political course; released from jail in 1939 and became instructor in the KPJ Regional Committee, charged with the task of organizing the Party in Eastern Bosnia; arrested by the Ustashe police in 1941 and taken to the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina; received orders from [redacted] of the KPJ Central Committee to liberate him; consequently four German officers taken prisoner by the Partisans were transported from Uzice (Serbia) to the Romanija Region in Bosnia to be used as a barter for CENGIC; at the same time, the Supreme Partisan Headquarters sent a written note outlining the main features of this proposal to the German Headquarters in Sarajevo and in August 1941 [redacted] was returned to the Partisans; dispatched by the KPJ Regional Committee as an inherent Delegate to organize the Party in Southern Bosnia; became political commissar of the first Partisan unit organized in Southern Bosnia (the Kalinovacki Detachment), Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Kalinovac and Secretary of the Detachment Party cell; became instructor at the KPJ Central Committee in February 1942; was appointed Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina in 1942; instructed by TITO to remain behind the lines during the Fifth German offensive made against the Partisans in 1943; disregarded these orders, retreated with other Partisans, was eventually discovered by TITO, deprived of all Party and Military functions and placed in a Partisan company as a common soldier; again became member of the Provincial Committee for Herzegovina at the end of 1943 and remained in this position until 1945; in 1945 became member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee and Secretary of the Sarajevo POO Committee.

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nee [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - Born in [redacted]; 25 years of student; married to [redacted] Captain of OZNa; father [redacted] is Section Chief in the Direction of Traffic Office, Belgrade; sister [redacted] is a KPJ member; sister [redacted]; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; residing at [redacted]; completed eight years of secondary school and attended a musical academy; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1942; 1.65m tall; brown hair; large brown eyes; pallid complexion; plump; never stylishly dressed; honest; calm; was at one time not a fanatic Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Administrative Section of Sarajevo Rural District OZNa, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active Communist since 1937, was a member of the SKOJ cell in the Sarajevo Women's Academy in 1938 and was [redacted] its Secretary in 1940; member of the SKOJ Rajon Committee for Comica in 1941 and at the same time a member of the SKOJ Committee for the Collection of Sanitary Material; placed in charge of the KPJ Disinfection Station which was established to inspect and control all sanitary material sent to the Partisans; the formation of this office became necessary after Germans and Ustasha agents in contact with the Partisans had attempted to supply the latter with poisoned drugs; attended a Party medical course in 1941 and in June of that year joined the Partisans and worked in the Hospital of the Kalinovicki Detachment; in October 1941, while a nurse in the Miljevacki Detachment Hospital, refused to accept twenty wounded Chetniks for medical treatment and as a result of this action, she was sentenced to death by the Chetniks; was attached as a nurse to the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 1941 and during the following month she was placed in charge of the First Company of the First Proletarian Battalion and a member of the inherent KPJ cell; later in the same year, Chief of the Sanitary Section of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade and member of the Brigade Party Committee; sent to Tuzla and Sarajevo by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina on a special mission of an unknown nature; was located and identified by the Sarajevo police in 1943, but escaped to Dubrovnik where she remained until the end of 1943; at the latter date joined the Partisans again and came to Herzegovina as SKOJ Secretary in the Provincial Committee Cultural Society for Herzegovina; became SKOJ Secretary of the First Rajon in Sarajevo in 1945 and a member of the KPJ Rajon Committee; assigned to Sarajevo Rural District OZNa in August 1945 as Chief of the Administrative Section.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chances for advancement in OZNa as a result of her husband's importance in that organization.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 45 years of age; employee; husband [redacted] killed by the Chetniks during the war; daughter [redacted] Party member since 1945, OZNa informer; daughter [redacted] Party member since 1945, OZNa informer; daughter [redacted] Party member since 1943, OZNa informer, member of the SKOJ Rajon Committee; son [redacted], Secretary of the SKOJ Sarajevo District Committee, member of the KPJ District Committee, special OZNa informer; German national, Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary school education in Sarajevo; speaks German, Serbo-Croat; residing in [redacted]

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Post Office employee in Foca prior to the war; worked for the German Consulate and the Gestapo in Sarajevo in 1941; informer of the KPJ Intelligence Center for the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee since 1941; penetrated the Gestapo for the Party; was mainly involved in ascertaining the identity of the diplomatic contacts maintained by the German Consul before and during the war; has been a Sarajevo City OZNA informant since 1944.

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                     - born in                     ; 35 years of age; electrical engineer; married, wife a Party member; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary school training in Sarajevo and graduated from the University of Prague; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and Czech; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 (or 1937) and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.85m tall; black hair; dark blue eyes, ruddy complexion; opportunist; educated Marxist; coward; specialist in his work; not too active politically.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Employee in the Ministry of Mines for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Engineer's Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chief of the construction project at the electrical power plant in Bogatici.

PAST ACTIVITIES - became a Communist while studying in Czechoslovakia; member of the Committee for Assistance to Spain in 1937; accepted into the Party in 1940 by                      and became a member of the Engineer's cell in Sarajevo; appointed Chief of the Intelligence Trojka operated by the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; responsible to the local Intelligence Center; arrested and incarcerated in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp in 1942; while at Jasenovac, assisted in the construction of electrical furnaces used to execute the prisoners; lived with the Ustasha and received better food than the ordinary camp inmate; escaped from Jasenovac in 1944 and joined the Partisans; an investigation commission was organized by the Party to control the nature of his activities in Jasenovac; despite adverse findings, received only a light sentence from his Party superiors, as                      chief of the commission, intervened on his behalf; during a meeting of Party members formerly interned in Jasenovac                      was once again denounced as being a war criminal and OZNA authorities were requested to arrest him; as a result of HUKO's protection, he was permitted to remain in the Party; member of the Party cell in the Ministry of Mines for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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                     - born in                     ; 28 years of age; married to a Partisan Major; Special Informer of the Intelligence Center in Sarajevo during the war; disappeared after the war and her family would not disclose where she was located; very intelligent and capable of performing excellent espionage work.

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                     - born at                     ; 40 years of age; judge; married; wife was a judge in a Partisan War Court and was captured, sentenced and hanged by Ustasha in 1942; remainder of family resides in Frijedor, not active politically; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; Party member since 1941; was never a member of SKOJ; 1.85m tall; black hair; dark blue good teeth; fat; handsome; hypocrite; opportunist; severe in his treatment of subordinates; subservient towards his superiors.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Supreme Court for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovins.

PAST ACTIVITIES - District Judge in Prijedor prior to becoming a Party member; active adherent of the Yugoslav National Party before the war and this group was considered by the Communists to be the most dictatorial of all pre-war Yugoslav political factions; his wife, who had had affairs with several KPJ members, placed him in contact with Party authorities shortly prior to the war; condemned to death by the Ustasha in 1941 and joined the Partisans in order to save his life; was admitted into the Party during the same year and was a member of a Partisan Court which tried and sentenced German, Ustasha and Chetnik collaborators apprehended by the Communists in liberated territory; appointed President of the National Court for Krajina in 1943 and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina at the same time; placed in the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; well known prior to the war as a result of his legal activities and has since gained additional reputation through the trials which he conducted for the Partisans during the war.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - poor chances for future development in the Party due to his short period of adherency and his poor Marxist education.

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CILIGA Ante - born in Istria; 50 years of age; Doctor of Philosophy; Journalist, single; Croat national; Italian citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; German; French; English, Italian; Spanish and Russian; residing in Paris; Party member since 1919; 1.75m tall; gray hair; blue eyes; round face.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Socialist Party of Croatia in 1915 and became a member of the KPJ in Zagreb in 1919; member of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee in 1920; member of the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia in 1926; sent to the Soviet Union in 1930 to complete a six months political course and later served as lecturer at International Communist courses held in Russia; sided with BUHARIN during the STALIN - BUKHARIN conflict and was subsequently sentenced to five years incarceration by a Russian Court, obtained an Italian passport and permission to journey to Italy (since he was a native of Istria), but went to France instead as Italy was under Fascist domination; wrote a book against Communism and the Soviet Union while in Paris was condemned to death as a result of this action by the KPJ Central Committee and the announcement of this sentence was published in "Proleter" the official organ of the KPJ Central Committee, returned to Yugoslavia in 1944; arrested and placed in the Jasenovac Concentration camp by the [redacted] government; later released and became an editor of "Spremnost", an Ustasha paper, published several articles criticizing the Communists; went to Berlin in 1944 and to Rome during the following year; resided in Vicenza, Rome and had many newspaper contacts, including several with American Journalists; frequently seen in the company of [redacted] and [redacted] in Rome; went to Paris in 1946 to visit the editors who published his first book against Communism.

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[redacted] in the Communist underground prior to the war and [redacted] during the German occupation of Yugoslavia) - born in [redacted]; approximately 45 years of age; was a student at the University of Belgrade when he was sentenced to twelve years incarceration by Yugoslav Police authorities in 1921 for being an active Communist, propagandist, has no profession; is a professional revolutionary, married, wife a member of the KPJ but of no especial significance in that organization; no children; father respected land-owner in Bijelina; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; failed to complete

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his law training at the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, Russian, a little English and Italian; residing at Villa August Braun, Losevo, Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party since 1920; tall; dark brown hair, slightly graying; brown eyes; normal complexion; robust build; strong; fanatic Communist; extremely perseverant; has a definite set of principals and abides by them, considered to be one of the best Communists in Yugoslavia; quite active in his work; courageous; calm; intelligent; well educated; is interested only in Party affairs and has no private life, excellent orator.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia and of the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; Secretary of the Russian-Yugoslav Cultural Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the National Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Social Democratic Youth movement during the first World War and eventually became of the activists and leaders of this group; became a member of the KPJ when the Yugoslav Social Democratic Party joined the Third International, in 1921 - 1922, Secretary of the Communist Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina; one of the editors of "Skamija" official organ of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia; Communist leader at the University of Belgrade; in 1922, directed by the KPJ Central Committee to organize Communist terroristic groups known as "Red Terror" in Bosnia and Herzegovina; organized the assassination plot against DRASKOVIĆ, the Yugoslav Minister of Internal Affairs in 1922; was subsequently arrested, condemned to 12 years in jail and sent to the Lepoglava Penitentiary; studied Marxism and foreign languages from 1922 until 1934 while incarcerated, completed all Party courses given in the prison and eventually became a lecturer at the latter classes; wrote numerous articles for Communist papers which were smuggled out of the prison through Party channels and subsequently published in prominent Yugoslav cultural magazines and literary revues such as "Kultura" and "Plamen" of Zagreb and "Znanost" and "Umjetnost" of Belgrade; also during this time he and [redacted] translated the "Kapital" of Marx into Serbo-Croat, signed the new edition with the pseudonym of "Bosanc" and through Party channels the new book was published and was known as the "Kosmos" edition; released from jail in 1934 and immediately thereafter he was sent to Russia through Austrian and Czechoslovak International Communist Party channels; in Russia, he became a pupil in the First Grade Course held at the well known Sverdlovsk Communist University and at the same time was an instructor at the Second Grade course conducted in the same establishment; joined the Bolshevik Communist Party at this time; while in Russia, he contributed articles to Communist papers in France, Russia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, using various cover names to do so; returned to Yugoslavia in 1936 and became a member of the KPJ Central Committee; one of the editors of "Proleter", the official KPJ organ; sided with the Party majority in all theoretical quarrels held with smaller Party factions; was sent to the KPJ Regional Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1937 as a Delegate from the KPJ Central Committee; as a result of his past experience, he succeeded in strengthening Party organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina by making the local Communists more active and more fanatic; proceeded to Bijelina (Bosnia) in 1938 and organized the KPJ Rural District Committee for Triz; during this time he travelled extensively in Bosnia and Herzegovina in his capacity as a KPJ supervisor and will had a decisive voice in all proposals of the KPJ Central Committee; one of the main Partisan organizers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941, together with [redacted] and other KPJ Regional Committee members; at the end of June 1941 proceeded to the Romanija Mountains where he [redacted] and became a member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in November 1941 was directed by the KPJ Central Committee to arrange a conference of all leaders of national resistance movements (Chetniks and Partisans) in order to avoid an open break between these two groups

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(b)(7)(C) and at the same time to convert Chetniks for the Partisan cause; [redacted] [redacted], Commanding Officer of the Chetnik units in Bosnia and Herzegovina refused to cooperate with the Partisans and [redacted] was unable to accomplish his mission; moved to the Zvijezda Mountains with the remainder of the Supreme Partisan Command in Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 1941 in order to escape capture by the Germans; joined the Supreme Command of Partisan units in Yugoslavia which came from Serbia with the KPJ Central Committee and proceeded with the Central Committee to Foca; at that time he published a series of articles in which he attempted to prove that the Chetniks were directly responsible for the success of the German offensive; in 1942, he Partisans forced the Chetniks to retreat from Gorazde and at this time he became Commanding Officer of the town of Gorazde in order to settle the many disagreements which had arisen between the Serbs and the Moslems; in 1942-1943, issued directives for all of Yugoslavia pertaining to the organization of the Partisan Rear Commands and of the National Committee; in 1943, participated in the foundation of AVNOJ which was to give the Partisans a legal position throughout the world; elected Secretary-General of the AVNOJ at the first open session of this body, held this function until the liberation of Belgrade; sent to the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina by the KPJ Central Committee for the purpose of organizing the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, well known in pre-war Yugoslavia as a Socialist publicist and author of a book pertaining to Yugoslav jails ("Kuca Oplakana"); member of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1946.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - is believed to have attained a top political position and it is not considered likely that he will develop further in the political field.

(b)(7)(C) 133410/271/271  
[redacted] - born in [redacted]; 30 years of age; tailor; brother GOLIC [redacted], a Partisan Captain, was killed in action during the war; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army; Secretary of the National Front for the City of Foca; member of the Foca People's Committee; National Deputy representing the City of Foca.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Organizational Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Foca in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the Political Commissar of a Company, SKOJ Secretary of a Battalion in the Sixth Bosnian Brigade and member of the Battalion KPJ Committee in 1942; expelled from the Party shortly thereafter since he was considered to be undisciplined; reaccepted into the Party in 1943, in 1945 became Organizational Secretary of the KPJ District Committee for Foca; has been a KPJ Intelligence Center and OZNA informant since 1941; member of an executive Trojka for a short period during the war.

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted]; 30 years of age; actress; father a Colonel in the Yugoslav Royal Army died during the war; sister [redacted] gives lectures to members of the Pioneer organization in Bulgaria; husband, [redacted], director of the Sarajevo theater; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed [redacted] residing at [redacted] ground floor, [redacted] door right, Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1936; 1.63m tall; brown hair; large brown eyes.

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irregular teeth; longish head; pallid complexion; hysterical type; very intelligent; artist; good organizer; open in her affection for me sexually passionate.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Actress in the Sarajevo theater.

PAST ACTIVITIES - banished from her home in 1934 after it had been ascertained that she belonged to a group that advocated free love; took up residence in Belgrade; became a SKOJ member in 1935 and subsequently Chief of the Cultural Section of the SKOJ Committee at the Law College of Belgrade University; received a monthly allowance from the KPJ since her family refused to recognize her; member of the KPJ cell in the Law College of Belgrade University in 1936; reaccepted into her family during the same year; from 1936 to 1941 was both active and popular in KPJ circles but maintained only a series of small, temporary positions; in June 1941 joined the Kosmaj Partisan Detachment, served first as a nurse and later as Chief of the Sanitary Section of the Detachment; later in 1941 was appointed leader of a terroristic group which was directed to proceed to Belgrade and rescue certain Communists who were under arrest in a local hospital; this mission was accomplished, although several police officials were killed by the Party members; in October 1941 sent to Uzice and became a member of the Printing unit attached to the General Staff of the Partisan Command for Yugoslavia; has detailed knowledge of the first Partisan-Chetnik clash; when the Partisans retreated from Serbia in December 1941, she was an officer in the Kragujevac Battalion and a member of the Battalion KPJ Committee; this Battalion was assigned to guard TITO and the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia; in December 1941 she became the Assistant Commanding Officer of the First Proletarian Brigade and a member of the Brigade KPJ Committee; accompanied TITO and the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia from 1941 until 1943; in the latter year, became member of the KPJ Bureau of the First Proletarian Division which was the highest political function held by a woman at that time in the Yugoslav Army, expelled from the Party in December 1943 by the Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of her scandalous behaviour with soldiers and officers; several high ranking officers and generals were also involved in this incident, however, only [redacted] was punished by the Party; assigned to the Cultural group of ZAVNOBIH which was located in Jajce; organized ballet groups and other theater performances, reaccepted into the Party in 1945 and became a member of the artists' cell in Sarajevo; married [redacted] in 1945 and as a result of this alliance she advanced rapidly in the Party hierarchy; became a member of the Culture and Education Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 1945; travelled to BULGARIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - no chances for advancement within the Party, but may become better known as an actress and artiste, due to her exceptional talents in this field.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 29 years of age; state employee; single; girl friend, [redacted] Lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army, works in Army Headquarters in Sarajevo as the Secretary of the Commanding Officer of the military unit, has been a Party member since 1941; brother GURRIC Svetko was executed in 1942 while a member of the First Proletarian Brigade as a result of his lack of discipline; sister employed in the National Committee Office of Pozna; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed eight years

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secondary schooling in Sarajevo and is a graduate of the Physical Education College of Belgrade University, speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.82m tall; blond hair; green eyes; longish face; ruddy complexion; white teeth; robust build; stiff walk; leads a very athletic life; sportsman; able; active; ambitious; bold; calm.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; Chief of the Education Section of the Sixth Army; Vice-President of the Physical Culture Union for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into SKOJ in 1939 at Foca by [REDACTED]; became a member of the SKOJ City Committee for Foca during the same year; moved to Sarajevo in 1940 and became a member of the SKOJ cell composed of professors in that city, joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a Communist Party member; member of the Brigade Party cell in the Proletarian Brigade in 1941; Assistant Commanding Officer of the Foca Battalion in 1943, dispatched to Slovenia to organize Slovene Partisans in 1943; was made Commanding Officer of a Brigade, then Chief of Staff of a Division while in Slovenia; placed in the Educational Section of the Yugoslav Army General Staff in Belgrade in 1944; became Chief of the Educational Section of the Sixth Army in Sarajevo in 1945 and a member of the Army KPJ Committee at the same time.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess possibilities for future development inasmuch as it is the belief of his superiors that the manner in which he accomplished his assigned positions while in Slovenia indicated that he had surpassed his abilities.

133 410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] employee; married; wife is a Party member; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; joined the KPJ in 1939; 1.78m tall; black hair; round face; dark complexion; black moustache; balding; high forehead; fanatical Communist; calm; quiet; well disciplined.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - employee in the Workers' Insurance Office of Sarajevo; member of the National Committee for the City of Sarajevo; member of the National Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the Party in 1939 by [REDACTED]; prior to his official admittance into the Party, he assisted the Communist operations with monetary donations and activity in the syndicates; member of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1940 and in 1941 was a member of the technical section of the same intelligence unit; was sought after by the police at this time, but managed to escape to Ljubisnje where he remained throughout 1942 as an intelligence center informer and Party organizer; was also Secretary of the KPJ District Committee in that area; joined the Partisans in 1942 and held a series of military and political functions until the end of the war; came to Sarajevo in 1945 and was appointed to the KPJ Committee for the Second Rajon of Sarajevo; has been working for OZNA authorities as a special informer since 1944.

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[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 35 years of age; employee; single; brother, [redacted] (fnu) is a Party member; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing in Belgrade; became a member of the Communist Party in 1940; 1.85m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; square face; wears thick glasses; accurate; ambitious; astute; courageous; severe.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Central OZNa, Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - proposed by [redacted] for admittance into the KPJ and actually accepted into the Party by [redacted]; Secretary of the Party cell in the cigarette factory in Sarajevo; in 1941 became Commanding Officer of the Terroristic Petorkas operating in the Sarajevo Crni Vrh Kwart and a member of the KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; arrested in 1942, but refused to divulge any pertinent information and was subsequently released; joined the Partisans and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; when OZNa was organized he became a member of Provincial OZNa for Eastern Bosnia and following the liberation of Belgrade he was transferred to Central OZNa; was sent to the Soviet Union for two months in the summer of 1945 and it is supposed that he completed a short intelligence course in Russia at that time; lives by himself and has no private life.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 38 years of age; engineer; wife [redacted] is a well known Bosnian Communist; one child born in 1946; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; Russian and a little French and German; joined the Communist Party in 1931; 1.75m tall; dark brown hair, robust build; green eyes, healthy complexion; very intelligent; anti-social; is not frequently seen in public; has no scruples.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major General, Commanding OZNa in Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy at the Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia Federal Assemblies; candidate on the National Liberation Front ticket from the Rural District of Dobo; member of the National Liberation Front Executive Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active Communist since 1925, professional Party propagandist; paid with Communist funds since 1932, attended the highest Party political course held in Belgrade in 1931; this course was unique in its nature and was organized upon direct instructions received from the Third International; the course covered indoctrination directives for illegal Communist activity; became technical instructor of the KPJ Belgrade City Committee in 1932; transferred to Croatia in 1934 and was made technical instructor of the KPJ Regional Committee for Croatia, also directed the KPJ technical course conducted in Zagreb; sent to Slovenia in 1935 by the KPJ Central Committee in order to attend a technical Party course given in Ljubljana and lasting for six months; sent to Dalmatia later in the same year for the same purpose; at the beginning of 1936 dispatched to Bosnia and Herzegovina by the KPJ Central Committee to be a technical instructor at the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1937 and was placed in charge of the Agit-Prop and the education of the Party cadre; as a result of the latter positions, was frequently Chief of the Control Commissions and special investigative commissions formed by the Regional Committee as he had obtained the reputation of making infallible political decisions; during the 1938 Party purge in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he received special directives from the KPJ Central Committee pertaining to whom was to be eliminated from

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the Party and he supervised all phases of this activity; played an important part in the theoretical purge conducted by the KPJ in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1939 and 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941, organized and became a member of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina which was located in the Romanija mountains, transferred to the Majevic Mountains in Eastern Bosnia in July 1941 in order to organize Partisan units and corresponding Party cells; in November 1941 was sent as a Delegate from Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Kalinovicki Detachment and here he was placed in charge of the reorganization of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia and was directed to investigate the charges that the Detachment was collaborating with the Italians; at that time, the Italians desired to procure a temporary non-aggression agreement with the Partisans in order to send more troops to the Foca area, [redacted] authorized [redacted], Commanding Officer of the Kalinovacki Detachment to discuss the matter with the Italians and to conclude a satisfactory pact; others who participated in these talks included [redacted], former member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Southeastern Bosnia, [redacted] Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee and [redacted], instructor at the KPJ Regional Committee; this truce lasted for approximately one month, then the Italians, considerably strengthened, attacked the Partisans; joined the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia at Foca in January 1942, sent to Krajina in May 1942 to supervise local KPJ Committee activity and the functioning of the KPJ Partisan cells operating in that area; since he had been active in various temporary Party intelligence missions since 1938, signed the mission of directing KPJ penetration of the Royal Yugoslav Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1940, and since he had organized the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941, in 1944 he was assigned to the Party Commission which was charged with organizing OZNa in Bosnia and Herzegovina; since 1944 until the present (1946) he has been the head of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PUBLIC LIFE - sought after by the Royal Yugoslav police since 1933, but never located and apprehended; lived under assumed names during the entire time; was an unknown figure in public life, but was a leading personality within the Party organization as a result of the many courses which he had attended; was frequently used as an excellent example of a professional illegal worker; contributed articles to "Proleter", the official Communist underground newspaper prior to the war; delegate for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the first AVNOJ Meeting held in Bihac in 1942; became a member of AVNOJ at Jajce in 1943 and shortly thereafter was appointed to the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH; became Minister of Internal Affairs for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1946 and an OZNa Major General.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement both in the Party and in OZNa due to his superior past record, ability and future potentialities.

119360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] (b [redacted]) - born in Sarajevo; 35 years of age; musician and composer; married to [redacted] a member of the KPJ since 1939; remainder of family killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; completed eight years secondary school in Sarajevo and is a graduate of the Musical Academy of Prague; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, French, Russian and Czech; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Party in

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1935, 1.80m tall; black wavy hair; black eyes; round face; moustache; dark complexion; slender build; able; active eager; faithful to the Party, erudite; cunning; fond of society and social pleasures.

PAST ACTIVITIES - became a Communist sympathizer while studying in Czechoslovakia; from 1930 until 1936 was SKOPJ Secretary in Aleksandrovo Dom, Prague; member of the KPJ Committee for Red Help and the KPJ Committee for Yugoslav students in Prague in 1936 - 1937; returned to Yugoslavia in 1937 and became a member of the Cultural Commission of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; appointed to the Cultural Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1939 and became the Secretary of this unit in 1940; directed by the KPJ to join the Partisans in 1941 and was placed in charge of the Zvijezda Detachment, Chief of the Agit-Prop Section of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942 and member of the Brigade Party Committee; member of the Agit-Prop Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; assigned to the Propaganda Section of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia at Vis in 1944; member of the larger Cultural - Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee in Belgrade; well known before the war as a composer and orchestra leader; composed several Partisan songs during the period of hostilities and was awarded 50,000 dinars from the Yugoslav government in 1946 as a result of this action; travelled to Moscow in 1946 to study Russian culture for a period of one month.

**FUTURE PROSPECTS** - excellent chances for advancement in the Party as a result of his musical talents; is a protege of [redacted]; member of the KPJ Central Committee.

██████████ - born in ██████████ 40 years of age; professor of philosophy, poet; brother, ██████████ (fnu), Party member, poet; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion, graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French, residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1928 and was admitted to the Party in 1931; 1.78m tall; black wavy hair; black eyes; large nose; long face, well disciplined; faithful; agile; educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief Editor of "20 Oktobar", official organ of the Liberation Front for the Federal Republic of Serbia.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- joined the Communist Party while a student at Belgrade University and quickly became one of the spiritual leaders of the Party; became a professor in Bihac after completing his studies; organized the entire Party organization in the Gasinska Krajina area, forming the first KPJ Bihac City Committee, District Committee, school and SKOJ Party units; identified and arrested in 1932; sentenced to two years incarceration at Mitrovica; developed his Communist education during this time; wrote several poems in praise of Communism; completed the highest KPJ political course available at that time; after his release received a sufficient income from his literary efforts to live comfortably; lecturer at the middle Party course held in Belgrade; member of the Cultural Section of the KPJ Belgrade City Committee; expelled from the Party in 1939 as a result of his affiliations with KNEP and due to the fact that Party authorities regarded his latest poetry as not being written with the proper Communist spirit; openly attacked the KPJ Central Committee and became the Party's strongest critic when a Communist Revision Commission was organized in 1940 for the

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 35 years of age; bank employee; married in 1941 to [redacted] has one son, two years of age; mother and sister residing in Sarajevo; non-Communists; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and Czech; residing at [redacted] joined SKOJ in 1927; [redacted] admitted to the Party in 1927; 1.80m tall; black hair; brown eyes; round face; slender build; wears glasses; weak character; intelligent; well educated; not disciplined; calm; not energetic.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - joined SKOJ while attending the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo; one of the main organizers of the KAB Cultural Society in Banja Luka which was a Communist sponsored movement, was quite active in SKOJ, however, all of his functions are not known, was admitted to the KPJ in 1927 and as a result of his excellent capabilities and organizational talent, he was appointed member of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee and member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee during the same year; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka in 1929; made rapid progress within the Communist Party hierarchy from 1929 until 1931 and positions held during this time included those of Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee, lecturer at Party courses; editor of an illegal Party newspaper and others; member of the Cultural - Educational Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; was elected to the Regional Committee during the following year and was placed in charge of the cultural and educational section of work which included propaganda; escaped to Czechoslovakia when the Party organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina was discovered by the Royal Yugoslav police in 1934 and was guest of the Czech Communist Party while waiting for proper documents to proceed to Russia; associated with Communists from several other countries while in Czechoslovakia and as a result, he changed his political views somewhat, recalled to Yugoslavia in 1935 before he had gone to Russia, as Communists were needed in the former country after the assassination of King Alexander, reappointed to the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; came into conflict with [redacted] instructor at the KPJ Regional Committee and wife of [redacted] who at that time had dictatorial powers in the Committee since he was a Delegate from the KPJ Central Committee; through the machinations of [redacted] and [redacted], was expelled from the Regional Committee (but not from the Party) as being a factionist; expelled from the Party in 1936 after it was ascertained that he was attempting to organize a Communist faction to oppose [redacted] inactive until 1938 at which time he rejoined the Party and became a member of the Cultural - Educational Commission of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee and was promoted to the same position in the KPJ Regional Committee in 1939; expelled from the Party in 1939 as a follower of [redacted]; married [redacted], sister of [redacted] in 1941 and moved to Banja Luka; in 1943 was accepted once again into the Party by [redacted], the Secretary of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee who did not bother to obtain the prior consent of the KPJ Regional Committee before making this move; became a member of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee, when Ustasha authorities announced in 1943 that all Croat State employees must be members of the Ustasha Party, [redacted], who was working in the Commune Bank of Banja Luka, gave his allegiance to the Ustasha cause after being authorized to do so by the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee; in 1943, Banja Luka was occupied for a short while by the Partisans and when the latter were forced to retreat, [redacted] joined them and was assigned as instructor in the KPJ Rural Committee for Travniki; during an ensuing Party Conference, was proposed as a candidate for National Deputy by Liberation Front Committee members; this and other instances testified to his return in popularity and [redacted] as well as other Party officials did not approve of the trend; arrested by OZNA in 1944 due to the fact that the Partisan intelligence authorities had discovered an Ustasha

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report listing him as an Ustasha; eventually released, but lost all of his Party prestige since he had been heralded throughout the liberated territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a defender of the Peoples rights; expelled from the Party and when he was propositioned once again to become a KPJ member, he refused to do so; employed in Sarajevo at present and his movements are controlled by both the Party and by OZNa; is completely disillusioned insofar as his political beliefs are concerned.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - absolutely no future in Communist politics.

114366/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in Sarajevo; 39 years of age; painter; married to [redacted] and has one child; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; graduated from the Art Academy in Paris and is a member of the Picasso school residing at [redacted]; joined SKOJ in 1931 and became a member of the Communist Party in 1938; 1.76m tall; long brown hair; brown eyes; robust build; pallid complexion; missing teeth; sentimental temper; not a fanatic Communist; liberal; Marxist; artist; drunkard; bohemian type; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Painting Academy in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - of Leftist sentiments prior to 1930, illustrated various illegal Communist papers in 1931; supported with monetary contributions by the Party while studying in Paris; became acquainted with KPJ Central Committee members who fled to Paris to escape identification and apprehension in Yugoslavia in 1934; returned to Yugoslavia in 1936 and was a member of a Leftist inclined group of artists in Sarajevo; became a Communist Party candidate; when he became a recognized painter in Yugoslavia, he was directed by local Party Headquarters to give a series of lectures discussing art from a Marxist point of view; the ideas which he expounded during these talks did not coincide completely with the Current Party line and he was not admitted into the Party until 1938; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the Agit-Prop Section of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina; joined the Kalinovicji Detachment in December 1941, becoming a member of the Detachment Staff and of the inherent Agit-Prop Commission; transferred to the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia in 1942 and was charged with painting the huge portraits of STALIN and TITO which were exhibited at all public meetings; sent to Eastern Bosnia in 1943 and became a member of the Agit-Prop Commission of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia; member of the Cultural - Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; commencing in November 1945, was the subject of a three months Party investigation as a result of his disagreement as to the correct interpretation of Communist theory; reaccepted into the Party unconditionally in January 1946; well known Yugoslav artist prior to the war; has done much to promote Communism in art; the piece de resistance at one of his public exhibitions was a portrait of the complete KPJ Central Committee; many of his pictures have been bought by the Yugoslav government and Parliament; made a map out of wood carvings in 1944; participated at the exposition of Yugoslav paintings held in Moscow in 1946 and journeyed to Bulgaria, Albania and Czechoslovakia in 1947 in connection with his work; wanted to divorce his wife in 1945, but was directed by [redacted], Secretary of his Party cell not to do so.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - no possibilities for advancement within the Party as his individualism does not accept Party discipline.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] (Herzegovina); journalist and author; married; brother [redacted] ("[redacted]"), member of the Communist Party since 1938; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; residing in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; joined the Communist Party in 1935; 1.88m tall; brown hair; blind in one eye; wears glasses; opportunist; intelligent; ambitious; honest; not a fanatical Communist.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the KPJ by [redacted] and became the editor of "Oblaci Nad Kolibama", an illegal Communist newspaper; was the crime reporter for the "Jugoslavenska Posta", a recognized paper at the same time; eventually became the editor of the latter journal; expelled from the Party in 1938 as a result of his opportunistic qualities; accepted once again into the Party in 1941 and soon became a special informer for the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee Intelligence Center; his public position at that time was Chief of the Art Section of the Sarajevo Radio Station and he received this post after the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia; was engaged in penetrating the occupying police force during the war and in 1944 this Communist movement was discovered and [redacted] was forced to escape from Sarajevo to avoid being arrested; expelled once again from the Party in 1945 after having a personal quarrel with [redacted]; remained active in the National Front and it is probable that he will eventually be readmitted into the Party; informant for Sarajevo City OZNA and continued in his intelligence activities after his expulsion from the Communist organization.

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[redacted] ("[redacted]") - born in [redacted] journalist and author; married to [redacted] (fnu) a Communist Party member; brother [redacted] is also a Party member; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; attended elementary and secondary school in Sarajevo; residing in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.75m tall; brown wavy hair; round face; slender build; slightly hunchback; calm; intelligent; educated Marxist; not talkative; well disciplined.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the Postal Employees Chapter of the National Front in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Writer's Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - expelled from the secondary school academy in Sarajevo which he was attending in 1935 as a result of his participation in a strike organized by [redacted]; a recognized Communist; joined SKOJ in 1938 and developed his writing talents, especially in the cultural field; accepted into the KPJ by [redacted] in 1939; member of the Cultural Commission of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee during the same year; was soon transferred to the same Commission in the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; expelled from the Party in 1939 as he was a follower of [redacted]; reaccepted into the Party in 1941; discontinued his writings as a sign of protest against the occupation of Yugoslavia; became employed in the Sarajevo Post Office; member of the Intelligence Trojka of the Sarajevo Intelligence Center; OZNA informer after 1944; became active in the newspaper and literary field after the war; member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Sarajevo Post Office employees Party Organization in 1945.

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- born in [redacted] 27 years of age; student; single; brother DIZDAREVIC Zija was killed at the Jasenovac Concentration Camp during the war; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school training in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat, Albanian and Turk; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.77m tall; blond hair; blue eyes; long face; ruddy complexion; thin build; fanatical Communist; courageous; intelligent; cunning; does not associate freely with other people.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Second Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, ALBANIA; Captain in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the SKOJ cell operating at the Moslem Academy which he was attending at Sarajevo in 1938; and became Secretary of the cell later during the same year; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned to the Mujin Battalion; became member of the KPJ cell in the Satorovacka Company; political organizer of the Proletarian Battalion in January 1942; soon became SKOJ Secretary of the Battalion and member of the Battalion Party Committee; SKOJ Secretary of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1943 and member of the Brigade KPJ Committee; relieved of his military duties in 1944 and became a member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Captain in the Eastern Bosnia OZNa Detachment in the summer of 1944; one month later sent to Albania as a member of the Yugoslav Military Mission; has been Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in ALBANIA since that time; believed to have contacts in ITALY and GREECE; completely unknown by the average citizen in Bosnia and Herzegovina and many of his friends in Yugoslavia are unaware of his present location.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in OZNa and in the Party due to his youth and fanaticism as well as his natural intelligence and initiative.

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(b)(7)(C) 11  
- born in [redacted] 36 years of age; employee; married to [redacted], Officer, Chief of the OZNa Administrative Branch in Bihac; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion, residing in Bihac; joined the KPJ in 1939; 1.88m tall; black hair; large nose; pronounced cheek bones; strong; slender build; fanatic Communist; well disciplined, without scruples.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain, commanding OZNa in the Rural District of Casinska Krajina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the KPJ Bosanski Novi City Committee in 1941; Political Secretary of the same committee later in the same year and Director of its Intelligence Center; joined the Partisans in December 1942; became Political Commissar of a Partisan Detachment, Secretary of its Party Committee and member of the Rural District Intelligence Center for Krajina; sent as an Intelligence Agent to the army of [redacted] in 1943; later was once again Political Commissar of a detachment in Casinska Krajina; Secretary of the KPJ District Committee in Velika Kladusa in 1943; member of the Rural District Commission in Casinska Krajina charged with the organization of OZNa in 1944; became Chief of OZNa for Casinska Krajina later in the same year.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 35 years of age; lawyer; single; brother [REDACTED] (fau) is not a Party member but is a member of the Rural District National Front Committee for Banja Luka; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed secondary school training in Banja Luka and is a graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Spanish and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1932; 1.78m tall; black hair; dark blue eyes; round head; dark complexion; robust build; stiff in the knee of one leg; well educated in Communist principals; fanatic; erudite; not tactful; does not know how to sway the masses.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Public Prosecutor for the Rural District of Banja Luka; member of the Main Committee of the Peoples' City Committee of Banja Luka; member of the Sarajevo Lawyers' Committee in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was a member of SKOJ prior to 1930 and was openly identified as being a Communist while attending the University of Belgrade; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka in 1933; fought as a volunteer in SPAIN from 1936 until 1938; became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka upon his return to Yugoslavia; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Bosanska Krajina; Chief of the Cabinet of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina for a short while; member of the Cadre Commission of the same Committee; Chief of the Personnel Section in the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH in 1943 and was placed in charge of the Administrative Office at Jajce; became member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time; Public Prosecutor in Banja Luka in 1945 and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka; was never given Party functions which would necessitate his coming in close contact with the masses, but was entrusted to a series of important administrative positions within the Party; maintained contact with OZNa while Chief of the Personnel Section in the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - regarded as an important and essential KPJ functionary, despite his inability to address the masses.

114360/271/271

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 30 years of age; seamstress; married to [REDACTED], a Major in OZNa; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; attended four years elementary school; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.74m tall; blond hair; blue eyes; slender build; fanatic Communist; able organizer and orator.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Social Section of the Sarajevo National Liberation Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front for Sarajevo; member of the Syndicate Administration Committee in Sarajevo; jury member of the Sarajevo Rural District Court.

PAST ACTIVITIES - well known Communist activist in the Syndicates prior to the war; arrested by the Royal Yugoslav Police in 1937, investigated and interrogated for six months, then released, joined the First KPJ Rejon Committee in Sarajevo, responsible for Syn. one of the organizers of the illegal underground movement in S. in 1941 and member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was placed in the Zvijezda Detachment, from 1941 until 1945 served mainly in Eastern Bosnia, was assigned a series of political functions and was a member of high political committees operating in Eastern Bosnia; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1945.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement within the Party due to the length of her adherency and her past record.

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[REDACTED] ( [REDACTED] ) - born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age; metallurgical worker; married; wife [REDACTED] a seamstress, is a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee, Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; four years elementary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party in 1933; 1.78m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; long face; slender build; pallid complexion; very thin lips; energetic; severe; without scruples; fanatic Communist; ready to do anything.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Sarajevo City OZNa; President of the Syndicate Committee for Sarajevo in 1948.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active Communist since 1925; Secretary of the SKOJ Bureau in the State Railway Workshops in Sarajevo in 1929; Secretary of the KPJ cell in the workshops in 1933; organized a railway and metallurgical workers' strike in 1934; arrested by the Yugoslav police, but the strike continued and the authorities were forced to release him, to increase his popularity, Party leaders organized a group of several thousand demonstrators to parade through the streets of Sarajevo at the time of his release; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee responsible for Syndicates in 1934; from 1935 until 1941 was one of the principal Party leaders in Sarajevo and was considered to be as important as any member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; arrested by the police in 1941 together with [REDACTED], Secretary of the Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and [REDACTED]; all were scheduled to be shot by the Ustasha, however, the KPJ Central Committee directed that they be liberated at all costs and with complete disregard for the amount of money or lives which might be expended; the Party planned to obtain their release by halting a police car in which they were supposed to be located, but in the meantime the trio had already managed to escape by themselves; joined the Partisans and was assigned to the Headquarters Command for Eastern Bosnia; made Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Romanija and was charged with developing Party cells in Partisan units and in villages under his jurisdiction; in 1942 was Political Commissar of a Battalion in the Sixth Proletarian Brigade, Secretary of the Battalion KPJ Committee, member of the KPJ Brigade Committee and Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; member of OZNa for the Province of Eastern Bosnia in 1944; was directed by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to organize OZNa throughout Eastern Bosnia together with [REDACTED]; later in the same year became Assistant Chief of Provincial OZNa for Eastern Bosnia; member of Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945 and Chief of one of the sections.

SPECIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS - together with [REDACTED] and with the approval of [REDACTED], he organized in 1943 the liquidation of prominent Moslem politicians in Bijelina, including [REDACTED] a former National Deputy, [REDACTED], a well known leader of the Yugoslav Moslem Organization and others; since this activity created a hostile and strong reaction among all Moslem elements, [REDACTED] official spokesman of the KPJ announced that the executions were ordered by irresponsible individuals possessing no political adherence; when Tuzla was liberated by the Partisans in 1944, he and [REDACTED] organized the apprehension of Croat Peasant Party and Yugoslav Moslem Organization leaders in the Tuzla Rural District; then decided which of these arrestees were to be shot and which were to be released; in 1944 and 1945, together with [REDACTED] he directed all exterminations (approximately 10,000) performed by OZNa in Eastern Bosnia.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in OZNa due to his reputation as a Communist fanatic.

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[REDACTED] - born in the vicinity of Banja Luka; 25 years of age; housewife, married to [REDACTED] an OZNa Major; member of a well known family; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed four years of elementary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1942, 1.75m tall; chestnut hair; blue eyes; oval face; pallid complexion, energetic; fanatic Communist; short tempered; anti-social.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a nurse in a company; became a Party member while serving in the Krajiska Brigade in 1942 and was a member of a company cell; nurse at the Supreme Partisan Command for Yugoslavia in 1943; member of OZNa in the Krajiska Corps in 1944; later assigned to Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in April 1945 was Chief of the OZNa courier service for Bosnia and Herzegovina and functioned as a special OZNa courier between Central OZNa in Belgrade and Federal OZNa in Sarajevo; made weekly plane trips to Belgrade from Sarajevo.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - good chances for advancement in OZNa due to her high degree of reliability, self discipline and security consciousness.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 27 years of age; student; married to [REDACTED], an OZNa Lieutenant in Sarajevo; brother DMITROV Danko was a major in the Spanish Civil War and is a National Hero of Bosnia, now dead; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed seven years secondary school training; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.88m tall; black hair; black eyes; oval face; slender build; fanatic Communist; drunkard; does not get along well with his wife; likes women; likes to drive recklessly.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Banja Luka City Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941, as Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in a Battalion of the Krajiska Brigade; member of the Battalion KPJ Committee and assistant commanding officer of the battalion; commanding officer of a company in the TITO Guard Battalion; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1943 and was instructed to rid the area of Chetnik groups which were hindering Partisan operations; issued orders for the burning of several villages; member of OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1944.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in his loyalty to the Communist platform.

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born in [redacted] in [redacted]; student of law; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed secondary school training in Banja Luka and attended the University of Belgrade, residing in Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party prior to the w

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Minister of Internal Affairs for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy for the Republic.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Krajina Partisan Headquarters in 1941; Political Commissar of a Division and member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina in 1943; Political Commissar of the Krajiski Corps in 1943; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; Minister of Internal Affairs for the First Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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114360  
271/271 [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 32 years of age; lawyer; married to [redacted] Doctor in Philosophy, Party member since 1937; one brother arrested by the Partisans and charged with being a Chetnik; father and mother residing in Sarajevo; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; completed secondary school training in Sarajevo and graduated from the University of Belgrade; residing at Villa Madeira in ex-Aleksandrova Ulica, Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1931 and was admitted to the Party in 1934; 1.87m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; long face; pointed nose; thin build; bowlegged; fanatic Communist; audacious; eager; faithful; firm; diligent; hardy; tactful; powerful; unmerciful; fond of simple pleasures.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy in the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; member of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of the Yugoslav government; President of the Central Committee of the anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia; President of the Central Committee of the Physical Culture Union of Yugoslavia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in Leftist scholastic circles since 1930; joined SKOJ in 1931 and was one of the SKOJ leaders at the First Academy in Sarajevo; active in Syndicate organizations, especially in the organization of retaliation measures to be taken against non-strikers; good soccer player and penetrated various Sport Clubs for the Party; expelled from his academy in 1933 as a result of his atypical political behavior; accepted into the KPJ by [redacted] in 1934 and immediately became a member of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee as it was the belief of his Party superiors that he should have become a Party member much quicker than was actually the case; Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee in 1935 and member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as being a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; when Yugoslav police discovered a list of Communists during a raid in Belgrade in 1936, [redacted] was indicated as being present during a Party Council held in the latter city and consequently he was obliged to live under assumed names during most of the year; was eventually arrested in Belgrade, but refused to admit any information of value and upon the intervention of representatives from various sporting [redacted] he was released; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Regional [redacted] for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1937 and Organizational [redacted] of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Political Secretary of the SKOJ Regional Committee in 1941 and member of the Executive Body of the KPJ Regional Committee; member of the Central SKOJ Committee for Yugoslavia in 1941 and became its Organizational Secretary shortly thereafter; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became

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a member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Yugoslavia; travelled extensively throughout the country and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to organize SKOJ; became Political Secretary of SKOJ Central Committee for Yugoslavia when RIBAR Lola was killed in 1943; became member of the KPJ Central Committee for Yugoslavia at the same time; was instructor at the Comintern on European Youth problems prior to its abolishment in 1943; currently (1946) believed to be an important figure in the Cominform; his speeches frequently contain general references to new changes in the Party line, since he is authorized by the KPJ Central Committee to include mention of Party line directives in his talks.

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           - born in            26 years of age; single; no occupation; sister            is OZNa informer; brother            is an officer in the Yugoslav Navy; boy friend            is a Party member and a major in the Yugoslav army; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and German residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1942; 1.75m tall; blond hair; ruddy complexion; long face; thin build; corrupted; low morals.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - employee in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the Party by           ; became an informant of the Foca City Liberation Committee for the same reason as her sister (see below); employed in a Gestapo office in Foca in 1942; stole the list of all Gestapo informants and placed it at the disposition of Party authorities in 1945; worked uncompromised with the Gestapo until 1945, then was given her present position in the Ministry when the Communist government came into power. Informant for Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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           - born in            24 years of age; single; no occupation; sister            is a Party member and an OZNa informer; brother            is a Party member and an officer in the Yugoslav Navy; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; graduated from the Women's Professional School in Foca; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1942; 1.75m tall; blond hair; long face; ruddy complexion; corrupted; low morals.

PAST ACTIVITIES - frequented Leftist circles prior to the war and was accepted into the Party by           ; since her family was of German origin; German occupational troops were quartered in her home during the war; used as an informant by the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Foca City Committee, also a member of the KPJ terroristic group in Foca; served at the same time as a Gestapo informant in            was assigned to penetrate anti-German elements, as such, with the cooperation of the Foca Intelligence Center attached to the KPJ Rural District Committee for Foca, she was able to denounce local Chetnik organizers to the German authorities and thus these individuals were eliminated from the scene; Chetniks attempted to assassinate her in 1942, but did not succeed and she left for Germany shortly thereafter (with KPJ approval); in Germany she enabled Bulgarian and Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War to proceed to Yugoslavia and the Partisans; following the collapse of Germany she worked for and was attached to the Yugoslav Military Mission in Berlin; returned to Belgrade in 1945 and eventually to Sarajevo where she is employed as an OZNa informer.

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██████████ - born in ██████████ 31 years of age; technician; married in December 1945 to ██████████ a member of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the Technical Academy in Sarajevo; residing at ██████████ joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.82m tall; blond hair; green eyes; slender build; long, pocked face; ruddy complexion; very energetic; fanatic Communist; has well developed; unalterable principals; likes women and wine.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee in the Technical Academy of Sarajevo in 1938; member of the SKOJ Mostar City Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941; became Commanding Officer of a Company and member of the Company Party cell; in 1942 was Assistant Commanding Officer of a Brigade and member of the Brigade Party Committee; member of OZNa for the Mostar Rural District in 1944 and later became head of a section in Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; sent to Ljubusko (Herzegovina) which was regarded as the city most opposed to the Partisans in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina and directed to eliminate all political opponents of the Communist policies; responsible for the execution of approximately 1,000 individuals at this time; together with [REDACTED] organized trials against Herzegovinian Moslems in 1944, as well as the elimination of unreliable elements from the Partisans, NOO and National Liberation Front; with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] proceeded to Zagreb in 1945 for the purpose of arresting escaped Ustasha and other "war criminals"; most of the latter individuals were shot without being tried and included in this group was [REDACTED] brother of UGLJEN Cazin, Minister of Industry and Mining in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; also participated in the Zenica purges.

- born in [redacted] in [redacted]; student; single; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; completed secondary school education in Mostar; residing in Sarajevo; joined SZOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.75m tall; dark brown wavy hair; dark blue eyes; long face; large head; white teeth; strong personality; fanatic Communist; intelligent; good orator; talented; leads a lonely life.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the Presidium of the USAOJ for Bosnia and Herzegovina; student at the Diplomatic School in Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee at the Mostar Academy in 1937; from 1939 until 1941 was member of the SKOJ City Committee for Mostar; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became Secretary of the SKOJ Unit in the Bilecki Partisan Detachment; Secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Western Herzegovina in 1943 and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee in the same area; Organizational Secretary of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina in 1944 became Political Secretary of the same unit at the end of the year; member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for development within the Party as he is a capable mass organizer.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted]; 35 years of age; pharmacist; married; wife a Party member; served in the Partisans during the war; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Banja Luka and is a graduate of the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.85m tall; brown wavy hair; round face; robust build; calm; coward; intelligent; not a fanatic Communist; opportunist. ←

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Employee of the Minister of Health in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined SKOJ while attending the University of Zagreb; prior to the war had no especial Party functions with the exception of being a member of the National Aid Commission in the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina; informer for the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee during the war; arrested by the Ustasha in 1943 and when interrogated, revealed all pertinent information which he possessed; released through the intervention of his family and joined the Partisans; immediately expelled from the Party by a KPJ Investigative Commission and was arrested by OZNa; released from detention in 1944 and became head of the pharmacy in a Partisan hospital; together with [redacted], in 1945 was a Delegate from Vojvodina to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina representing the Committee for the Confiscation of Pharmaceutical Material; became OZNa informer reporting on Croat Peasant Party activities and Croat reactionaries; since he was a member of a prominent family in Bosnia and Herzegovina he had access to many social circles which normal Communists could not frequent.

114360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in Mostar; 32 years of age; tailor; married; wife committed suicide in 1945 after it became obvious that she had been unfaithful; three children; family resides in Mostar; completed four years of elementary schooling; residing at Titova Ulica II/II (Napretkova Palata), Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.72m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; [redacted] build; small oval face; ruddy complexion; healthy; able organizer; fanatic Communist. ←

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Internal Section of the National Liberation Committee for Sarajevo; member of the Executive Committee of the Sarajevo People's Front; member of the Executive Committee of the Syndicate Organization in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1948; Secretary of the Sarajevo City Syndicate Committee in 1948.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Tailors' SKOJ cell in Mostar; member of the SKOJ Mostar City Committee in 1936; from 1937 until 1939, in compliance with Party instructions, he penetrated various Moslem Cultural Societies such as "Osman DZIKIZ" and Sport Clubs such as "Velez" in Mostar; member of the KPJ Mostar City Committee, responsible for Syndicates in 1939; Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Mostar City Committee in 1941; developed underground groups; arranged for contacts between Party couriers and members of the various Party committees for the purpose of maintaining Party channels of communication; the collection of arms, ammunition, sanitary material and other supplies for the Partisans; towards the end of 1941, organized a Communist printing press in Mostar and this unit was engaged in forging Italian military passes for civilian personnel which were then given to Party couriers and functionaries in order to facilitate their safe travel;

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maintained contact with the Supreme Partisan Headquarters and higher Party forums; in 1942 was directed by the Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to proceed to Dubrovnik and Split for the purpose of assisting the KPJ Regional Committee for Croatia in developing underground groups and became Political Secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee until the arrival of PERIC Vlado, who replaced him; became Organizational Secretary of the same Committee at that time; remained in Sarajevo from 1943 until 1945 on an illegal status and without being detected; went to Mostar in 1945 and became a member of the local KPJ City Committee and Secretary of the NOO in Mostar; after a month in this position, was recalled to Sarajevo in May 1945 as PERIC had died and [redacted] was the only individual in a position to know who in Sarajevo had been helping the Partisans during the war and who had been in opposition to the Communist forces, became member of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee and organizer of the National Authority, main duties at this time consisted of issuing statements to those who collaborated with the Partisans or had worked with OZNA in the identification of anti-Communists; as a result of his denunciations, several hundred residents of Sarajevo were arrested by OZNA and a large percentage of these were executed; many of these individuals had assisted the Partisans but were not Communists, nevertheless they were apprehended; included in this latter group was BEHMER Sevlja, a former Minister in the Royal Yugoslav government and Moslem representative in the government; [redacted] collaborated materially with the Partisans, having concealed [redacted] and others in his apartment and having served as President of the Partisan Collection Fund Committee from 1943 until 1945; this Committee collected several million Kuna, all of which was given to the Partisans; [redacted] was denounced as a friend of the Allies by [redacted] and [redacted] an OZNA officer, and was condemned to five years imprisonment for maintaining contacts with the Germans, although the Communist Party had directed him to make these contacts at the time; in 1945 [redacted] as Chief of the Internal Section of the Sarajevo NOO, organized the local Militia and directed the famous inquisition of all lodgings belonging to enemies of the people in Sarajevo; all food discovered in these searches was confiscated; also responsible for the requisitioning of private vehicles for the use of public officials; well known in Mostar as a sportsman and as a Syndicate worker; was popular as an organizer of audacious actions against the Germans during the war; in 1945 his wife killed herself and the husband of his sister with whom she had had an affair while [redacted] and his sister were in the Partisans.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Communist Party.

133 410/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*  
[redacted] Born in [redacted] 26 years of age; technician; joined SKOP in 1940 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; intelligent; active; fanatic.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in the Yugoslav army; member of the Staff of the Partisan Division located in Tuzla.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of a Party group in 1941 who charged with stealing and hiding arms and ammunition later used by the Partisans; joined the Partisans in 1941; was assigned to the [redacted] Detachment and became SKOP Secretary in the Miner's Company; Secretary in the HODZIC Mujo Battalion in 1941; in 1942 and 1943 as Assistant Intelligence Officer in the Fifth Bosnian Brigade; became Assistant Intelligence Officer of the 17th Division located in Tuzla in 1943; also served as OZNA informant for the Army Intelligence Service; retained these same functions and now works for Military OZNA in addition to his regular military duties.

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dead, was a member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia. Mother ENGEL (fnu) was hanged by the Germans after the latter had ascertained that he was a member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; father and mother were killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; attended secondary school in Sarajevo and is a graduate of the Law College of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat; Spanish, French and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1932 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.80m tall; dark brown hair; dark brown eyes; small round face; pallid complexion; slender build; able; accurate; agile; bitter; erudite; hypocrite; unmerciful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Jewish community in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Rural District Court in Sarajevo; member of the National Peoples Front Committee in Sarajevo; in 1947 was Assistant Minister of Labor in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in May 1947 was member of the Preparatory Committee of the Society of Lawyers for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in August 1947 was a member of the School Committee in the Presidium of the Bosnia and Herzegovina government.

PAST ACTIVITIES - pro-Communist while still a student and assisted the Party in all ways possible; accepted into SKOJ in 1932 and in his capacity as a lawyer defended Party members standing public trial; in 1936 represented thirty professors at the Sarajevo Academy who were accused by the government of being Communist; Secretary of the Red Help Commission of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1937; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1939; since he was a Reserve Officer in the Royal Army, was called to active duty in 1941, taken prisoner by the Germans and was in a series of German concentration camps as a prisoner of war until 1945; at present is a simple Party member with no assigned functions of importance; prior to the war was quite popular in Communist circles because he contributed all of the fees he received from his legal practice (approximately 40,000 Dinars monthly) to the Party; at present, his function of Peoples' Judge does not make him a popular member of his community; once stated to [redacted] his wife, [redacted] and his wife that he had sentenced one [redacted] (fnu) to nine years imprisonment only because the Party had ordered him to do so and that in reality the man was innocent.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess good chances for advancement in the Party as his superiors believe that he had old Communist ideas that cannot be accommodated to the new Party policies and line.

133910/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*

[redacted] - born in [redacted] in [redacted] secondary school student; single; sister, [redacted] (fnu), a striking beauty, is a member of Sarajevo City SKOJ; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary school education in Sarajevo; residing at [redacted] joined SKOJ in 1937 and became a Party member in 1939; 1.80m tall; brown wavy hair; brown eyes; oval face; dark complexion; slender build; handsome; fanatic Communist; intelligent; quite attractive to women; likes women, but controls them.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo City OZNA.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee from 1938 until 1941; responsible for all secondary school students; Secretary of the KPJ Rajan Committee for New Sarajevo in 1941; organized groups

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of terrorists and activists; joined the Partisan in 1941 and became a member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Romanija; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1942 and was sent to the Majevica Mountains as a Delegate to the SKOJ Provincial Committee located in that area; appointed Secretary of the SKOJ Bureau in the Sixth Brigade upon the activation of the later unit and at the same time was member of the Party Brigade Committee and a member of the Brigade Staff; later in 1942 General VUKMANOVIC Svetozar was not satisfied with his work, consequently he was relieved of his staff duties and made Commanding Officer of a Company in the Brigade; Chief of staff of a Brigade in 1943; member of the KPJ Brigade Committee; Chief of OZNa activities in a Division deployed in the vicinity of Tuzla in 1944; member of Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945, assistant head of a section.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in OZNa and in the Party due to his fanatic obedience of all orders and directives received.

114360/271/271...  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 33 years of age; lawyer; married; wife has no political antecedents; has two brothers and two sisters; father [REDACTED] a Moslem Priest was a Partisan sympathizer and is now Bishop in the Moslem Church of Yugoslavia (Reis Ul Ulem); Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; graduate of the University of Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1931 and became a Party member in 1932; 1.85m tall; black wavy hair; blue eyes; ruddy complexion; long face; good teeth; slender build; very intelligent; fanatic Communist; likes women and wine; social type.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Public Prosecutor for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Administration Committee of the Workers and Employees Union in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in Communist circles while a student; accepted into SKOJ and into the Party while attending the University of Belgrade; member of the KPJ Mostar City Committee in 1938; member of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a Staff Member in the Ornogoracki Detachment; Staff Member of the 29th Partisan Division in 1943; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Mostar; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina in 1944 and was appointed to the Secretarial Commission of the same Committee before the end of the year; became Public Prosecutor for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 1945 and a member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time; is practically unknown by the general public.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - not extremely capable and does not possess inherent capabilities which would assure him of certain advancement within the Party; great friend of HUMO Avdo and the latter assigned him positions of importance which he was not qualified to fill.

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(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] born in [redacted] in [redacted] student; single; [redacted] (fnu) a native of Osijek; was a member of the Communist Party prior to the war; father; [redacted] (fnu) is the director of the Sarajevo Railway station; brother, PETRAHAGIC Celik, deceased, is a national hero of Yugoslavia; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1942; 1.80m tall; blond hair; green eyes; slender build; pocked face; likes to drink; fond of women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in SKOJ while attending secondary school in Sarajevo in 1936; member of the SKOJ Bureau at the Sarajevo Commercial Academy in 1938; Organizational Secretary of SKOJ at the Commercial Academy in 1939; member of the SKOJ Rajon Committee for New Sarajevo in 1940 and 1941; head of a Petorka in Sarajevo in 1941 and organized acts of terrorism to be committed against the Germans; his group was responsible for the destruction of a German military train coming from Stanbolcic to Sarajevo; became Chief of all Petorkas operating in the Rajon area of New Sarajevo; held this position until 1942 at which time he became a Party member and a KPJ courier plying between Sarajevo and Zagreb; in 1943 was directed by his Party superiors to kill a German colonel who was enroute from GREECE to Berlin with plans of German operations against the Partisans in GREECE and Southern YUGOSLAVIA; killed the colonel, three guards, obtained the documents but was wounded and captured while attempting to escape from the German headquarters; transported to a German detention center, but before arriving, the convoy was by chance attacked by a group of Partisans who liberated him and recovered the documents; joined the Partisans and recovered in a Partisan hospital; became Political Commissar of a Battalion in late 1944 and member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1945; assigned to OZNa in July 1945 as a result of his ability and interest in intelligence activities; specialist in the identification and apprehension of Chetnik sympathizers and illegal organizations in Eastern Bosnia (Gorazde and Cajnice Districts); method of operation was to appear in a village, identify himself as a Chetnik element and request all possible information pertaining to the location and composition of the nearest Chetnik unit; was probably present at the capture of MIHAJLOVIC in 1946.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his ability and courage.

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[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 28 years of age; employee; single; brother FILIPOVIC Jusuf, a famous Communist, was killed in NORWAY in 1944; sister [redacted], a Professor in Sarajevo, is the fiancée of [redacted] one of the leaders of the Krisarji in Bosnia and currently a representative for People's Culture in the First Rajon of Sarajevo; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; residing at Kulovica Ulica 2, left, Sarajevo; 1.75m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; pallid complexion; longish face; slender build; without scruples, would do anything for the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ District Committee for Jajce from 1939 until 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a Party member; Political Commissar of a Company in the Jajinski Detachment, Secretary of the Company Party cell and member of the KPJ Battalion Committee; member of the Krajiska Brigade Staff and of the KPJ Brigade Committee in 1942; Assistant Head of OZNa in the Krajiska Brigade in 1944; temporarily assigned to OZNa in the Krajiska Corps later in the same year; member of OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his fanatic fidelity to the KPJ.

114360/271/271\*\*\*\*\*  
FILEPOVIC Sulajman - born in Bosnia; 50 years of age; Yugoslav Army Officer; married; wife has no political antecedents; daughter [redacted] (fnu) has been a Party member since 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Sarajevo; is not a member of the Communist Party; opportunist; possesses a military mind; coward.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Colonel in the Yugoslav army; Minister of Mines and Forests in the Yugoslav Federal Government, Belgrade; member of the Main Committee of the Prepared Culture Society in 1947.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Commanding Officer of the Royal Yugoslav Army Training School at Kalinovik in 1941; when the Independent State of Croatia was formed in 1941, was made Commanding Officer of the Domobran troops in Sarajevo; was placed in contact with the KPJ through [redacted] a relative of his, who was a Party member, first official contact with Party members occurred around 30 June 1941 when he conferred with [redacted] and [redacted] in his Sarajevo apartment; met [redacted] member of the KPJ Central Committee in the apartment of [redacted] in August 1941; agreed to collaborate with Partisan intelligence; to assist the Partisans in as many ways as possible; to recognize the Partisan Command as his superior authority and to execute all orders which he may receive from the Partisans; transferred to Tuzla by the Croat Quisling authorities shortly thereafter and was made Commanding Officer of a Domobran Regiment deployed in that area; this unit fought against the Partisans, but he informed the Partisan Command in advance of the forthcoming attack; Domobran soldiers were captured, their arms and uniforms taken away from them and then they were released and thus [redacted] contributed materially to the supply of Partisan outfits; was also instrumental in furnishing the Partisans with other information of pertinent interest, with special emphasis on the activities of the Moslem Militia, a Quisling organization; was directed by [redacted] to keep in contact with prominent Moslem political leaders so that his eventual open allegiance to the Partisans could be given a political motive; took his entire regiment and joined the Partisans in 1943; became a member of AVNOJ at Jajce and was appointed Provisional Minister of Forestry in the new Yugoslav government; became Minister of Forests in the first TITO government organized at Belgrade in 1944; Vice President of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1946; regarded as being completely reliable by the Communists and cooperates completely with them.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age; private employee; single; most of his family was killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; graduate of the Sarajevo Commercial Academy; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Italian, Spanish and Hebrew; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1944; astute; hypocrite; dishonest; liar.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Commercial Section in the Ministry of Commerce in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Syndicate Commission in the Ministry of Commerce; instructor at the Control Commission in the Presidium of the Federal Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the main Committee of the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Party sympathizer prior to the war; penetrated the Matiti, a Jewish Cultural Society for the Communist Party; departed for Mostar in 1941; active in the Partisan underground and admitted in SKOJ; went to Split in 1942 and was head of the Jewish Community in that area; joined the Partisans in 1943 and was employed in the Rural District People's Front Committee at Dubrovnik; came to Jajce as a ZAVNOBIH employee in 1944 and was employed in the Personnel Section of the Department for Commerce and Industry; was in contact with OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and reported on the activities of other employees in his department; accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] OZNa informant reporting on Jewish activities in 1945; Chief of a Section in the Ministry of Commerce in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - good chances for advancement in the Party since he has no set principals and makes special attempts to please those Communists whom he believes to be important.

\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age; writer; rest of family killed in Jasenovac Concentration Camp; single; fiancée, actress in the Belgrade theatre; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; graduate from the Philosophical College of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, Spanish, Italian and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1935; 1.87m tall; brown wavy hair; high forehead; large nose; longish face; pallid complexion; stutters; smokes a pipe; intelligent; educated Marxist; calm; talkative; undisciplined Communist; erudite; agile; handsome.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Editor of "Borba"; member of the Administrative body of the Society of Yugoslav writers.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee responsible for the secondary schools in Sarajevo from 1930 until 1933; member of the editing staff of "Oblaci Nad Kolibama", the SKOJ organ for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1933; member of the illegal Communist printing establishment in Sarajevo in 1935 and Chief editor of the KPJ Sarajevo bulletin; went to Belgrade in 1936 and became a member of the editing staff of the illegal Party newspaper in that area; contributed articles to many Communist sponsored papers; arrested by Yugoslav Royal Police authorities in 1937 as a result of articles which he had written for the "Znanost i Unejtnost"; final judgment of his guilt or innocence rested upon the decision of [REDACTED] a functionary of the Ministry of Culture and at the same time a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Belgrade; due to this latter affiliation, [REDACTED] was absolved of all blame; expelled from the Party in 1938 after it had been established that he was a follower of

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] reaccepted into the Party in 1939 and expelled once again during the same year; joined the Partisans in 1941 and throughout the entire period of his Partisan activity he accompanied the Supreme Partisan Command for Yugoslavia as a correspondent for "Borba" and an editor of "Nova Jugoslavija" member of the Cultural Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee from 1941 until 1945; well known in Yugoslavia as an author, critic of literature and poet; travelled to RUSSIA in 1945 as a guest of the Soviet Writers Union.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chance for advancement within the Party due to his literary talent and his past political experience; protege of [redacted]

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 37 years of age; construction engineer; single; family killed in Jasenovac concentration camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; Spanish; German and Czech; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; graduate of the University of Prague; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.73m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; long face; pallid complexion; thin build; hypocrite; knows how to get along with people; opportunist; coward; Marxist; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Assistant Minister of Construction in the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; captain in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined SKOJ in Sarajevo in 1930; member of several SKOJ Committees when he left for CZECHOSLOVAKIA. arrested by the Czech police towards the end of 1936 upon the request of the Yugoslav government; escaped while being repatriated to YUGOSLAVIA and lived illegally in CZECHOSLOVAKIA; returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1937 and although he succeeded in taking himself off of the list of individuals wanted by the police, he was still refused state employment; in 1938 became member of the KP cell in Sarajevo which was supposed to organize local construction engineers, penetrate the Engineer Society and direct the administration of the latter body; attended the Middle Party course held in Sarajevo in 1939; escaped to Mostar in 1941 and to Split in 1942 to avoid persecution since he was a Jew; joined the Mosor Partisan Detachment in 1943 as a Staff member and was later transferred to the Dalmatian Brigade as Assistant Commanding Officer of a battalion and a member of the KPJ Battalion Committee; head of the construction section of ZAVNOBIH in 1944 and Secretary of the Party cell in that unit; became Secretary of the Party cell in the Ministry of Construction in the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; well known both before and during the war as a result of his numerous affairs with various women; was twice investigated by Party authorities during the war because of his immoral personal life.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - not essentially a politician and thence it is unlikely that he will advance in the Communist Party; excellent construction engineer and will probably become better known within the state administration owing to his professional abilities.

114360/271/271  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 32 years of age; student; married; wife (nu) is employed as a reporter on the "Sarajevski List" and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945; family killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; completed secondary school education in Sarajevo and studied

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law at the University of Belgrade; residing at [REDACTED] joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.72m tall; black hair; black eyes; round face; pallid complexion; white teeth; robust build; fanatic Communist; Marxist; good orator; courageous; hypocrite; false; handsome.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Editor of the official newspaper of the Yugoslav army; Major in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Sarajevo SKOJ cell in 1938; joined the Partisans in 1941; served in the Sarjevska Company and was a member of the inherent Party cell; member of the Agit-Prop Commission of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942; later held the same position in a division and finally in the Bosanski Corps; Chief of Tanjug for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and Secretary of the Tanjug KPJ cell; member of the Agit-Prop Section of the Yugoslav General Staff and member of the inherent Party cell.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - average chances for advancement within the Party due to his youth and ambition.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - born in Foca; 38 years of age; agricultural engineer; single; father; deceased, was a captain in the Royal Yugoslav army; Montenegrin national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; graduate of the Agricultural School in Zemun; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; brown hair; dark blue eyes; big nose; pallid complexion; thin build; eternal student; likes women and drinking; is not a fanatic Communist; dishonest; calm; stoical; may be the only OZNa officer who would succumb to bribery.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo City OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Foca SKOJ Committee in 1935; member of the SKOJ Committee at the Zemun Agricultural School of Belgrade University; expelled from SKOJ in 1938 because he refused to obey orders; became an active Communist in 1940 and candidate to the KPJ City Committee of Foca; joined the Partisans in Montenegro in 1941; sent by the Party to Foca in order to assist in the organization of Partisan units in that area and to prevent individuals from joining the Chetniks; political commissar of the Foca Detachment in 1942 and member of the inherent KPJ Committee; in the summer of the same year his entire detachment (over 1,000 men) joined the Chetniks; was given the Party punishment of reprimand prior to expulsion for this disaster; sent to Herzegovina and was active politically in the KPJ District Committee for Savnik, Political Commissar of a battalion and member of the inherent Party Committee in 1943; following the Fifth German offensive, he became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; member of OZNa for Herzegovina in 1944; member of Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess outstanding chances for advancement in either the Party or OZNa as a result of his lack of discipline, his inactivity and his low degree of intelligence.

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(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] born in [redacted] 26 years of age; student; brother (rnu), a poet, has been a Party member since 1941; father, [redacted] is the President of the Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and President of the Society of Friends of Russia in Bosnia and Herzegovina; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and French; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Administration Section of "Borba".

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee in the Women's Academy of Sarajevo in 1941; active in intelligence missions sponsored by the Sarajevo MOC, in contact with "Ozma" (rnu); became Sarajevo MOC informer in 1941 and was also a member of the MOC Intelligence Trojka for a short while; active in executive Trojkas; went to Belgrade towards the end of 1941 and continued her intelligence activities in that city; leader of several executive Trojkas which were charged with killing Germans in Belgrade; participated in the liberation of several important Communists in 1942 and 1943; member of the SKOJ City Committee for Belgrade in 1943 (this position was not of primary importance at that time; member of the Political Bureau of the Party cell of "Borba" editors in 1944; worked in the file room of the KPJ Central Committee; very intelligent and considered to be highly reliable by her Party superiors, is still an OZNA informer.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 44 years of age; journalist, first wife member of the Austrian KP Central Committee; married in Paris; one child educated in Moscow; divorced; second wife, MARKOVIC Mila, sister of a member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina who was killed by the Chetniks during the war; divorced; third wife, Croat, resident of Travnik, married in 1945; this marriage was not recognized by the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; daughter, 18 years of age, currently residing in Belgrade; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Tuzla and is a graduate of a Journalist College in Paris; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian, French and German; joined KOMLAS (SKOJ) in 1919 and was admitted to the Party in 1922; 1.78m tall; black graying hair; dark blue eyes; long nose; white teeth; ruddy complexion; robust build; open character; undisciplined Communist; explosive temper; faithful to the Party; talkative; likes drinking and society; good hearted; internationalist; pronounced weakness for women and is apt to discuss secret Party material with every woman with whom he has an affair.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of Tanjug in Vienna and Paris.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since his youth; joined the Party in 1922; while studying in Paris in 1924, he was directed by the KPJ Central Committee to assist in the transportation of illegal Party newspapers which were printed by the ENGEL's Institute in Moscow and which were forwarded to YUGOSLAVIA through FRANCE; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia upon his return to YUGOSLAVIA in 1927; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1929 until 1934 and was responsible for the organization and publication of illegal Party newspapers; arrested by Royal Yugoslav authorities in 1934 and sentenced to six years incarceration; became a follower of the Petkovci faction of the KPJ while in jail and when he was released in 1937, he was no longer a member of the Regional Committee but of the KPJ Rural District Committee

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(b)(7)(C) for Tuzla instead; expelled from the Party for six months in 1937 after it was ascertained that he was the father of the illegitimate child of [REDACTED] sister of the General Secretary of the KPJ and courier between the KPJ Central Committee and the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; expelled from the Party again in 1938 as he was considered to be too undisciplined; was systematically boycotted by the KPJ from 1938 until 1941 although at several times during this interval he attempted to organize a group of Communists and hence force the Party to reaccept him; was almost arrested by Ustasha police in 1941, but escaped and requested the KPJ organization in Tuzla to protect him; the Party refused and he attempted to flee alone to Serbia where he was not well known; captured by the Germans while crossing the Drina River, placed at the disposition of the Ustasha police and interned in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; registered in the latter institution as a mason and in this capacity was transported on a forced work detail to GERMANY; escaped, proceeded to Slovenia and with the assistance of the Slovene Partisans he was returned to Croatia; reaccepted into the Party by the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia and was appointed editor of "Naprijed", the official organ of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; sent to Vienna in 1946 as Cultural Attache of the Yugoslav Embassy and Chief of Tanjug in AUSTRIA; in 1947 sent to Paris in the same capacity; well known as a journalist and has edited many pamphlets dealing with the struggle for National Liberation, has been punished by the Party on several occasions as a result of his indiscreet behavior with women; the Party prohibited him to marry an eighteen year old girl because she was considered to be a reactionary; was directed to resume relations with his first wife who is an active member of the Austrian Communist Party, but he refused to do so.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess exceptional chances for advancement within the Party hierarchy as he is considered to be a weak and undisciplined element by his Communist superiors; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina are his personal enemies. (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - 45 years of age; literature critic; married; wife a KPJ member; has two children; completed secondary school in Belgrade and is a graduate of the University of Paris; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German and Russian; residing in Belgrade; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; joined the Communist Party in 1931; 1.78m tall; brown hair; round face; dark complexion; slender build; very intelligent; well educated; considered to be an expert on matters pertaining to literature and the theater; educated Marxist; calm, agile, disciplined.

PARTY FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the State Theater in Belgrade; member of the Society of Yugoslav Writers.

FAST ACTIVITIES - became a Leftist while studying in Paris and contributed articles to many Yugoslav and foreign papers of Leftist tendencies; never openly identified himself as being a Communist and was regarded as a Progressive by Yugoslav authorities; as a result of this error, was placed as Chief of a Section in the Yugoslav Ministry of Culture; his literary criticism was considered to be one of the best in pre-war YUGOSLAVIA and in this capacity he was more severe in his judgment of non-Communist writers than of those who were members of the Party; Communist Party activity between 1929 and 1931 was restricted mainly to the field of literature as the Yugoslav police system was effective, consequently the importance of his position was increased and he was accepted into the Party in 1931; at this time he continued his overt work in compliance with Party directives; from 1934



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until 1935 was a member of the Cultural and Educational Commission of the KPJ Belgrade City Committee; openly supported the Spanish Communists in 1936; one of the founders of the Friends of the Soviet Union Association in 1940; when YUGOSLAVIA commenced diplomatic relations with RUSSIA, he was in close contact with the diplomatic representatives as well as the journalists of the two countries; arrested by the Germans in 1941, not as a Communist, but as a friend of RUSSIA and FRANCE and deported to a German concentration camp; interned until the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and upon his return to YUGOSLAVIA he became a member of the Cultural and Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Serbia, a member of the Plenum of the same KPJ Committee and a member of the larger Cultural and Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee; was also made the Director of the Drama Theater in Belgrade and was placed on the editing staff of "Knjizevnost", the official organ of current Yugoslav writers.

PUBLIC LIFE - has been a leading Yugoslav literature critic for the past twenty years and his approval or dissatisfaction governed the future possibilities of any new Yugoslav writer during this period; attempted to be fair in his professional work and recognized many Royalist and non-Communist authors as being worthy examples of their trade, generally considered as being one of the first unbiased critics in YUGOSLAVIA; responsible for encouraging the younger generation of writers to support the Communist theories in their books and articles.

(b)(7)(C) 114360  
271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 32 years of age; school teacher; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.76m tall; chestnut hair; brown eyes; round head; fanatical Communist; good orator.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in the Yugoslav army; Second Secretary of the FLRJ Assembly; National Deputy in the Assemblies of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the National Liberation Front of YUGOSLAVIA.

PAST ACTIVITIES - in 1945 was member of the Cultural and Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Party cell in the Bosnia and Herzegovina radio station; Director of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Radio Station; towards the end of 1945 was sent to Belgrade as a member of the Party Bureau in the National Assembly of the Yugoslav government and soon became second secretary of the same administrative body.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in government service.

(b)(7)(C) 133910  
271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 40 years of age; private employee and commercial representative; married; two children; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; Communist Party since 1945; hair; brown eyes; pallid complexion; slender build; mustache; educated Marxist; not too intelligent; hypocrite.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Democratic Party prior to the war; in 1941 his wife was killed by the Germans in Belgrade; he joined a terrorist group which was led by Communists; became a Party candidate in 1941 and following many successful actions against the Germans, he was admitted to the Party, came to Sarajevo in 1942 and obtained employment in an airplane factory through Party channels; remained in this position until 1945, appointed Assistant Chief of OZNa in Sarajevo (which was still under German occupation) in 1944; member of OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; has been a specialist on the Serb reaction problem since 1944 in compliance with instructions received from superior intelligence authorities; when the Partisans entered Sarajevo he directed the arrests of many anti-Communists of Serb nationality, a large number of these individuals were later shot without trial by OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - good chances for advancement in OZNa; important member of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

33419/271/271

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] in [redacted] Moslem religious worker; brother, GREBO Adil, deceased, was a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the Moslem religious school (Medresa) in Sarajevo; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.6m tall; black hair; black eyes; large mole on left side of face; fanatic Communist; educated Marxist; willing to do anything for the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Liberation Committee for the Bistrik Rajon in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Organizational Secretary of the Party cell bureau in the Moslem religious school in Sarajevo in 1938; through her cooperation, Party authorities were given access to the most exclusive of Moslem social and religious circles, in 1941, her Party organization among the Moslem religious workers served as the most expedient courier system used by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Bistrik KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo in 1941; from 1941 until 1945 accomplished a series of important missions for the Party in the Sarajevo area; member of Sarajevo City OZNa in April of 1945; attended the highest Party course given in Sarajevo which commenced in May 1945 and lasted for six months; believed to be reporting on Moslem reactionaries to OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in OZNa as both her intelligence as well as her KPJ activity and allegiance are unknown by the average resident of Sarajevo.

\*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 28 years of age; student; single; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.85m tall; brown hair; round face; slender build;

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Officer on the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the Party at Bihac by Ing. [REDACTED]; since he was not known to be a Communist, he was used by Party authorities to penetrate the Yugoslav Moslem Organization; member of the KPJ District Committee for Bihac in 1941 and leader of its Intelligence Center; when Bihac was liberated by the Partisans in 1942, he was the Intelligence Instructor of the KPJ Central Committee Intelligence Center which was responsible for the security of the first AVNOJ meeting; towards the end of 1942 and during 1943 was Political Commissar of a Battalion operating in Kragina, Casinska; became Political Commissar of the Rear Command of the Una Operational Group in 1943 and was given the rank of Captain; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Kragina, Casinska at the same time; was made Vice President of the Liberation Committee for the District of Bihac in 1944; member of the Commission for the organization of OZNa attached to the Kragina, Casinska in 1944.

(b)(7)(C)  
FUTURE PROSPECTS - possesses chances for advancement within the Party since he is a protégé of [REDACTED].

11 133410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 35 years of age; school teacher; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; Party member since 1941; right hand deformed.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Legal Section in the Ministry of Commerce of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Mess Administration; member of the Syndicate organization in the Ministries of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Main Council of the War Cripples in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C)  
PAST ACTIVITIES - informer of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee Intelligence Center since 1940; OZNa informer since 1944; personal friend of [REDACTED] the Assistant Chief of Sarajevo City OZNa; has connections with "Mase" (rmu), another OZNa officer; member of the political bureau in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

11 114360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 28 years of age; commercial engineer; single; brother [REDACTED] lieutenant in the Yugoslav army; Party member since 1941, special OZNa informer; brother HADZIMEROVIC - VEJZO Jusuf, Party member since 1923, died in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp in 1941, his wife [REDACTED] is a Party member and is an OZNa informer in Mostar; sister [REDACTED] joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1943; sister [REDACTED] joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1943; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduated from the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo and from the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Zagreb; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.89m tall; black hair; blue eyes; long head; dark complexion; slender build; strong; honest; fanatic Communist; agile; intelligent; disciplined; courageous.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Statistical Department in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined SKOJ while a student at the University of Belgrade; member of the KPJ cell in the University of Belgrade; Secretary of the Party cell in Donjevolje (Foca) in 1939 and member of the KPJ

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Belgrade University Committee at the same time; commanded a KPJ terrorist Petorka in Foca in 1941; later joined the Partisans and was assigned to the Jelecka Company; member of the Headquarters of the Mujo Company in 1941; assigned as SKOJ Secretary of a battalion in the Sixth Brigade in 1942; sent to Tuzla in 1942 as a special intelligence informer; arrested by the occupational authorities and revealed a large amount of the information in his possession when he was interrogated; interned in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp, but escaped in 1944; joined a Partisan unit in Croatia; received his government position after the liberation of YUGOSLAVIA and became a member of the KPJ cell in the Presidium of the Federal Republic of Croatia.

(b)(7)(C) 119340/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 32 years of age; lawyer; married; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and graduated from the Law College of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Arab; residing at Rogatica; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.80m tall; wavy brown hair; blue eyes; pallid complexion; round face; strong personality; energetic; intelligent; gentle; tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the Liberation Committee in Rogatica.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Rogatica City Committee in 1937; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Visegrad in 1938; informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941; attended the intelligence course given in Sarajevo during the same year; attended a Middle Party course given in 1940; son of the Supreme Mufti and hence permitted to remain in Sarajevo during the war; informed Partisan intelligence authorities of activities in high Moslem clerical circles; became state delegate for the national firm of Cilim in 1945 and at the same time member of the KPJ Rajon Committee for Bistrik; Chief of the Cabinet in the Ministry of Mines and Industry for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Party cell in the same Ministry; served as an informer during this period for Federal OZNA of Bosnia and Herzegovina; following his transfer to Rogatica was made Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rogatica City Committee.

133410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 45 years of age; dentist; married; daughter [redacted] (fpu), a Party member and OZNA informer in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] is currently residing in Paris; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school education in Mostar and graduated from the University of Vienna; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Sarajevo, opposite the Europa Hotel; not a member of the Communist Party; 1.78m tall; graying black hair; round face; stocky build; opportunist; Communist sympathizer; agitator; active; ambitious; hunter.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the National Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo; member of the administrative body of the Hunting Society for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Democrat Party prior to the war; was in opposition to the Independent State of Croatia and at the start of the war assisted both the Chetnik and Partisan underground forces; came under the influence of Communist propaganda in 1942 and cooperated only with the Partisans; became an informer of the KPJ

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Sarajevo City Committee Intelligence Center; his apartment was already being used as a meeting place for Communist intelligence agents and informers, as well as a place of concealment for an illegal wireless transmitter set; in 1944 his apartment contained the transmitter of Sarajevo City OZNa and the files of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; one of the main OZNa informers in Sarajevo in 1945; reports on the general political situation.

(b)(7)(C) 133410/271/271\*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 30 years of age; barber; no living relations; German national; Yugoslav citizen; protestant religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Sarajevo; completed four years of elementary schooling; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party during the same year; 1.70m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; high forehead; pallid complexion; fanatical Communist; willing to do anything for the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Communist Party in Sarajevo; directed to join the Kulturbund in 1941 in order to inform the Party on activities conducted therein as well as to obtain information of a military value; in 1941, a number of Jewish residents in Sarajevo placed all of their gold, jewels and other valuables into a coffin and buried the casket which they announced contained the body of a Jew; Gestapo authorities discovered this plot and orders were issued for the exhumation of the "body"; [redacted] was aware of the entire situation, including the fact that German officials had been informed, consequently he informed the Party and the Communists then took all of the gold which was worth several million Dinar; at the same time [redacted] left the Kulturbund and joined the Partisans; served with the Partisans from 1941 until 1944 and was frequently dispatched on important intelligence missions due to his fluent knowledge of the German language; member of OZNa for the Rural District of Tuzla in 1944; member of the Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party due to his ability and his reliability.

(b)(7)(C) 132210/260/228\*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 30 years of age; student; father HADJROVIC (fnu), an Ustasha Colonel, war criminal, was extradited from YUGOSLAVIA by American authorities; tried; sentenced to death and executed in 1945; sister [redacted] (fnu) is a student at Sarajevo; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Bihac and attended the Universities of Zagreb and Berlin; residing in Berlin; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; 1.80m tall; brown hair; pallid complexion; slender build; dishonest; no scruples; considers himself to be very important.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the LJOTIC group prior to the war; joined the Ustasha in 1941 and was the Assistant Commanding Officer of the Ustasha garrison in Foca; participated in the extermination of Serbs; personally killed HADZIVUKOVIC Vaso and HADZIVUKOVIC Zira, the son of a Serb senator; became a member of the Ustasha Nazorna Sluzba (Ustasha Secret Police Service) in Zagreb in 1942; sent to Berlin as an intelligence agent by [redacted] later in the same year; cooperated with the Gestapo, but Ustasha authorities did not approve of these activities as he was supposed to ascertain what the

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Gestapo thinks of the Ustasha; attempts were made to return him to YUGOSLAVIA but in the meantime he was directed by Ustasha leaders to control the movements of the Great Mufti who was considered to be an enemy of the Ustasha government; Gestapo agents discovered the true nature of his latest assignment and he was arrested; liberated from incarceration during a Russian advance and commenced to work at once for Soviet intelligence agents informing them of the location and identity of all Gestapo officials with whom he had been earlier associated; when the Russians eventually discovered his past record, he was considered to be too valuable to be dismissed from their service; OZNa authorities were advised of his current activities and it is considered possible that he is still employed by the Russians; was once seen in Vienna in 1947 in the company of Soviet officers.

(b)(7)(C) 114369/271/271  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 40 years of age; court employee; married; wife (nu) is a Party member and an instructor in Mostar; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Mostar; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1938; 1.83m tall; brown hair; small face; slender build; balding; calm; tactful; intelligent; neither a disciplined nor a fanatic Communist; critical of current conditions in Yugoslavia.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in the Yugoslav army; Chief of the Mobilization Section of the Sixth Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Leftist sympathizer and collaborator prior to becoming a KPJ member; accepted into the Communist Party by [redacted] member of the KPJ District Committee for Bileca in 1939; delegate from the same Committee to the Party Conference held in 1939; sent to Mostar in 1941 as Commanding Officer of the terroristic organization in that area; participated in the Party course on street fighting which was held in Mostar at that time; arrested by Italians and interned on an island; escaped from detention in 1943; joined the Partisans and became the Assistant Town Commander and the Chief of the Mobilization Section (which at that time was a very important assignment); member of the KPJ Mostar City Committee; since he was a success in the Mobilization Section of Mostar, he was transferred to Sarajevo and given the same duties as soon as that city was liberated; member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Sarajevo Town Command; while performing these functions was by necessity in contact with all branches of OZNa so that he would not mobilize OZNa informers by mistake; quarreled with [redacted] because he refused to follow all orders concerning mobilization given to him by the Communist Party and because of Party interference in his private life (forcing him to marry); was not expelled from the Party as his services were considered to be indispensable, but was no longer received with respect in Party circles; became Chief of the Mobilization Section of the Sixth Yugoslav Army upon its formation; member of the Army KPJ Political Bureau; delegated by military authorities to direct the clandestine transfer of UNRRA material from the Ministry of Commerce and Traffic to the army.

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 33 years of age; professional army officer; married to [redacted] KPJ member since 1939; former member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; brother [redacted] is chief of a section in the Ministry of Social Policy for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is not a member of the Communist Party;

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Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Mostar and is a graduate of the Belgrade Military Academy; residing in Belgrade; member of the Communist Party since 1941; 1.82m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; ruddy complexion; low forehead; large protruding ears; strong personality; courageous; well disciplined; ambitious.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav army; Chief of a Section in the General Staff of the Yugoslav army; member of the Main Committee of the National Front for Yugoslavia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Lieutenant in the Yugoslav army prior to the war; served at the Infantry school in Kalinovik; was later member of the Infantry Regiment stationed in Sarajevo; joined the Partisans in 1941; went into the Romaniya Mountains; was one of the first Partisans in Bosnia and Herzegovina; commanding officer of a company in the Romaniya Detachment; was later member of the staff of the same detachment; accepted into the Party by [redacted] sent to Kalinovik in [redacted] 1941 along with [redacted] and others for the purpose of organizing Partisan detachments in that area; became Commanding Officer of the Kalinovik Partisan Detachment and member of the Detachment KPJ Committee; became commanding officer of a brigade in 1942 and served also as instructor at Supreme Partisan Headquarters; became member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Yugoslavia at the end of 1942; Chief of Staff of the 29th Herzegovinian Division for awhile in 1943; holding the rank of colonel; returned to the General Staff of the Yugoslav army and was made Major General; member of the KPJ Committee in the General Staff of the Yugoslav army in 1944.

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[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 40 years of age; professor; married and divorced a professor; fiancée [redacted], Party member; employed at Kfeks in Sarajevo; sister [redacted]; lawyer; married HODZIC Mesudin, a painter, when he died, she married [redacted] the former Vice President of the Independent State of Croatia National Assembly, was sentenced to five years in jail by TITO, Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school in Sarajevo and graduated from the Philosophy College of Belgrade University; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.70m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; fat longish face; coarse appearance; crooked, artificial teeth; neither too intelligent nor too attached to the Communist Party; likes men; internationalist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Sarajevo Radio Station.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was not a Communist sympathizer prior to the war; joined the KPJ in Sarajevo in 1941 while collaborating with the Partisans; since her brother-in-law was an important Ustasha functionary, she was able to obtain a large amount of information through him pertaining to future Ustasha operations and forward this material to her Communist superiors; joined the Partisans in 1942 and served on various Partisan newspaper staffs; became member of the editing staff of "Oslobodzenje", the organ of the National Liberation Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of KPJ cells in each of the newspapers with which she was connected; member of the Propaganda Section of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at Jajce in 1944; member of the Cultural Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess favorable chances for advancement within the Party ranks due to her unelastic character

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 30 years of age; professor, at present unemployed; sister [redacted] is a Doctor of Medicine in Banja Luka, an OZNa informer and a KPJ member; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Greek Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing at Titova Ulica 101/II, left, Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1940; accomplished; hypocrite; able; intelligent; astute; courageous; calm; 1.77m tall; brown hair; round face; pretty.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into the Communist Party in 1940 by [redacted] in 1941 became the informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; was not at all compromised as a Communist and was in contact with top ranking Ustasha personalities in the Sarajevo area; attended a KPJ intelligence course in 1941; fiancé at that time was [redacted], a member of the Gestapo in Sarajevo, as well as the Ustasha intelligence nets; through him she was able to obtain a large amount of information pertaining to Ustasha and Gestapo intelligence activities and operations; also in contact with other German and Gestapo Officers, all for the purpose of obtaining information for the Communist Party; remained completely uncompromised throughout the war and was normally regarded as being anti-Communist; many Ustasha who escaped from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 revealed to her their immediate plans or ultimate destination; in this manner many of them were subsequently arrested by OZNa authorities; was directed by Party intelligence authorities not to reveal her true political sentiments and for this reason she is considered to be one of the most important OZNa informants in Bosnia and Herzegovina; receives pay for her espionage activities and is always assigned essential missions; meets her OZNa contacts in private apartments in Sarajevo.

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[redacted] - born in the [redacted] area; 30 years of age; student; four or five members of his family are Party adherents or officers in the Yugoslav army; Albanian national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; believed to have completed elementary school education in Skoplje and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Albanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish and French; residing in Belgrade; joined the Communist Party in 1937; 1.88m tall; black hair; pallid complexion; slender build; fanatic Communist; agile; well disciplined; tactful; propagandist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Front for the Kosovo Metohija Region; Secretary of the Provincial National Committee for the same area; National Deputy in the Serbia and Yugoslav Assemblies; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for the Federal Republic of Serbia; colonel in the Yugoslav army; Minister in the Government of the Federal Republic of Serbia in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - assisted the Communist Party while still attending secondary school in Skoplje; accepted into the Communist Party at the University of Belgrade by [redacted]; arrested by Yugoslav Royal police twice prior to 1941, once on the basis of information contained in captured Communist documents and once as a result of his participation in an unauthorized Communist demonstration; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee for Kosovo Metohija in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was directed by the KPJ Central Committee to organize Partisan formations in the Yugoslav Albanian minority; was not successful in this mission, as the Albanian Communists had been annexed to Albania and were both anti-Serb and anti-Yugoslav; escaped to Montenegro with the remainder of his troops; attempted the same mission in 1942

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and was able to organize a small Partisan Detachment; became Commanding Officer and Political Commissar of this Detachment; Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Kosovo Metohija; in 1944 became member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Serbia and Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Kosovo Metohija.

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(b)(7)(C)  
[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] in [redacted]; technician; father [redacted] has been a Communist Party member since 1937; is a captain in the Yugoslav army and a Communist Party member; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and is studying Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.75m tall; blond hair; round face; ruddy complexion; robust build; choleraic; fanatic Communist; agile; active.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; Political Commissar of the KNOJ Division in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined SKOJ while studying at a school in Sarajevo; accepted into the Communist Party by [redacted] joined the Partisans in 1947 and was a member of the Muja Company; member of the Party cell in the same company; member of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Romanija; in 1942 was SKOJ Secretary in a battalion of the Sixth Brigade and later became Political Commissar of the same battalion; in 1943 became Political Commissar of the Sixth Brigade and a member of the Brigade KPJ Committee; in 1944 became Political Commissar of a division of the Third Corps; became Political Commissar of the KNOJ Division in 1945; while he held this position, his division liquidated over 5,000 Chetniks who had been captured by the Partisans in the vicinity of the Sutjeska River in Bosnia.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further advancement in the KPJ due to his youth and past experience.

(b)(7)(C)  
[redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born at [redacted] in the vicinity of Rogatica; 45 years of age; farmer; married; son [redacted] was the Political Commissar of a Partisan Division in Tuzla; Lieutenant Colonel in the Yugoslav army and a Party member since 1941; son [redacted] is a Captain in the Yugoslav army, commanding officer of the Sarajevo Airport in 1945; SKOJ member since 1937 and KPJ member since 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed four years of elementary schooling; residing at [redacted] Communist Party member since 1937; 1.74m tall; black hair; dark blue eyes; pallid complexion; slender build; very intelligent; excellent speaker and organizer; corrupt; dishonest; works for whoever pays him most; dangerous political speculator; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy for the Gorazde District in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; judge in the Rural District Court of Sarajevo; member of the Presidium of the National Liberation Front for the Rural District of Sarajevo; Chief of the Social Section of the Sarajevo Rural District NOO; Vice President of the Farmers Cooperative Union in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of the Sarajevo Rural District Assembly; member of the Cooperative Administration for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Supervisory Committee

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of the "Preporod" Cultural Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Advisory Committee for giving loans to private individuals; member of the Rural District Committee of the National Front for Sarajevo in 1947.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - active sympathizer of the Communist Party since 1932; one of the few farmers who were Communist propagandists prior to the war; penetrated the Serb farmers Party together with [REDACTED] for the KPJ in 1935; joined the Party at Rogatica in 1937; active in organizing "The Working Peoples Party", a Communist sponsored overt movement; member of the KPJ District Committee in Rogatica in 1938; organized Party cells in Santorivici and Osovići and a KPJ Commune Committee to supervise Party activities in both of these villages (this was the second KPJ village organization in Bosnia); became Secretary of the KPJ Rogatica District Committee in 1939 and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia at the same time; joined the Partisans in 1941; organized a Moslem company (the first of its kind in Yugoslavia) known as the "Mujo" unit; this company served as the base for large scale organization of Moslems in the Partisans and in Communist Party; activated the Mujo Battalion later in 1941, became its Commanding Officer and a member of the KPJ Battalion Committee; due to several cases of desertion, the Battalion was transformed into a company and placed under the command of the Proletarian Battalion; member of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942 and member of the Brigade KPJ Committee; Vice President of the Rural District National Liberation Front for Eastern Bosnia in 1943 and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia at the same time; served as a national judge in Bieline when that city was liberated by the Partisans in 1943; acted in the same capacity at Tuzla in 1944; prepared lists of property to be requisitioned in 1945 in compliance with instructions received from the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Vice President of the Sarajevo Rural District Election Commission in 1945.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances to advance in his state authority positions, but Party promotions will be limited due to his personal shortcomings.

114360  
271/228 \* \* \* \* \*  
[REDACTED] born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age; apprentice; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; residing in Berlin; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party in 1933; 1.80m tall; black hair; longish face; robust build; agile; ambitious; able.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav army; National Deputy; Commanding Officer of the Yugoslav Military Mission in Germany.

PAST ACTIVITIES - became a Communist sympathizer and Party member through activity in trade unions; member of the Karlovac KPJ City Committee in 1935; member of the Karlovac KPJ Rural District Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became Political Commissar of a detachment in Lika; in 1941 directed a group of Partisans clad in Ustasha uniforms in an action against the Karlovac hospital in order to liberate members of the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia who had been placed under arrest and detained in that installation; frequently journeyed to Zagreb to organize the Communist underground movement in that city, as well as local intelligence centers; member of the Intelligence Center for the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; Political Commissar of a Partisan Brigade in 1942 and later became Political Commissar of a

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division; Political Commissar of the Fifth Corps in 1943; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia at the same time; member of the Commission for the organization of OZNa formed by the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; well known throughout his military career as an excellent Party organizer; member of a variety of smaller Partisan units; developed National Liberation Committees, military and civilian courts, OZNa offices in occupied and liberated areas and other tasks of a similar nature; his activities at that time carried heavy responsibilities; town commander of Zagreb following its liberation; active in the Partisan struggle for the possession of Trieste and Venezia Giulia; dispatched to GERMANY by the KPJ Central Committee as Chief of the Yugoslav Mission in Berlin in 1946 or 1947.

FUTURE PROSPECTS -- excellent chances for advancement in the Party as a result of his past performances.

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114360  
271/271  
[redacted] -- born in [redacted]; 35 years of age; married and later divorced; three children; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the Sarajevo Teachers College; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1931 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.75m tall; black hair; black eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; black moustache; military bearing; very energetic; strong personality; fanatic Communist; talkative; not security conscious; will tell Party secrets to whomever he has confidence; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- Lieutenant Colonel in the Yugoslav army; Military Attache in Turkey.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- joined SKOJ in Sarajevo in 1931; member of the SKOJ School Committee in 1934; member of the KPJ District Committee for Jaice in 1937; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became Assistant Commanding Officer of the Karjiska Brigade and member of the Party Bureau in the Brigade; in 1943 became the Assistant Commanding Officer of the Krajiska Division and Member of the Division KPJ Political Bureau; member of the staff of the Krajiska Corps in 1944 and member of the Corps KPJ Political Bureau; Assistant Town Commander of Sarajevo in 1945 and member of the KPJ Bureau of the Sarajevo Town Command; Military Attache in TURKEY in 1945; private life is rather disordered and he became fairly unpopular with all after he divorced his wife and abandoned his three children.

FUTURE PROSPECTS -- excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in the army due to his outstanding capabilities and his past record.

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133410  
271/271  
[redacted] -- born in [redacted]; 40 years of age; land owner; married; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school education in Sarajevo; residing in Sarajevo; not a member of the Communist Party; 1.80m tall; brown hair; longish face; slender build; calm; melancholic; may not be normal mentally.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- member of one of the most prominent families in Bosnia prior to the war; National Deputy representing the Yugoslav Moslem organization; continued to be a National Deputy after the foundation of the Independent State of Croatia; in 1945, the Yugoslav Moslem Organization prepared a memorandum directed to all Moslem countries in the world and protesting against the machinations of the Communist regime in YUGOSLAVIA; OZNa authorities discovered this

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(b)(7)(C) activity and [redacted] contacted [redacted] and informed him that he would not be punished if he became an OZNA informant; [redacted] consented to this proposal; [redacted] contacted him frequently thereafter and was able to obtain all information pertaining to the activities of the anti-Communist Moslems and pro-allied circles in Bosnia and Herzegovina; as a result of this blackmail, [redacted] has become morally depressed and it is believed that he has become mentally unbalanced.

114360/271/27 \*\*\*\*\*

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - born in [redacted] 35 years of age; student of philosophy; married to [redacted] daughter of a former President of the Yugoslav government in exile and member of the Communist Party since 1938; father dead; mother residing in Mostar; brother [redacted] is a captain in Sarajevo Rural District OZNA; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Mostar and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, Russian and a little German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1933 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.85m tall; dark brown wavy hair; slender build; hazel eyes; pallid complexion; pointed face; military bearing; hypocrite; without scruples; intriguer; dangerous; conceited; likes to be well dressed.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS. IN 1946 - member of the Presidium of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia and of the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy at both of these Assemblies; Assistant Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - quite active in Communist circles while attending secondary school in Mostar; joined SKOJ in 1933; Secretary of the Cultural Section of SKOJ at the University of Belgrade in 1934; member of the Main Party Committee at Belgrade University in 1936; editor of "Student", the University SKOJ organ; editor of "Kultura", a legal newspaper clandestinely sponsored by the Party and used as a means of cultural penetration; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1938; responsible for SKOJ activities; travelled extensively throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of organizing SKOJ as well as eliminating undesirable and factionist elements from KPJ District and Rural District Committee upon instructions received from the KPJ Regional Committee. [redacted] assumed his SKOJ duties in 1941 and he was given the responsibility for organizing the entire Partisan underground movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; in this capacity he resided illegally in Sarajevo until 1943 and throughout this period he was sought after by the Ustasha and German police; joined the Partisans in 1943 and became a member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Bosnia and Herzegovina; replaced [redacted] as Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Secretary of the Cadre Commission for this same unit; member of the Yugoslav Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946; specialist for the Hungarian Section of the Peace Treaty with YUGOSLAVIA; became Minister of Finance for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1946, elected as a National Deputy for Sarajevo and no alternate candidate was placed to run against him, as in such a case, he would not have received the appointment; extremely unpopular among the non-Communist masses and not well liked by other Communists due to his partiality; favors all Communists who execute all Party directives without questioning or hesitation and is consequently disliked by all imaginative members of the KPJ.

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PUBLIC LIFE - well known prior to the war as a literary figure in Leftist circles; edited a book dealing with [REDACTED] (the leader of the Sarajevo murderers in 1914) along with other Leftists; leader of the Party campaign against the KRLEZA KPJ factionists among students and youth; wrote an open letter to KRLEZA in the name of the Yugoslav students denouncing him for his actions; elected to the First Assembly of AVNOJ in 1943 and became a member of the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH immediately following its formation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - due to his professional attitude and the ruthless manner which he uses to eliminate all of his enemies in the Party, it is believed that he may soon become a member of the KPJ Central Committee; is a protege of TITO and of [REDACTED]

133410/271/271

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 26 years of age; single; brother [REDACTED] member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed five years elementary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.73m tall; brown hair; green eyes; pallid complexion; thin face; slender build; large nose; stoop shouldered; well educated; intelligent; without scruples.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee at the Mostar Academy in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was given a series of political and military functions until 1944; became member of the Provincial OZNa for Herzegovina in 1944 and in 1945 was appointed to Sarajevo Rural District OZNa; arrests and persecutions of adherents of the Yugoslav Moslem organization (a political group) in the Rural District of Sarajevo were made under his direction.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party and in OZNa due to the influence and prestige of his brother [REDACTED].

114360/271/271

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 33 years of age; school teacher; single; father [REDACTED] (fnu), is an Orthodox Priest and is President of the Red Cross organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; graduate of Sarajevo Teachers College; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.74m tall; black hair; bushy black eyebrows; black eyes; small, round head; black moustache; dark complexion; strong personality; energetic; quite active; able; firm; hardy; tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Yugoslav Petroleum Firm for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Yugopetrol); National Deputy for the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Major in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee at Vlasenica in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became Commanding Officer of a company in the Bilcanski Detachment and member of the Company KPJ cell; assistant commanding officer of a battalion in the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942 and member of the Brigade KPJ Bureau; member of the Divisional Staff in Eastern Bosnia in 1943 and member of the Division KPJ Bureau; member of the KPJ Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and Chief of the

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of the Party cell in Jugopetrol and a member of the KPJ Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - average chances for advancement in the Party due to his capabilities and potentialities.

(b)(7)(C) 114360/274/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted]; 36 years of age; private employee; married; wife, [redacted], a native of Sarajevo; married him in 1944, Party member since 1945; father [redacted] (fnu), an Orthodox Priest, was a member of AVNOJ at Jajce in 1943; brother [redacted], a student, is employed at the Ministry of Commerce in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed six years of secondary education at Banja Luka; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Party in 1936; 1.76m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; pocked marked; able organizer; fanatic Communist; courageous; cunning; unmerciful; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the National Liberation Committee for Banja Luka; Major in the Yugoslav army; member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front for the Rural District of Krajina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a staff member of the Krajiska Brigade; member of the Krajiska Brigade Party Committee; from 1941 until 1944 served in a series of important Party and military functions; Chief of the Personnel Section in the Rear Command of the Krajiska Corps in 1944 and member of the Corps KPJ Bureau, Chief of the Mobilization Section of the Krajiska Corps in 1945; relieved of active military service in 1945 and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chance for advancement within the Party due to his ambition, as well as his organizational and oratorical abilities.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted]; 32 years of age; bank [redacted] [redacted]; single; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Bijelina; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.80m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; long face; dark complexion; able; accurate; agile; calm; eager; fanatic Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in the Yugoslav army; assigned to the General Staff.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Party cell in the Sarajevo section of the National Social Security and Insurance Office prior to the war; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was appointed to a series of important military political positions; assistant commanding officer of a unit in the Krajiska Division in 1944 and a member of the Division KPJ Political Bureau; transferred to the General Staff of the Yugoslav army in 1945.

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(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not have exceptional chances for further advancement in the KPJ due to several personal shortcomings.

V 114364/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted]; 36 years of age; surveyor; married; a KPJ member; member of the Partisans since 1941 and employee in the Office of the Administration of National Property in Sarajevo; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed four years secondary school in Sarajevo and graduated from the Surveyor's School in Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1939; 1.75m tall; brown hair; green eyes; oval face; ruddy complexion; slender build; scars on left forearm; energetic; smart; agile; fanatic Communist; gullible.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Office for the Administration of State Property for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Administration of the Society for War Invalids in the same Federal Republic; member of the National Liberation Front Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Minister of Construction for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Communist Party in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the Bircanski Detachment Staff and a member of the Detachment Party Committee; in 1942 Partisans captured a Chetnik courier who had been dispatched to the Gestapo chief for Serbia in Belgrade instead of to Major [redacted] Chetnik commander in Bosnia and Herzegovina; [redacted] replaced this courier, upon orders of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters contacted Gestapo Headquarters with the proper parole and countersign and ascertained the number and strength of the German troops to be placed in action against the Partisans; in this manner the Partisans were able to neutralize the German offensive; member of the staff of the Sixth Proletarian Brigade in 1942 and member of the Brigade KPJ Committee; became a major in the Yugoslav army in 1943 and was assigned to Eastern Bosnia as a political worker for the organization of National Liberation Front Committees; became the Party political organizer in the liberated areas of Karniža; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1944; member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chief of the Office of the Administration of National Property; member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Presidium of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 1945; unknown in public life prior to the war; one of the most prominent resistance organizers during the Liberation Front movement in Eastern Bosnia; member of a well known Serb family had hence quite popular with the Serbs in that area; Chetniks attempted to assassinate him upon several occasions in 1943 and 1944 after they discovered his intelligence assignment in Belgrade; head of the Food Commission of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and Minister of Work in 1946.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances to be assigned more important positions in the Communist Party and in the State Administration due to his ability and his sense of discipline; protege of [redacted] excellent organizer and is always a success at public functions.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] born in [redacted] 35 years of age; surveyor; married; remainder of family were in sympathy with the Ustasha movement; employed at Electrobih.

FAST ACTIVITIES - normal Party member since 1941; member of an Intelligence Trojka in Sarajevo; in contact with the Provincial Intelligence Center for Bosnia and Herzegovina; special Party courier between Sarajevo and Zagreb; penetrated the Ustasha in compliance with instructions received from the Communist Party; successful in this mission since his brother (no) was an Ustasha functionary; member of the Party cell in the Electrobih after the war; OZNa informer; only a limited number of people know of his connections with the Intelligence Section of the Communist Party; in contact with BRELO Smajo of Sarajevo City OZNa and with all of the officers in Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (" ") - born in [redacted] 30 years of age; lawyer; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary school in Slavonski Brod and graduated from the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat, Italian and German; residing in Zagreb; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.80m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; pallid complexion; slender build; able; accurate; agile; astute; audacious; active; eager; hardy; unmerciful; cunning.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee at the Law School of Zagreb University from 1935 until 1937; member of the KPJ Committee at Zagreb University from 1937 until 1938; member of the KPJ City Committee of Slavonski Brod from 1938 until 1940; member of the KPJ City Committee for Slavonski Brod in 1940; in 1941, served as contact between the KPJ District Committee for Slavonski Brod and the KPJ Regional Committee for Croatia and the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; arrested by Ustasha police in 1941, condemned to death at Zagreb, but later his sentence was lowered to twenty years incarceration and he was sent to Lepoglava Prison; liberated by a Partisan attack in 1944; assigned to Tomuzka in the OZNa Detachment for Croatia by the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; stated that he had been in Trieste on a special intelligence mission in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the KPJ and in OZNa as a result of his intelligence and his strong Marxist principals.

114360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*

(b)(7)(C) JOKANOVIC Vlado ("Marko", "Stari" or "Stabac"); born in Piva, Montenegro; 56 years of age; lawyer; wife and son killed by Ustasha in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; married a twenty year old Russian emigrant at Belgrade in 1945; brother [redacted] (" "); father [redacted] Orthodox priest; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German and Russian; completed secondary education at Niksic and graduated from the University of Vienna; residing in Sarajevo; member of SKOJ prior to being admitted to the KPJ in 1925; 1.85m tall; gray hair; large brown eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; fat; strong build; energetic; able; severe; well educated; not disciplined; individualist; very fond of women.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Legislative Section of the Presidium of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; judge in the Supreme Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Social Democrat Party in Vienna during the 1914-1918 war; frequently served as courier for this Party between Vienna and Zagreb; member of the Party cell in Sarajevo in 1925; in the period between 1925 and 1945 he donated the greater part of his earnings to the Communist Party; from 1925 until 1930 member of the Party Commission for the Collection of National Aid; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1930; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1931; when [REDACTED] came to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1934 as a Delegate from the KPJ Central Committee, JOK NOVIC was reduced to a less important position and was no longer member of the KPJ Regional Committee; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Regional Committee in 1937; in 1939 was appointed member of a Party Commission which was investigating factionalism in the Cultural Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee; since he, as well as other members of the Investigative Commission supported the position maintained by the Cultural Commission he, as well as all others were expelled from the Party; joined the Partisans in 1941 and went into the Romanija Mountains; member of the Partisan Headquarters for Eastern Bosnia and member of the Plenum of the KPJ Regional Committee; sent to Montenegro to organize Party activity in that area in 1942; captured by Italians during an offensive; posed as a Chetnik and was released; sent to Dubrovnik; denounced in this latter city and interned in a German Forced Labor Camp in 1943; returned to Bosnia following the Italian capitulation and held the same position as prior to his arrest; arrested by Central OZNa in 1944 (for probably collaborating with the Chetniks and Italians), released after a few months and expelled from the Party.

PUBLIC LIFE - one of the most prominent lawyers in Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to the war; throughout his legal career, he defended Communists when they were brought to trial; elected Vice President of ZAVNOBIH in 1943; this function was taken away from him when he was expelled from the Party; after the war, the Party once again engaged him in a judicial capacity, as he is still a good lawyer.

133410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] student; single; fiancée [REDACTED] is currently engaged in AFZ activities and has been a member of the KPJ since 1939; sister member of the SKOJ District Committee in Ilidza; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.82m tall; black hair; dark blue eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; robust build; fanatic Communist; lives alone; is rarely seen; bloodthirsty.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Major in Sarajevo City OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ District Committee for Sarajevo in 1938; member of the KPJ District Committee for Sarajevo in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became Commanding Officer of the Kasindol Command in November 1941; Political Commissar of the Kijev Battalion; [REDACTED] Brigade in Eastern Bosnia in 1942; member of the KPJ District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943; Assistant Chief of OZNa in the Bosnian Corps in 1944; Chief of a Section of Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945.

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CRIMES COMMITTEE - supervised the liquidation of Chetnik sympathizers in 1944 for the entire area covered by the Bosnian Corps; personally handled all cases of captured Chetniks and was therefore responsible for their subsequent execution or reprieve; in June 1945 participated in the famous "final offensive" when approximately 5000 Chetniks were captured by the Partisans in the vicinity of the Sutjeska River; directed the liquidation of the 5000 prisoners acting upon instructions received from [REDACTED] one of the organizers of the capture of General MIHAILOVIC in 1946.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further development in OZNA and in the Communist Party due to his many abilities, his past activity, his rigid self discipline and his unquestionable obedience of all orders received.

114360/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 25 years of age; student; law; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.77m tall; brown eyes; brown hair; longish face; white teeth; pallid complexion; slender build; extremely capable organizer; fanatic Communist; no private life.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Department for Peoples Authority in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Preparatory Committee for the Society of Lawyers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Partisans in 1941; Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka in 1944; member of a Bureau in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chief of the Peoples' Authority Section in the same Presidium.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the Party as well as in state services as he is regarded as one of the most prominent younger Communists in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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[REDACTED] (or [REDACTED]) - born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age; metal worker; married to [REDACTED] who had been a member of the KPJ since 1929 and who was killed by the Ustasha at the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; completed four years elementary schooling; residing in Novi Sad; joined SKOJ in 1925 and was admitted to the Party in 1927; 1.80m tall; light brown hair; hazel eyes; big nose; bony build; scar on left side of neck; very fanatic Communist; able; accurate agile; arrogant; audacious; severe; bitter; firm; good organizer.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Front for the Vojvodina area; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Serbia and for Yugoslavia; member of the Main Committee of the Yugoslav Partisan Society; National Deputy at the Yugoslav National Assembly; the National Assembly for Vojvodina and the National Assembly for the Federal Republic of Serbia; member of the Presidium of the National Front for Vojvodina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - organizer of the Syndicate movement in Serbia in 1925; accepted into the KPJ as a result of these activities; member of the KPJ Belgrade City Committee in 1928 and responsible for the Syndicates; sentenced to three years incarceration in 1929; sent as a

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(b)(7)(C)  
Delegate of the KPJ Central Committee to various parts of Serbia and Vojvodina for the purpose of organizing illegal Communist activity in those areas; quite successful in his missions and rose rapidly within the Communist Party; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee in 1933; sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1934 as the Secretary-General of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; received a carte blanche from the KPJ Central Committee and was actually the dictator of all Communists in Bosnia and Herzegovina; lost influence and prestige in 1938 when [redacted] was dispatched to Bosnia and Herzegovina as a Delegate from the KPJ Central Committee; additional powers were deprived from him in 1941 when [redacted] came to Bosnia and Herzegovina; arrested by the Ustasha police in 1941 together with the Secretary of the KPJ City Committee for Zenica; TITO and [redacted] ordered his immediate liberation and Party leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina attempted to do so; this attempt failed, however, in the meantime [redacted] and [redacted] succeeded in escaping from Ustasha detention; joined the Partisans in 1941; became a member of the Main Partisan Headquarters in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Secretary of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; sent to Vojvodina in 1943 in order to organize the Party in that area; became Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Vojvodina and member of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Serbia; in the same year, [redacted] was dispatched by the KPJ Central Committee to Vojvodina to become Political Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee and [redacted] was made Organizational Secretary of the same committee; [redacted] was eventually made Secretary of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Serbia and [redacted] became Political Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Vojvodina; still maintains this position.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - member of the Communist Party for more than twenty years and hence should have excellent chances for future advancement; however, due to his unelastic nature, future development may be inconsequential, especially since he lost rather than gained prestige during the war.

114360/271/271 \* \* \* \* \*  
[redacted] born in [redacted] 32 years of age; single; fiancée [redacted] KPJ member since 1939, sister of the well known KURILIC brothers who were outstanding Communists and who were killed while fighting with the Partisans, employed in the personnel section of Electrobiz in Sarajevo; parents are farmers in Sarajevsko Polje; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; Communist Party member since 1934; 1.82m tall; dark brown hair; slender build; dark brown eyes; small head; high forehead; dark complexion; always well dressed; closed within himself; extremely active; fanatic Communist; not too intelligent.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Public Prosecutor for Sarajevo; member of the Preparatory Committee for the Society of Lawyers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1947; Assistant Minister of Justice for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947; member of the Peoples Committee for the City of Sarajevo in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the KPJ cell in Sarajevo in 1934; member of the KPJ District Committee for Sarajevo in 1935; member of the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo from 1938 until 1941; member of the Sarajevo KPJ Rural District Committee in 1941; sought after by the police and escaped to Belgrade; entrusted with a series of high Party functions in Belgrade from 1941 until 1945; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1945 and became Public Prosecutor for Sarajevo at that time.

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(b)(7)(C)  
FUTURE PROSPECTS -- distinct chances for advancement in the Party due to his fidelity to the Communist cause, however, his Party superiors were not pleased when he fled to BELGRADE in 1941 rather than joining a Partisan Detachment.

133 410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] -- born in [redacted] 28 years of age; student; married; wife has been a Party member since 1942; member of the KPJ Casma City Committee, employed in the AFZ City Committee for Zagreb; brother was killed in Zagreb during the war; mother "Mama") is 60 years of age and is a member of the Communist Party; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary education at Zagreb and attended the Law College of Zagreb University; residing in Zagreb; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.76m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; pallid complexion; robust build; able; active; audacious; diligent; courageous; unmerciful; hypocrite.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- Captain in Zagreb City OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- member of the SKOJ cell at Zagreb University in 1938; commander of an illegal company of Communist activists in the First Kwart of Zagreb in 1941; arrested by Ustasha officials and condemned to death after being apprehended while attacking the personal guards of PAVELIC; case reviewed and was later sentenced to fifteen years incarceration; interned in Lepoglava; liberated by the Partisans; sent to Topuska and there was given a position in OZNa by the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; became a member of Zagreb City OZNa in 1945.

(b)(7)(C)  
FUTURE PROSPECTS -- excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his ambition and his ability.

133 410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[redacted] -- born in [redacted] 25 years of age; professional Party activist; single; brother, [redacted] has been a member of the Communist Party since 1939; sister [redacted] has been a member of the Communist Party since 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed eight years of secondary schooling; speaks Serbo-Croat; joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party later in the same year; 1.65m tall; light brown hair; pallid complexion; round face; stocky build.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- employee of the Personnel Section of the Ministry of Finance for the Federal Republic of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- member of a SKOJ cell in Zagreb in 1941; joined the Party shortly thereafter; member of an executive Trojka of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee Intelligence Center; served in this capacity until the liberation of Zagreb; received formal acknowledgement for her excellent performance by the KPJ Central Committee; special informant for Zagreb City OZNa in 1945; to date her connections with OZNa are known only by a minimum number of individuals and for this reason she is considered to be quite valuable by the Intelligence authorities.

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114360/271/271

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 38 years of age; employee; married; wife a member of the Communist Party; no children; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and is studying Russian; member of the KPJ since 1934; 1.82m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; oval face; ruddy complexion; robust build; handsome; fanatic Communist; good orator; calm; lives alone.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Personnel Section in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the National Liberation Front Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Minister of Work in the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947; President of the [redacted] in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla in 1941; member of the Staff of the Partisan Command for Eastern Bosnia in 1942; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1944; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; Secretary of the Economic Commission of the KPJ Central Committee; Secretary of the Party Bureau in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; replaced [redacted] in 1947 as a member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; completely unknown prior to the war, but was popularized by the KPJ in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the Party due to his fanatic attitude as well as his excellent organizational and oratorical abilities; protege of [redacted]

133410/271/271

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] born in [redacted] 45 years of age; married; wife is a member of the Communist Party and is very pretty; sister [redacted] (?) is a captain in the OZNA section of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army and is residing in Belgrade; remainder of family killed by Ustasha during the war; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and Spanish; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; brown wavy hair; brown eyes; longish face; slender build; dishonest; hypocrite.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - joined the Party in Mostar in 1941; his wife had been a member of the KPJ since 1940; informer of the Intelligence Center of the Mostar KPJ Rural District Committee; charged with the penetration of Italian Intelligence Service; collected aid for the Partisans; arrested by the Italians in 1943 and interned in the Italian concentration camp at Brac; liberated by the Partisans at the end of 1943, functionary in the Jewish Community at Topusko in 1944; returned to Sarajevo in 1945 and became a member of the Zentrorg administration, informed the Economic Section of OZNA on the location of hidden Jewish property which had not been turned over to Communist authorities, in contact with [redacted] of Federal OZNA for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) 133410/271/271  
[REDACTED] - 40 years of age; construction engineer; married to [REDACTED] a professor; brother [REDACTED] is at present an OZNA informant and has been an informant of KPJ Intelligence Centers since 1941; brother [REDACTED] Croat national, Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; joined the Communist Party in 1935.

PAST ACTIVITIES - one of the Communist leaders at the University of Prague; accepted into the Party at Prague in 1935; expelled from the KPJ in 1937 as it was believed that he was responsible for certain irregularities apparent in the management of the Party funds and due to the fact that Yugoslav Police authorities were informed of a route used by the Yugoslav Communists in sending volunteers illegally to SPAIN; informer of the Sarajevo City Intelligence Center in 1941 and later performed the same services in Zagreb; at present is an OZNA informant, but has never been readmitted into the Communist Party.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 40 years of age; journalist; single; brothers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; German and Turkish; presently incarcerated in the Zenica prison; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party later in the same year; 1.75m tall; black hair; brown eyes; longish head; strong build; weak character; very intelligent; well educated; good upbringing.

PAST ACTIVITIES - rose spectacularly in the Party organization prior to the war; Political Secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1930 and at that time it was the intention of his Party superiors to promote him as rapidly as possible; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1931; responsible for SKOJ activities; Secretary of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time; was dispatched to various localities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina by his Party superiors for the purpose of organizing SKOJ; arrested by the Police in 1934; and after a short period of detention he cooperated completely with the Royal Yugoslav authorities; revealed all information pertaining to Communist Party personalities and activities with which he was acquainted; also showed the police residences of prominent Communists in Mostar, Tuzla and Banja Luka and as a result of his denunciations, a number of subsequent arrests were made; sent to jail and was instructed to ascertain the extent of the Party organization within the prison as well as channels used to communicate with individuals on the outside; Communist elements already incarcerated had been informed of his treacherous activities and he was badly beaten when he was incarcerated; released after two years detention and came to Sarajevo where he obtained employment as a journalist; bitter enemy of the Communists; joined the Ustasha in 1941 and wrote a series of articles attacking the Communists and the Partisans for various Ustasha publications; arrested by the Partisans in 1945, tried on charges of being a collaborationist, convicted and sentenced to five years incarceration; sent to the Zenica Penitentiary.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 45 years of age; journalist; married to an Austrian girl; also has a wife in Yugoslavia; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; German, French and Italian; [REDACTED] in Carinthia, AUSTRIA; member of the Yugoslav National Party; National Deputy for this political organization prior to the war; 1.85m tall; gray hair; brown eyes; ruddy complexion; slender build.

PAST ACTIVITIES - prior to the war was a Deputy of the Yugoslav National Party at the Yugoslav Parliament; Press Attache at the Yugoslav Embassy in Berlin; well known after he published "Istok Na Zvezdu", a book which attacks the traditional Moslem customs; went to Belgrade in 1941 as a move of protest against the foundation of the Independent State of Croatia; went to Berlin in 1943 after having been Chief of a section in a Ministry of the MEDIC Government; came to Rome in 1945 and frequented Chetnik circles in that city; at this time it was rumored that he was in contact with the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome (sub-source [REDACTED]); went to AUSTRIA at the end of 1945 and married an Austrian girl; was in contact with [REDACTED] in Salzburg (sub-source [REDACTED]); believed to be working for OZNA; lectured to inhabitants of the Chetnik Camp in Ponaz in 1946; is known to be in contact with the Yugoslav Royal Committee in Paris; well respected and uncompromised in Chetnik circles.

(b)(7)(C)

133410/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*

[REDACTED] - 37 years of age; private employee; married Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Bijeljina and is a graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Belgrade; joined the Communist Party in 1944; 1.85m tall; brown hair; round face; pallid complexion; slender build; opportunist; corrupt; intelligent; able ambitious; [REDACTED]

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Putnik firm for Yugoslavia; Vice President of the Society of Bosnians in Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - collaborated with Partisan intelligence in Belgrade as a Communist sympathizer since 1941; accepted into the KPJ in 1941 and was one of the Intelligence Officers of the Partisans when Belgrade was liberated; his activity and missions were not made public; used by Central OZNA in Belgrade; was made director of Putnik in 1944 mainly because this firm controlled all state owned hotels in YUGOSLAVIA; in this connection and upon advice received from OZNA officers, he included in the staff of many of the hotel employees who were willing to work for OZNA; does not disclose his affiliations with OZNA but makes regular reports to the intelligence agency.

114360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age; trade school graduate; married to [REDACTED] who was born in Bihac; joined the Partisans in 1941; admitted to the KPJ in 1943 and is a school teacher by profession; one son, three years of age; no brothers or sisters; parents not interested in politics; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and a little French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1938; 1.80m tall; jet black hair; very heavy build; black eyes; good teeth; long face; extremely good orator; demagogic; easily roused to anger; many people are afraid of him; intriguer; good tactician; always known how to turn the momentary situation to his favor.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Front for the Sarajevo Rural District; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia; member of the People's Court for the Rural District of Sarajevo.

(b)(7)(C)

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1935; joined SKOJ in Banja Luka in 1936; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in Bosanski Novi in 1937 and member of the SKOJ City Committee for Banja Luka at the same time; Secretary of the KPJ Committee in Bosanski Novi in 1938 and member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka at the same time; at the end of July 1941 he was directed by Party authorities to organize Partisan units in the Kozara Mountains; became Political Commissar of the Detachment which he activated; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka in 1941; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Kragina in 1943; due to his outstanding organizational abilities he was sent to develop Party units in Cazinska Krajina by the KPJ; this area was without direct contact with the Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina, yet the latter organ was responsible for its progress; became Secretary of the Cazinska Krajina KPJ Rural District Committee in 1943; while in Cazinska Krajina, Colonel [REDACTED] leading Partisan of Moslem religion, was killed by another group of Partisans and it was believed that [REDACTED] organized this incident; successfully penetrated local Moslem churches and was responsible for persuading ten Moslem priests to join the Communist Party; Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; this is the largest and most important Rural District in YUGOSLAVIA; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; in November 1945 President of the Election Commission for the Rural District of Sarajevo and a member of the Election Commission for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; popular with the general population after the war and the KPJ is attempting to increase this popularity even further.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - possesses excellent chances to become one of the leading figures in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia; his efficiency rating as contained in the files of the KPJ Central Committee is one of the best ever given to a Party functionary, as a result of his ambition, great energy and outstanding abilities, he may soon achieve this goal; protege of [REDACTED] and others.

(b)(7)(C)

119360/271/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
[REDACTED] - born in a small town in [REDACTED] 38 years of age, carpenter; married in 1941; wife (24) KPJ member prior to the war; family resides in Herzegovina; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Swedish and French; residing in Sarajevo; has been a member of the KPJ since 1932; 1.82m tall; dark brown wavy hair; dark blue eyes; strong; heavy build; round face; good teeth; not well educated; intelligent; fanatic Communist; good orator; demagogue; calm.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Cooperative Union for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Assembly of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Cooperative Commission of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - active in the Trade Union organizations in Belgrade prior to entering the Party, joined the KPJ at Belgrade in 1932; volunteered for active service in the Spanish Civil War and left YUGOSLAVIA through Montenegro in 1936; Political Commissar of a Company in the Yugoslav Volunteer Battalion in SPAIN; returned from SPAIN in 1937 and became a member of the KPJ Zemun City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a Political Commissar in a Company of the Kosmaj Detachment; went to Herzegovina at the end of 1941 in order to assist in the organization of Partisan units in that area upon direction of his Party superiors; member of the Staff of the 29th Division in 1943 and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Herzegovina; elected Secretary of the National Front Rural District Committee in Herzegovina; in 1944 became member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina and Secretary of the National Front for the same area; member of the Bureau of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; member of the Committee of Spanish Volunteers in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1946.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - average chances for advancement in the Party as a result of his well established Communist principals which he will not alter.

(b)(7)(C) 114360/271/271\*\*\*  
- born in Banja Luka; 36 years of age; single; student; mother resides in Banja Luka; sister [redacted] is a lieutenant in the Yugoslav army, is a member of the KPJ and is a well known political worker, brother [redacted] has been a member of the KPJ since 1941, is an actor by profession and is currently employed in the Koteks firm in Sarajevo; brother [redacted] has been a member of the KPJ since 1940 and was a political worker in the Partisans during the war; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; French and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party in 1932; 1.80m tall; dark brown wavy hair; brown eyes; wears glasses; longish face; robust build; energetic; not talkative; calm; singer.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Control Commission of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of "Preporod" (a Moslem Cultural Society) for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in leftist youth clubs since 1927; President of the Youth Section of "Vasa Pelagic", a Socialist Cultural Society in 1927; joined SKOJ at the end of 1929 and in 1930 was Secretary of the SKOJ Banja Luka City Committee; in 1930 he organized "KAB", a University Student's Club in Banja Luka, and he became the first president of the association; this club was in reality a front for Communist activity; member of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee in 1933; member of the main KPJ Committee at Belgrade University in 1934; responsible for the activities of Bosnian students who were members of the Communist Party; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1936; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina in 1941; Political Commissar for the Supreme Partisan Command in Krajina; became Political Commissar of the Krajiske Division upon its activation in 1942; Political Commissar of the First Krajiska Corps in 1943; in the summer of 1943 became Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina, at the end of the same year became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; still holds this position; very popular among Moslems in Krajina; entire family is known to be pro-Partisan; his mother (60 years of age) was also an active Partisan, the Party is attempting to increase this popularity.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - unusually good chances for future advancement in the KPJ as a result of his theoretical, practical and tactical abilities as well as his fidelity to TITO who is his protector.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] (M [REDACTED]) - born in Sarajevo; 27 years of age; forestry student; single; father [REDACTED] (Imu) is a photographer in Sarajevo; brother [REDACTED] is an OZNa informer; sister [REDACTED] a KPJ member and an OZNa officer, is a school teacher by profession; sister [REDACTED] a school teacher by profession, is married to [REDACTED]; sister [REDACTED] an OZNa informer, is a school teacher by profession, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.80m tall; dark brown wavy hair; brown eyes; small pointed face; slender build; coward; astute; hypocrite; intelligent; good musician.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - employee in the personnel section of the Ministry of Construction for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ cell in the Sarajevo Academy in 1936; member of the SKOJ cell at the University of Belgrade in 1937; member of the SKOJ Committee at Gajret, a Moslem school in Belgrade; Secretary of the Cultural Section of the SKOJ cell at the University; expelled from SKOJ in 1939 as a result of his friendship with [REDACTED] who had been branded as a Trotskyist and expelled from the KPJ; proposed a Party candidate in 1940 and was eventually accepted into the Party cell at the Forestry College of Belgrade University; escaped from Ustasha Police in Zagreb in 1941 through Party channels; his brother-in-law, [REDACTED] worked for a firm which was the property of [REDACTED] Chief of the Ustasha police in Sarajevo; assigned to the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee and was given the specific mission of exploiting his relationship with KADIC for the purpose of obtaining information pertaining to Ustasha Police activities and intentions; sent to Varazdin in 1943 and was still given intelligence assignments, however, it is not known if he was still dependent upon the Intelligence Center for Zagreb; informant for Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945; reporting on the activities of Moslem anti-Communists.

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[REDACTED] (M [REDACTED]) - born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; language instructor; married to [REDACTED] a member of the Communist Party since 1938 and Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm, SWEDEN; brothers: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sisters: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; German, French and English; residing in Stockholm; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.65m tall; black wavy hair; brown eyes; round head; slender build; agile; ambitious; astute; tactful; erudite.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - employee at the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1936; member of the KPJ Cell in Banja Luka in 1941; worked on Party problems in K [REDACTED] member of the KPJ Intelligence Center for Banja Luka; joined the Party in 1942; went to Montenegro in 1943 as the Political Commissar of a Partisan hospital; sent to Krajina in 1943 as a Party terrain worker (activist) and transferred to Cazinska Krajina in 1944; member of the KPJ District Committee for Velika Kladusa; Secretary of the APZ Rural District Committee for

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Cazinska Krajina upon the activation of the latter unit; special informant for OZNa; member of the OZNa unit in the Cazinska Krajina Rural District in 1944; this function was not made public as Party authorities did not desire that she become compromised; in 1944 was directed to penetrate a group of professors who had come from Italy and who were teaching at an agricultural course in Topusko; Party authorities believed that this group had been sent to Yugoslavia by the British Intelligence Service; result of this mission are unknown; went to Stockholm in 1945 with her husband who is a major in OZNa.

(b)(7)(C) 114369/271/27) \* \* \* \* \*  
[redacted] - born in [redacted] 25 years of age; student; single; rest of family residing in Banja Luka; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed four years of elementary school and six years of secondary classes; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1940 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.75m tall; black wavy hair; black eyes; large round head; ruddy complexion; good teeth; good organizer and orator; able; intelligent; easily roused to anger.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the Executive Committee of the USAOBIH; member of the Main Committee of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1947; member of the Scholastic Commission of the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in August 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of SKOJ in the Second Krajiska Partisan Detachment in 1941; was admitted to the Communist Party in this same unit; SKOJ Secretary in the Krajiska Brigade in 1942 and member of the KPJ Brigade Committee; Secretary of the SKOJ Bureau in the First Krajiska Division in 1943 and member of the KPJ Bureau in the same Division; member of the KPJ Political Bureau of the Krajiski Corps in 1944 and SKOJ Secretary in the same Corps; Major in the Yugoslav army; member of the Krajiski Corps Staff; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; Secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1945; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development within the Party due to his large work capacity, his fanatic belief in Communism and his ambition.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 25 years of age; student; married to [redacted] a captain in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa; brother [redacted] is a Party member and an OZNa informant; brother [redacted] is a Party member; two sisters (nu), both are Party members and the older is also an OZNa informant; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; completed studies at the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo; residing at [redacted] joined SKOJ in 1940 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.72m tall; black hair; round build; face; stocky build; large head; weak character; tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the USAOBIH City Committee for Sarajevo; Lieutenant in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; member of the Intelligence Trojka for the same center; joined the Partisans in 1942 and became the Secretary of a SKOJ Committee in a company of the Sixth Brigade; member of the Company KPJ Committee; was later given similar functions in a battalion; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla in 1944; member of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee following the liberation of that city; informant of Sarajevo City OZNa, reporting on the activities of the Serb anti-Communists.

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(b)(7)(C)

[REDACTED] - born in the vicinity of Tuzla; 28 years of age; student; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary school education in Tuzla; speaks Serbo-Croat; French, German and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.82 tall; black wavy hair; blue eyes; longish face; ruddy complexion; robust build; very calm; tactful; accurate; ambitious; disciplined; eager; firm; courageous.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Tuzla City Committee in 1939; Secretary of the SKOJ School Committee in the same city; joined the Partisans in 1941 and served as a personal bodyguard for [REDACTED] when the latter travelled to the Supreme Command of Yugoslav Partisans; also served as a bodyguard for [REDACTED] Commanding Officer of the Guard Battalion attached to the KPJ Central Committee in 1942; while guarding Pasage in 1943; was encircled by Ustasha officials; enabled [REDACTED] to escape, but he himself was caught by the Ustasha; sentenced to death, pardoned and confined at the Mitrovica Prison; later sent to forced labor camps in GERMANY and NORWAY, escaped from detention and came in contact with NKVD authorities; sent to GERMANY after the war on an intelligence mission and was not permitted to notify anyone in Bosnia that he was still alive so as to facilitate and render more secure his operations abroad.

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14360/271/271  
[REDACTED] ( [REDACTED] ) - born in [REDACTED] 38 years of age; lawyer; single; family resides in Mostar; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary education in Mostar and graduated from the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined the KPJ in 1941; 1.83m tall; wavy brown hair; brown eyes; wears glasses; very intelligent; able; gentle; not educated according to the Marxist theory; hypocrite in the fullest meaning of the word.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Law Department in the Sarajevo City Liberation Committee; Supreme Judge for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main Committee of the "Preporod" Cultural Society in 1947.

(b)(7)(C)

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Democratic Party of DAVIDOVIC Ljuba prior to the war; voted for [REDACTED] (Yugoslav Fascist representative) in 1935 as he was afraid of the consequences were he to vote for the opposition; member of the Democratic Party Committee in Sarajevo in 1939; employed by Dr. [REDACTED] leading member of the Yugoslav Moslem Organization; when the Ustasha commenced the Serb persecution campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941, [REDACTED] became Vice President of the Croat Labor and assisted [REDACTED] in all ways possible, permitting him to retain his employment, despite the fact that he was Serb; accepted into the KPJ in 1941 by Dr. [REDACTED]; immediately became a special informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; principal assignments were the penetration of Ustasha and German circles; was successful in his missions [REDACTED] the Great Zupan (Mayor) of Bosnia and Herzegovina was an uncle of [REDACTED] served as contact between the Communists held in the Sudski jail and the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1944 and was sent to Mostar by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of giving accurate and timely information to a group of OZNA officers who were to commence operations in Sarajevo immediately after the city had been liberated by the Partisans; became special OZNA informant on the activities of the Serb anti-Communists in Sarajevo after the liberation of the city; successful in accomplishing his missions since he had maintained excellent connections with local Serb leaders during the occupation and had frequently assisted them; although he was given several functions in the Communist government after the war, the average resident of Sarajevo believed that he was not a Party member but merely a fellow traveller; completely uncompromised in his intelligence activities.

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(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the KPJ since he is a protege of [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 25 years of age; student; father was a commander of Chetnik troops and was arrested in 1945; remainder of family is pro-Chetnik; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed elementary education in Foca and secondary education at the Sarajevo Commercial Academy; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Kalinovik; joined SKOJ in 1940 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.66m tall; light brown hair; large green eyes; dark complexion; stocky build; likes men; perfidious; hypocrite; false able; intelligent; excellent poser (able to cry whenever the occasion warrants it).

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - employee of the National Front in Kalinovik.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into SKOJ while attending the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo in 1940; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; responsible for the Intelligence Section of Work; sent to Kalinovik in 1941 by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina on a mission pertaining to activities of the Italian intelligence in that area; in December 1941 was placed in contact with [REDACTED] Chief of the Kalinovacki Partisan Detachment Intelligence Service and was directed by him to penetrate Chetnik and Italian circles in Kalinovik; quite successful in the accomplishment of her mission due to the pro-Chetnik background of her family; continued with this activity until the cessation of hostilities in 1945; in 1943 and in 1944 principal Chetnik Headquarters were located in the Kalinovik area; in 1945 became special informant for Federal OZNA of Bosnia and Herzegovina; hardly anyone within or without the Party is aware of the fact that she maintains intelligence connections; hence the success of her assigned operations is almost always certain.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 28 years of age; student; married; is a member of the Communist Party; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; graduate of the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo; residing at Sokbunar, Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.87m; tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; longish face; dark complexion; hypocrite; perfidious asutute; tactful; fanatic Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Administrative Committee for the Bureau of Requisitioned Property in Sarajevo; Vice President of the War Invalid Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chief of the Economic Section of the Sarajevo City Peoples' Committee in 1947; member of the main Sarajevo City Peoples' Committee in 1947; member of the main committee of the National Front for the first Rajon of Sarajevo in 1947; member of the operational staff of the Working Brigades in Sarajevo in 1947; member of the Commission for the Reconstruction of Sarajevo in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of his class SKOJ cell in the Commercial academy of Sarajevo; member of the school SKOJ Bureau in 1939; accepted into the KPJ by ZON Pavla; leader of the Executive Trojka attached to the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; completed a technical course given by the Party in Sarajevo during the same year; later transferred to the technical section of the Intelligence Center; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the Assistant Commanding Officer of a Company and a member of the Intelligence Center of the Romanija Partisan Detachment; wounded and hospitalized in Yugoslavia until the liberation of Bari, Italy; transferred to the Partisan hospital in Bari when the latter unit was established; after he had recuperated, he was used to performed special intelligence missions in Italy and was directly responsible to the KPJ Central Committee Intelligence Center and later to Central OZNA in Belgrade.

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one of the first OZNa agents in Italy; while in Bari, he was officially the Chief of the Legal Section of the local Yugoslav Repatriation Mission; organized a net of informants in Bari, including a Slovene family who had resided in that area prior to the war, engaged in planning for secret abductions and liquidations as well as the smuggling of personnel and material to and from YUGOSLAVIA; returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1945 and in August of that year he became a member of the Administrative Committee for the Bureau of Requisitioned Property for Sarajevo; this position was considered to be of equal importance both within Party and state hierarchies; member of the KPJ Bureau in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Secretary of the Party cell in the Administrative Committee for the Bureau of Requisitioned Property; since he was regarded as a regular OZNa employee while operating in Bari, he expected to be placed in OZNa upon his return to YUGOSLAVIA; [REDACTED] decided instead that he should be given a position in the state service and remain a special OZNa informer.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 29 years of age; single; student of law; father and mother residing in Banja Luka; father is employed at the local [REDACTED] committee; sister [REDACTED] has been a Communist Party member since 1942 and is employed in the Ministry of Health of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Roman Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.80m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; good teeth; ruddy complexion; thin face; slender build; explosive temper; severe; in no way condescending; intelligent; fanatic Communist.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Banja Luka in 1936; Secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941; became Secretary of the SKPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; replaced [REDACTED] as Secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina in 1943; shortly thereafter became member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Chief of the Agit-Prop Section of the KPJ Regional Committee in 1944; member of the Cadre Commission of the same Committee in 1945; completely unknown by the general public and to many of the KPJ members.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future progress in the KPJ as a result of his unusual abilities and intense activity; protege of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 43 years of age; journalist; married; wife is of Slovene nationality; brother [REDACTED] a journalist and a member of the KPJ was Chief of the Photo Section of the Partisan Headquarters for Croatia in 1944 and was the Assistant Chief of Tanjug for the Federal Republic of Croatia in 1945; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing at [REDACTED] (French Zone), member of the Yugoslav National Party prior to the war; 1.85m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; long face; ruddy complexion; large nose; stocky build; dishonest; ambitious; astute; hypocrite.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Serb Nationalist Youth movement prior to the First World War and following the assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 he was arrested by the Austrians; resided in Belgrade after the foundation of YUGOSLAVIA, active in editing a nationalist newspaper; prior to 1922 was a member of various extreme right wing groups all of which were active in attacking Communists and disrupting their activities; from 1922 until 1922 resided in Zagreb, Split and Dubrovnik and was engaged in organizing attacks on Leftists, was paid by the Yugoslav Government to destroy all forms of opposition; one of the prominent leader of the "Orjuna" movement; in 1929 became the editor of a nationalistic paper in Novi Sad and in 1931 he was a candidate on the Yugoslav National Party list but was not elected to office; when the Yugoslav National Party lost its power in 1935 he altered his political opinions and became one of the leaders of the "Radikalna Mladina" (Radical Youth) movement sponsored by STOJADINOVIC in Belgrade; when the STOJADINOVIC Government collapsed in 1938, he allied himself with the incumbent regime and wrote a series of pamphlets in praise of the current leaders and their policies; when the Germans invaded YUGOSLAVIA in 1941, he went to Tuzla, but the population there did not receive him well and after he narrowly escaped being lynched, he moved to Serbia, obtained a position in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the NEDIC Government and became a Gestapo informant in Belgrade; proceeded to Vienna in 1943 with a German passport to avoid Chetnik persecution; lived in the Croat colony, worked for the Gestapo and was paid by the German Intelligence Service; prior to going to AUSTRIA, wrote an expose of the crimes which the Partisans had committed against the Serbs, documents for this article were supplied by the Gestapo and the German Propaganda Office and the finished pamphlet was widely circulated throughout Serbia; while in Vienna was responsible for the apprehension of many Yugoslavs equipped with NEDIC passports and sent to the Austrian capital by the Chetnik underground, informed the Gestapo of a students organization, which, with the assistance of Croat Consular employees in Graz was forging passes and other documents for individuals who escaped from the German forced labor projects; spoke over the Danube radio to the Serbs and the Croats announcing that the Germans had won the war; in close association with the [REDACTED] went to Bad Gastein in 1945 to escape the Russian advance and journeyed to the French Zone of AUSTRIA later in the same year to avoid being arrested by the Americans; resided in Bludenz and soon became quite popular among other local Serbs by posing as a fervent nationalist; became a member of the Yugoslav National Committee for Vorarlberg and Tirol with main Headquarters located in Innsbruck; was also President of the Yugoslav National Committee at Bludenz; when French authorities banned all Yugoslav National Committees, Yugoslav Social Services were organized to replace these units and he became the President of the Yugoslav Social Service in Bludenz; in the summer of 1946 he was placed in contact with OZNa authorities in Vienna through [REDACTED] who was an OZNa informer; the first contact was with a woman employee of OZNa and later meetings were with direct representatives of OZNa Vienna, [REDACTED] was not aware of the extent of the developments; maintained contact with Major [REDACTED] when the latter came to Innsbruck as head of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission and Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in the French Zone of AUSTRIA; later maintained contact with [REDACTED] who replaced [REDACTED]; penetrated Chetnik circles on behalf of OZNa; also in contact with French Officers in Bludenz who furnished him information for OZNa; these officers were Communists; was paid five thousand schillings a month, plus expenses; when [REDACTED] came to Innsbruck, [REDACTED] worked for him, but was dissatisfied as [REDACTED] paid him only 9,000 schillings a month; the situation became tense and [REDACTED] eventually requested that [REDACTED] returned to YUGOSLAVIA; this incident took place immediately following [REDACTED] from PARIS where he had attempted and failed to penetrate the Yugoslav Royal Committee; informed [REDACTED] of the entire situation and

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requested his advice and assistance; the situation eventually became mollified and he remained in Bludenz; was expecting to go to Paris once again; stated that his reports to OZNa are signed with a cover name and that he must sign a receipt for the payment which he receives; it is pointed out that Lt. [redacted] of the French Intelligence Service was aware of [redacted] activities and requested [redacted] not to discuss same with any anti-Communists; from this attitude it may be assumed that [redacted] is either working directly for the French Intelligence Service as well as OZNa, or else that the French have managed to penetrate him completely.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 35 years of age; journalist; brother [redacted] OZNa informer in the French Zone of Austria; speaks Serbo-Croat; French, German and English; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; joined the Communist Party in 1942.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Assistant Chief of Tanjug for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Groat Peasant Party prior to the war; edited several articles on this subject; cooperated with the Partisan underground in 1941 in Zagreb; became informer of the Intelligence Center for the KPJ Zagreb City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1942 and was given a series of functions emphasizing his writing abilities; member of the Agit-Prop Section of the Supreme Partisan Command for Croatia in 1943; Chief of the Photo Section in the same Command; Assistant Chief of Tanjug in 1945; travelled to other Moslem countries in 1948 for the purpose of obtaining international Moslem support for YUGOSLAVIA; has been connected with Party intelligence activities since 1941 and has been an OZNa informer since 1944; was in contact with [redacted] in 1941 and in 1945 was in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] (fnu).

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 43 years of age; agricultural engineer; brother [redacted] has been a member of the Communist Party since 1930; married to [redacted] sister of a Royal Yugoslav Minister who later resumed his functions in the TITO Government; agricultural engineer; Chief of a Section in the Ministry of Agriculture prior to the war; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; German, French and Czech; completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo and graduated from the University of Prague; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1927 and was admitted to the Party in 1929; 1.80m tall; black hair; brown eyes; bony face; individualist; intelligent; undisciplined; gentle; good natured.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Leftist while studying in Prague; member of the Czech Communist Party; when he returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1927 he was not automatically accepted into the KPJ, but was directed to join SKOJ instead; became a member of the Glasinac Party cell in 1929; member of the KPJ District Committee for Rogatica in 1930; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Rogatica in 1931; prominent leader of the [redacted] Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina at this time and penetrated [redacted] group for the KPJ; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1937; responsible for supervising the activities of the farmers; expelled from the Party in 1938, charged with being an opportunist; joined the Partisans in 1941 and assisted in the organization of Partisan Detachments; was not reaccepted into the Party.

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PUBLIC LIFE - very popular in the Serb Agricultural Party prior to the war as a result of his chosen profession and due to the fact that he was really interested in the problems of the Bosnian farmers; elected to the National Assembly and was a member of the Presidium of the Serb Agricultural Party; prestige became even greater after he married the sister of the President of the Serb Agricultural Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina; as a Communist sympathizer, he was one of the best penetration agents which the Communists had in the Serb Agricultural Party; when the Party attempted to organize the "Working Peoples Party" as a front movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he was directed to lead in the foundation of the latter group and to denounce openly his affiliations with the Serb Agricultural Party; refused to follow these instructions and in 1938, the KPJ Central Committee (which was led by TITO) initiated an investigation and he was expelled from the Communist ranks; when [REDACTED] became Minister of Agriculture in 1939, he became Secretary of the Ministry and Chief of a Section therein; still at this time he was working for the Communist Party and was giving reports pertaining to the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture to his brother [REDACTED] who was a functionary in the KPJ.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] in the vicinity of Rogatica; 30 years of age; lawyer; married; wife is a lieutenant in the Yugoslav army and is a member of the Communist Party; sister is a member of the Communist Party; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and graduated from the Law College of Belgrade University; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.76m tall; black hair; large eyes; yellowish eyeballs; round face; ruddy complexion; robust build; extremely fanatic Communist; courageous; good organizer; good orator; is not a social mixer; esthetic; intelligent; active; ambitious; severe; astute; firm.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy in the Assembly of Yugoslavia; Major General in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Committee at the Law College of Belgrade University in 1936; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1937; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1938; Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and due to his early membership in this organization he became one of the organizers of the Partisan movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; staff member of the first Partisan Detachment in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Committee of this unit; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1941, upon orders received from the Supreme Partisan Command for Bosnia and Herzegovina and from the KPJ Regional Committee in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he went to the Kalinovacki Rural District for the purpose of organizing KPJ Committees and Partisan Detachments in that area; became assistant commanding officer of the Kalinovacki Partisan Detachment; member of the KPJ Committee for the same unit and organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Kalinovacki; in 1942 became commanding officer of a brigade, member of the KPJ Brigade Committee and member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1943 became commanding officer of the First Bosnian Division deployed in Eastern Bosnia and member of the KPJ Bureau in the division; later in 1943 became commanding officer of the Bosnian Corps and organizational secretary of the KPJ Bureau in the same Corps; directed the military operation which resulted in the liberation of Sarajevo in 1945; attended an officers school in Moscow in 1945, together with other high

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ranking officers in the Yugoslav army such as [redacted] and [redacted] is regarded as the most popular commanding general in Bosnia and Herzegovina; since he was the son of a farmer, he has always been popular with that element in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Party advocated his popularization and assisted whenever possible; residents of Eastern Bosnia composed numerous national songs extolling his qualities and activities; these songs are frequently played by Radio Belgrade and Radio Sarajevo in order to make him more popular.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Yugoslav army and in the Communist Party as he is considered to be one of the best militarists in the army.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] in [redacted] student; single; mother [redacted] is an AFZ functionary in Sarajevo; father teaches school in Sarajevo; brother was killed by the Ustasha during the war; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed six years of secondary education in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing at [redacted]; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.70m tall; blond hair; hazel eyes; robust build; [redacted] nose; [redacted] face; wears glasses; burn scars on both legs as a result of Ustasha [redacted]; good orator; fanatic Communist; intelligent; able; good humored.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the USAOBH for Sarajevo; member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front for Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ cell in the Sarajevo Academy in 1940; Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee in 1941; member of the KPJ City Committee; commander of the illegal Party company attached to the First Rajon in Sarajevo; organized a SKOJ cell composed of Ustasha police agents who stole arms for the Partisans and who informed the latter of all action to be taken against the Communists; loyal Ustasha police authorities discovered this net and he was arrested; escaped from custody and joined the Partisans; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for the Romanija area; member of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina in 1943; member of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1945; Secretary of the Sarajevo SKOJ City Committee; member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the Party; the Party proposed him to lead a group of Yugoslav students who were to study in the Soviet Union in 1945, but since he could not be replaced on the local scene he was unable to accept this nomination.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] [redacted]; 35 years of age; employee; married; wife is a member of the Communist Party; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1940; 1.75m tall; dark brown hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; slender build; fanatic Communist; strong personality; agile; tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Functionary of the Syndacate movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Commission for Cooperatives in the Presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; national deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - became a Communist as a result of subjection to Leftist Propaganda through the Syndacate movement in the Drvar area; had previously been a Communist sympathizer; Secretary of the KPJ cell in the Drvar mills in 1941; joined the Partisans in 1942; became commanding officer of a company and secretary of the KPJ cell in the same company; became Political Commissar of a Battalion in 1942, Secretary of the Battalion KPJ Committee and member of the KPJ District Committee operating in the area in which his battalion was deployed; demobilized in 1943 and directed to devote all of his time to Party work; became Secretary of the Drvar KPJ District Committee and member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Drvar Krajina; completed a two months advanced Party political course, Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Drvar Krajina in 1944; member of the Rural District Peoples Committee for the same area; became a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina following the liberation of Sarajevo; was directed, with others, to organize the Syndacates in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in the KPJ due to his will to work and his fidelity to the Party platform.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted]; 40 years of age; doctor of medicine; single; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; graduate of the Medical College of Belgrade University; speaks Serbo-Croat; French and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; black hair; graying; dark brown eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; strong personality; not educated politically; erudite; well mannered; hypocrite.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the State Hospital in Sarajevo; member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front for Sarajevo; member of the Administrative Council of the Red Cross Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the Pharmaceutical Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for Sarajevo; President of the main Red Cross Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1948.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was not a Communist sympathizer, nor was he interested in politics until 1941; member of the Monarchy Democratic Party arrested by the Ustasha in 1941 since he was a Serb; was not killed as he was needed as a doctor; placed under house arrest; approached by Communist representatives and offered a chance to escape; did not accept this offer, but did promise the work for the Partisans; Party authorities, through penetration agents in the Ustasha obtained his release from house arrest and he was once again installed as Chief of the Surgical Department at the Sarajevo hospital; became interested in politics and became a Party member; from 1941 until 1945 served the Partisans in many ways; removed the appendix of [redacted] in 1942; in 1943, while ostensibly working for the Ustasha, he testified that [redacted], who had been sent on a special mission by [redacted] and who was captured by the Germans was in reality quite sick although such was not the case; consequently [redacted] was released rather than executed or tortured; his hospital served as a secret hiding place for many prominent members of the Communist Party and as an escape channel for many arrested Party members who pretended they were sick; member of the KPJ Rajon Committee for Sarajevo-Kosevo in 1945; the most popular and the best surgeon in Bosnia and Herzegovina; quite well received by the poor, as he would operate on them free of charge; Chief of the Surgical Department of the Sarajevo Hospital prior to the war.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances to develop and to be entrusted with more important public functions as he is quite popular with the masses.

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██████████ - born in ██████████ 26 years of age; single; no profession; completed six years secondary schooling in Sarajevo; family killed by the Ustasha during the war; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.75m tall; black wavy hair; large black eyes; ruddy complexion; normal build; round head; good teeth; fast worker; makes fast decisions; explosive temper; smart; good orator; very fond of women. ←

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the Presidium of the USAOJ; member of the Executive Committee of the USAQBH.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ Committee for second year students at the Sarajevo Academy in 1937; Secretary of SKOJ in all schools in Sarajevo in 1938; Secretary of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1939; member of the SKOJ Sarajevo Rural District Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became SKOJ Secretary in several Partisan Detachments; member of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina in 1943; became Political Secretary of the same Committee in 1944; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; still maintains this position.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further advancement in the KPJ due to his intense activity, his ability to orient himself easily to any situation and his thorough knowledge of the tactics and strategy of the Communist Party of YUGOSLAVIA.

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██████████ - born in ██████████ 35 years of age; single; joined the Communist Party in 1936.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy; chief editor of the "Oslobodzenje" newspaper; member of the main AFZ Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main National Front Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the KPJ City Committee for Banja Luka prior to the war; maintained many other Party functions as well; joined the Partisans in 1941; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Bosanska Krajina and later became member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for the same region; responsible for AFZ activities; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Regional Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; member of the Cultural Educational Commission of the same Party Committee; maintained the same functions in 1945.

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██████████ ("██████████") - born in ██████████ 35 years of age; Court employee; married in December 1945 to ██████████, an artist and Professor of vocal music at the art school in Sarajevo; Chief of the Music Section of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Radio Station located in Sarajevo; has no family; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1936; 1.80m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; robust build; front dentures made of silver; scar on left side of face; one of the most fanatic and dangerous Communists in YUGOSLAVIA; Likes women and wine; does not talk wildly even when drunk; likes to hunt; without scruples. ←

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Chief of OZNa for the City of Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1930. Secretary of the SKOJ cell in Banja Luka in 1935; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1937; from 1937 until 1940 served as a Party informer in the Sarajevo Court; reported to the Party on all cases that were being prepared against Communists; on 1 April 1941 was directed by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to organize the Krajina Provincial Intelligence Center; upon completion of this mission, he became the head of the center; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the intelligence officer of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters in Krajina, member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina and contact man for the intelligence centers in occupied cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1941, on the basis of reports which he received, he was able to capture an entire Domobran Bojna (regiment), the members of which had been previously organized by Party authorities; this move was considered to be a brilliant piece of action; in 1942 he inspected all KPJ Rural Districts in Krajina for the purpose of laying groundwork for the organization of intelligence centers, as well as to coordinate the intelligence activities of the Army and Party Intelligence units; in 1943 was directed by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia to rid Krajina of all Chetnik elements; to accomplish this mission, he led small groups of Partisans in attacks against villages suspected of assisting the Chetniks; several of these towns were razed to the ground; this action occurred in Bosnia; in 1943 while at Jajce he received advance information pertaining to three separate attempts to assassinate TITO; one was sponsored by the Gestapo; one by the [redacted] and one was a joint action of both agencies; together with [redacted] he neutralized these attempts by arresting the potential assassins; in 1943 he played an important role in the capture of the town of Glamoc which had been besieged unsuccessfully by several other Partisan units in the past; he accomplished this mission by using captured German tanks and by dressing his Partisans in captured German clothing; in this manner the troops, posing as German reinforcements, entered the town, created confusion and other Partisan units were then able to overcome the remaining resistance; sent all inhabitants of the village (including women and children) to Croatia and in 1946 Glamoc was resettled with Montenegrin peasants; when the Partisans liberated Banja Luka in 1943, he and [redacted] were directed by higher Party authorities to liquidate all political opponents remaining in that area; in 1944 he became the Assistant Chief of OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina and was assigned the mission of organizing OZNa in Krajina and in Western Bosnia, both in the Army and among the civilians; became Chief of OZNa for the Krajina area; when the Partisans succeeded in capturing Banja Luka again for a few days in 1944, he directed the arrest of over one thousand individuals who were believed to be security threats for the Partisan cause; among this number were many Chetnik sympathizers and independent guerrilla leaders; in 1944, with [redacted] he again sponsored another general purge in Krajina and several thousand individuals were arrested and liquidated as a result of this activity; in 1944 he organized counter intelligence teams and espionage groups which operated in the British and American military missions located in Bosnia; in 1944 he and [redacted] he again sponsored another general purge in Krajina and several thousand individuals were arrested and liquidated as a result of this activity; in 1944 he organized counter intelligence teams and espionage groups which operated in the British and American military missions located in Bosnia; in 1944 he and [redacted] apprehended and placed on trial a group of Catholic priests who were informants of the Ustasha intelligence service; in 1944 he

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discovered a Gestapo penetration agent in the Partisan Intelligence service and a Yugoslav army major who was chief of the intelligence section of the Krajiska Division was indicated as working for the Germans and was shot; in 1944 he organized the Drvar Concentration Camp and here elements considered to be unreliable were interned; in 1944, when a group of pro-Partisan Moslem leaders who were former deputies in the Royal Yugoslav Government joined the Partisans and attempted to make the Partisan movement more democratic; he ordered the arrest of some of these individuals and relieved all others of any functions which they may have received in the Partisans; among those arrested were [REDACTED], a former secretary of the Yugoslav Moslem Organization, [REDACTED], a former great Zupan (mayor) and others; these arrestees were placed on trial in 1946 and received long term prison sentences; in 1944 he followed closely all phases of every Partisan offensive in order to be able to liquidate immediately any political opponent who he might detect; when Travnik, a city of 8000 inhabitants was liberated by the Partisans, 3000 individuals were executed; he was the leading organizer of all arrests in Sarajevo in 1945; together with [REDACTED] he directed all preparations for most of the trials of political opponents of the Communist regime held in Sarajevo immediately after the war; was also directed to organize Sarajevo City OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in OZNa due to his past experience and his exceptional abilities in the line of work.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age; [REDACTED] brother [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] "); member of the KPJ Central Committee, was killed in the Fifth Offensive in 1944 while commanding the Partisan Headquarters in Montenegro; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; residing in Vienna; Party member since 1935; 1.80m tall; dark complexion; longish face.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1947 - Chief of the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission in Vienna.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was arrested by Royal Yugoslav Police prior to the war when he attempted to proceed illegally to SPAIN to join the fighters in that country; one of the organizers of the Partisan movement in Montenegro in 1941; during his Partisan career, he was commanding officer of a brigade; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee and was entrusted with a series of other important political and military functions; in 1946 (?) he was sent to AUSTRIA to be Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in that country in compliance with orders issued by [REDACTED] (sub-source: [REDACTED] of OZNa, French Zone of AUSTRIA); in the summer of 1947 he proceeded illegally from Vienna to Innsbruck for the sole purpose of inducing [REDACTED] to return to YUGOSLAVIA; quite able and possesses a large amount of authority.

114360/271/271  
[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 32 years of age; professor of music; singer; artist; married to [REDACTED] Lieutenant Colonel of Sarajevo City OZNa; sister [REDACTED], lieutenant in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa; sister [REDACTED] is married to [REDACTED] (fnu) Croat national; Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and is a musical academy graduate; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1939; 1.65m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; thin build; rosy [REDACTED]; singer; intelligent; not a fanatic Communist; opportunist; likes men.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Music Section of the Federal Radio Station for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Professor of vocal music at the Sarajevo Music Academy; member of the Main Committee of the Napredak Cultural Society.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in the KPJ since 1930, mainly as a result of her connections with Dr. [REDACTED] a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was accused in 1937 of having had an affair with a Catholic priest and [REDACTED] eliminated her from future political activity; in 1938 she became associated with [REDACTED] a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee and through his influence the City Committee formed an investigative commission which ascertained that she had not been guilty of a crime against the Party, but against one individual Party member; the KPJ City Committee proposed to the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina that [REDACTED] be punished for having used his Party position to regulate his personal affairs; [REDACTED] received a Party reprimand pending expulsion and [REDACTED] was admitted to the KPJ in 1939; joined the artists cell in Sarajevo; gave many concerts and contributed all proceeds received to the Communist Party; member of the KPJ Region Committee in Sarajevo in 1941; became sick in 1942 and was hospitalized in Zagreb until 1943; went to Dubrovnik in 1943 and joined the Partisans operating in that area; from 1944 until 1945 she was the leader of the Provincial Cultural group for Herzegovina; and a member of the Cultural Section of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina; member of the Cultural Educational Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; very popular as an artist both before and after the war; her marriage to [REDACTED] of OZNA decreased her popularity somewhat; is well known by the fact that she did not give one public concert during the German occupation of YUGOSLAVIA.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - possesses chances to become more important in the Party organization, mainly due to the position of her husband.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED]; 40 years of age; bank employee; single; family resides in Lika; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; French, Russian and English; completed secondary schooling in Zagreb; received a degree in economy from the Sorbonne University in Paris; residing in Sarajevo; Party member since 1929; 1.74m tall; black wavy hair which is now graying; black eyes; pallid complexion; longish face; good teeth; wears glasses with black rims; black mustache; stocky build; honest fanatic Communist; theorist; very well educated; philosophical; calm; economic expert; lives only for his work and for the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Assistant Minister of Finance for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active Communist since 1925; joined the Party in 1929; member of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee later in the same year; arrested by the Royal Yugoslav police in 1929 and sentenced to four years in jail; incarcerated at Mitrovica; from 1934 until 1937 he was an instructor at the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; from 1937 until 1941 he was a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; joined the Partisans in Croatia in 1941 and until 1943 he was the chief editor of "Naprijed", the Communist organ; head of the Finance Section of ZAVNOBIH in 1943 and

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organizational secretary of the ZAVNOBIH Party Bureau, Assistant Minister of Finance for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; member of the KPJ Bureau in the Presidium of the Federal Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Economic Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - regarded as a well educated Marxist, but due to his shyness, he will never be entrusted with a position in the Party which calls for frequent contact with the masses; his future career within the Party will be that of an instructor and a functionary.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 37 years of age; doctor of medicine; married to [redacted] an employee of the Yugoslav Embassy in Stockholm, SWEDEN; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary school education in Sarajevo and graduated from the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and English; residing at the Yugoslav Embassy in Stockholm; joined SKOJ in 1931 and became a member of the Communist Party in 1939; 1.80m tall; black hair; black eyes; dark complexion.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm, SWEDEN.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was never assigned Party functions of particular importance, served in various temporary Party commissions; active in collecting donations for the Party cause; in 1940 was a special informer of the KPJ Banja Luka City Committee Intelligence Center; in 1941 was directed to penetrate the Ustasha government; in 1942 joined the Partisans; returned to Banja Luka twice during the same year; both times with the pretext of being disillusioned with Partisan end government machinations, but in reality was dispatched on intelligence missions in the Banja Luka area; became a major in the Yugoslav army in 1943 and was sent to Cazinska Krajina as the intelligence officer of [redacted] member of the KPJ Political Bureau at the Headquarters of the Fifth Partisan Corps stationed at Glina in 1944, Chief of propaganda efforts for the Corps and OZNa officer for the same unit; in 1945 sent to Stockholm to be Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation and Chief of OZNa activities in SWEDEN.

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[redacted] - born in Maglaj; 30 years of age; lawyer; single; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; orthodox religion; graduate of the Law College of the University of Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.77m tall; dark brown hair; blue eyes; big nose; dark complexion; round head; hypocrite; not courageous; able organizer; likes women.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active Communist since 1935; member of SKOJ at the University of Belgrade in 1938; Secretary of the SKOJ District Committee for Maglaj; induced many students to become Communists; joined the Party at Maglaj in 1940 and attended an advanced Party course held in the woods and lasting for six months, attended the street fighting course in Sarajevo in 1941, as well as the KPJ technical course which prepared Party members to be able to forge documents and perform other



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acts of this nature; he was known as his Communist connection prior to the war; chief of a clandestine Petorka system in the Borica Rajon of Sarajevo in 1941; organizer and head of the Communist printing press in the same Rajon; journeyed to Central Bosnia to coordinate the activities of the various KPJ terrorist groups operating in that area; returned to Sarajevo in 1942 and became a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; responsible for the courier service between the Partisans and the Communist underground units in Sarajevo; organizational secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1943; responsible for the same duties as outlined above; at this time he was given a radio set which was originally sent by the Allied to the Partisans for use in their fight against the Germans; became Chief of Sarajevo City OZNa in 1944; at that time Sarajevo was still under German occupational rule; Chief of the Intelligence Service for the Rural District of Sarajevo which was also not yet in Partisan hands; organized the liquidations of many Ustasha and German officials; collected information concerning the activities of other anti-Fascist organizations which fought against the occupying forces but which did not collaborate with the Partisans; in 1945 he prepared a list of all reactionaries residing in Sarajevo, giving the exact address and description of all suspects or recognized adversaries of the Partisan cause; as a result of this information, approximately 2,500 individuals were arrested in Sarajevo in one day; many of these were shot; immediately after having purged Sarajevo, he, [redacted] and [redacted] went to every other principal city in Bosnia to conduct similar eliminations, eventually entered Zagreb and apprehended many Ustasha who were waiting in that city prior to proceeding northwards; together with [redacted] he made compilations of all individuals who collaborated with the Partisan movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as listings of those who opposed the Partisan troops; in 1945 he ordered the arrest of [redacted] a former Yugoslav Moslem minister who was anti-German but pro-Allied rather than pro-Partisan; organized the general persecution campaign directed against Moslem priests, dissolved many Moslem organizations and Cultural Societies with the assistance of [redacted], in 1945 travelled to [redacted] with [redacted] and arrested several individuals residing in that area.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for advancement in OZNa due to his outstanding abilities in the intelligence field, considered to be one of the most important OZNa officers in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; well known throughout the area as a result of his actions against local anti-Communists and collaborationists.

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[redacted] born in [redacted] 25 years of age; student; single; sister [redacted] is a typist at Central OZNa in Belgrade; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1940 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; black hair; round face; slender build; courageous; explosive temperament; choleric; ambitious; fanatic Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Cavalry Captain in the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into SKOJ in 1940 by [redacted] and into the KPJ in 1941 by the same individual; member of Executive Petorkas in Sarajevo and Foca in 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned to the Proletarian Brigade; served in this unit throughout the war, remaining therein when it was transformed into a division;

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commanding officer of a brigade in the Proletarian Division at the time of the attack on Belgrade; completed a general staff officers course in 1945 and was sent to the Soviet Union later in the same year to attend further advanced military classes.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ and in the Yugoslav army.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] ( [redacted] ); 35 years of age; industrialist; married; wife is a member of the KPJ; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Istanbul or Ankara, TURKEY; joined the Communist Party in 1942; 1.82m tall; brown hair; balding; longish face; pallid complexion; dishonest; opportunist; not an educated Marxist; likes to drink.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Yugoslav Commercial Attache in TURKEY.

PAST ACTIVITIES - was not regarded with respect in Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to the war; did not study or lead a serious life; was characterized as being a rich playboy; married a rich woman; owner of a saw mill; placed his apartment at the disposition of the KPJ in 1941; this was considered to be a safe retreat since he was a relative of [redacted], the President of the Ustasha Government; [redacted] frequently [redacted]; informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; was later used by OZNA; not compromised in his intelligence activities; in 1945 became Chief of the Cabinet in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the KPJ cell in the same Ministry; sent to TURKEY in 1946 as a Commercial Attache; protege of [redacted]

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - born in [redacted] 35 years of age; lawyer; journalist; married; wife was imprisoned by Yugoslav authorities after [redacted] had been apprehended while engaged in smuggling between Sarajevo and Trieste; sentenced to three years in jail; daughter; student of commerce; came from Zagreb to Rome in 1946 with the assistance of [redacted] an OZNA officer; sister Dr. [redacted] married to [redacted] (fnu), both currently reside in Rome; Communist sympathizer during the war; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Banja Luka and graduated from the University of Zagreb speaks Serbo-Croat; Italian and German; member of the Croat Peasant Party prior to the war; National Deputy representing this Party; 1.78m tall; black hair; now becoming gray; round face; brown eyes; moustache; strong build; dishonest; hypocrite; intelligent; does not have strong political convictions.

PAST ACTIVITIES - HSS (Croat Peasant Party) Deputy at the Parliament in Belgrade prior to the war; supported the Ustasha regime after its establishment in Croatia; Secretary-General of the Ustasha Parliament; when the Partisans liberated Zagreb he was arrested, but managed to escape and journey to Trieste; lived with a Croat woman refugee in Trieste and the latter financed him; came to Rome at the end of 1946 with his daughter who had recently arrived from YUGOSLAVIA with the assistance of [redacted] an OZNA officer; approached [redacted] while in Rome and requested that he be put to work for OZNA in order that he might return to YUGOSLAVIA; journeyed to AUSTRIA in 1947, residing in Klosterfurt and Innsbruck; in contact with [redacted] an OZNA captain in Innsbruck; at that time

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his closest associate was [REDACTED] during his stay in AUSTRIA at the end of 1947 together with [REDACTED] lived under a false name in Rome as well; current location is unknown; it was rumored that his wife had been released from imprisonment due to his work for the Yugoslav Intelligence Service.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 38 years of age; author; married twice; divorced his first wife and married [REDACTED] in 1945; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Muslim religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; graduate of the Philosophy College of Zagreb University; residing at [REDACTED] Ulica 2/ground floor, first door right, Sarajevo; joined SKOP in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.85m tall; black hair; now becoming gray; black eyes; longish face; slender build; very attractive voice; honest; strong character; fanatic Communist; theorist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the State Theater in Sarajevo; National Deputy in the Yugoslav Assembly; Secretary of the Society for Cooperation with the Soviet Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Writers Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Administrative Committee of the Society of Yugoslav writers; special correspondent for "Borba", chief editor of "Pregled"; member of the staff of "Oslobodzenje".

PAST ACTIVITIES - recognized as a pro-Communist student since 1930; contributed articles to both illegal Party newspapers and legal journals sponsored by the Party while in Zagreb; member of the Main SKOP Cultural Committee at the University of Zagreb in 1936; in 1937 he published a book of poetry with the assistance of the illegal printing facilities of the KPJ Central Committee; this work was known as "Nas Glas"; expelled from SKOP in 1938 as a result of his friendship with [REDACTED]; but in 1939 he altered his opinions and was readmitted into the KPJ; under investigation by the KPJ for two months in 1940 as he was accused of being a factionist; no substantiating evidence could be found to back these charges; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the Agit-Prop section of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; became Chief Editor of "Oslobodzenje" in 1943 and a member of the Agit-Prop Commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Cultural Education Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; well known prior to the war as a result of his literary activities; principal work is "U Vezirskom Gradu"; during the German occupation he published a book of poems which is regarded by Communist authorities as one of the best collections of verse pertaining to Partisan activities; organized the First Partisan Theater in 1943; went to the Soviet Union in 1945 to direct TIHONOV's dramas.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the KPJ and in his profession; protege of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 29 years of age; lawyer; single; fiancee [REDACTED]; brother [REDACTED] is a member of the Communist Party; two other brothers were killed while fighting the Partisans; Serbo-national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; graduated from the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and German; joined SKOP in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.88m tall; black hair; brown eyes; pallid complexion; longish face; slender build; tactful; fanatic Communist.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Personnel Section and of the Legal Section of Electrobih; member of the Peoples Committee of the Third Rajon of Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1940; attended the KPJ Political Course given at Boraska Jezera in 1940; member of the First KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; member of the Rajon Intelligence Center; member of the Intelligence Trojka of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; went to Serbia in 1942 and continued her intelligence activities in that area; returned to Sarajevo in 1945; maintained close contacts with various high ranking OZNa officials; possibly preparing for some type of foreign intelligence assignment since she was learning French together with [REDACTED]; enjoys the complete confidence of all other Party members since most of her family was killed during the struggle for liberation.

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LJURILIC Luka - born in Nevesinje; 50 years of age; employee; married; has four children; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1935; 1.87m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; large head; pallid complexion; stocky build; lacks one finger on left hand; fanatic Communist; not the social type; accurate; agile; astute; false; hypocrite.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Personnel Section of the Ministry of Commerce in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Partisans in 1941; member of the Staff of the Nevesinje Detachment; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Nevesinje in 1942; Chief of the Personnel Section of the Liberation Front Committee for Herzegovina in 1944; in 1945 he replaced [REDACTED] as Chief of the Personnel Section of the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Bureau in the same Ministry.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - due to his advanced age, his chances for future development in the KPJ are slim.

114360/271 \*\*\*\*\*  
KURT Husnija - born in Mostar; 50 years of age; professor; married; has children; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Mostar; graduated from the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat; German, French and Italian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.75m tall; black hair; graying; round head; slender build; honest; opportunist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy for the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; National Deputy for the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; Vice President of the National Front Provincial Committee for Herzegovina; in 1947 Secretary of the National Assembly for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1947 member of the Presidium of the Main Committee of the Peoples Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1947 member of the "Preporod" Cultural Society; in 1947 Vice President of the Legislative Commission of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Democratic Party prior to the war; active politician; well known pro-Serb and pro-Yugoslav personality; after the advent of the Independent State of Croatia in 1941, supported the Partisan movement since he was a Serb; accepted into the KPJ in 1941 by [redacted]; as a result of his past prominence and due to the fact that he was the Director of the Mostar Academy, he was in an excellent position to assist the Communists; interned by the Italians in Dubrovnik and Split, but eventually released upon the intervention of other Moslem leaders; joined the Partisans in 1943; became Vice President of the Provincial National Front Committee for Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; responsible for the Peoples Authority Section; elected as a National Deputy to ZAVNOBIH in 1943; member of the Party cell in the Presidium of ZAVNOBIH; this cell was directly responsible to the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; is not an educated Communist, nor is he acquainted with the Marxist theories, but he is retained by the Party in a series of important positions due to his appeal to the public.

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[redacted] (" [redacted] ") born in [redacted], 30 years of age; student of medicine; single; fiance killed in 1942; brother killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; completed secondary education and attended the Medical College of the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1933 and was [redacted] to the Party in 1937; 1.74m tall; brown hair; large hazel eyes; large nose; pallid complexion; ugly; able; active; courageous; firm; austere; unmerciful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Captain in the Yugoslav army; President of the Board of Admittance at the University of Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - accepted into SKOJ at an early age as a result of her intense activity as a Leftist agitator; secretary of the KPJ cell of the Medical College of Zagreb University; arrested by the police in 1939 and incarcerated for 4 months; organizational secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1939; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1941; leader of the clandestine Partisan movement in one of the Rajons of the City; arrested by Ustasha police in 1941 and condemned to death; Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosnia and Herzegovina proposed to Gestapo Headquarters in Sarajevo that she be exchanged for a Major in the German army who the Partisans had in their possession; this request was granted; assigned to the Zvijezda Detachment as Chief of the hospital; members of the Headquarters Staff and member of the KPJ Bureau of this Detachment; expelled from the Party in 1942 when she believed that she was pregnant and reported same to her Party superiors; sent to Sarajevo by the Party in order to have an abortion performed; later it was ascertained that she was not pregnant and she was readmitted to the Party; joined the First Proletarian Brigade and became a member of a Battalion KPJ Committee; member of the KPJ Brigade Committee in 1943; later in the same year became assistant political commissar of the First Proletarian Brigade; retained this function until the cessation of hostilities; organizational secret [redacted] the KPJ Committee at Belgrade University in 1945; developed a commission which controlled the admittance of all new students and hence all who were not Communist members or sympathizers were not permitted to enroll.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development within the Party due to her past experience and due to the fact that she is a woman.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 37 years of age; merchant; married; wife residing in YUGOSLAVIA; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; four years elementary schooling; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; residing in Trieste; member of the Ustasha movement during the war; prior to the war was a member of the Yugoslav Moslem Organization.

PAST ACTIVITIES - not active politically prior to the war; cooperated with the Ustasha during the war; as a reward received a store which had previously been owned by a Jew, and full concessions for international trade by the Ustasha Government; remained in YUGOSLAVIA in 1945; came to Trieste in 1946 with proper documents issued by the Yugoslav Government; resided in Rome in 1946 and travelled to SWITZERLAND during the same year; travelled to CZECHOSLOVAKIA where he had already acquired a certain amount of merchandize through his transactions during the war; with money obtained from these items, he came to Trieste and bought a commercial establishment; it is not known what documents he used to travel to CZECHOSLOVAKIA; [redacted] who was residing with [redacted] in Rome, is currently employed in his Trieste office; willing to work for anyone for money or to advance his personal interests; it is rumored that the Communists were aware of his possessions in CZECHOSLOVAKIA and that he was permitted to remove them on the condition that in return he would cooperate with the Communists; in possession of an Italian Passport and was in the British and United States Zone of AUSTRIA in August 1948; it is not known under which name this latter trip was made.

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[redacted] - born in [redacted] 33 years of age; lawyer; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary education in Sisak and graduated from the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Zagreb; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.77m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; pallid complexion; round face; slender build; calm; tactful; intelligent; able; educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Section for Istria and the Croat coastland at the Presidium of the Federal Government of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the KPJ City Committee for Sisak in 1941; prior to this time had been entrusted with a series of important Party functions; political secretary of the KPJ City Committee for Sisak in 1942; arrested and sentenced to death in 1943; sentence reviewed and instead he was interned at Mitrovica; escaped with the assistance of the Party organization in 1944; joined the Partisans and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Zagreb; President of the Rural District Court in Zagreb; it is believed that he had clandestine functions and connections with OZNa prior to 1945; in 1945 travelled illegally to Trieste and to Klagenfurt for unknown reasons; once while travelling with source he produced documentation indicating that he was a major when challenged at a routine checking point; since he was generally regarded as being a civilian, one might believe that he is a major in OZNa.

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Dr. [REDACTED] born in [REDACTED], 30 years of age; doctor of medicine, family killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp, Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish and German; residing in Sarajevo; graduate of the Medical College of Belgrade University; joined SKOP in 1922 and was admitted to the Party in 1925; 1.75m tall; black hair; balding; black eyes; artificial teeth; stocky build; fanatic Communist; very intelligent; undisciplined.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant Colonel of the Yugoslav Army, commanding the Medical Section of the Sixth Army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Social Democrat Youth while studying at Vienna; became a member of the KPJ at Sarajevo in 1925; from 1923 until 1931 he was a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; expelled from the Regional Committee in 1931 as a result of his quarrels with [REDACTED] the Secretary of the Committee; expelled from the Party in 1942 as he was considered to be undisciplined; readmitted to the Party in 1935; became an instructor at the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; again expelled from the Party in 1938 on grounds of being an opportunist; completely eliminated from all political activity connected with the KPJ; joined the Partisans in 1941; reaccepted into the KPJ, but given no political functions; organized medical department activities in the Partisans; became Chief of the Medical Department of the Partisan Headquarters located at Krajinja in 1943; Chief of the Medical Department of the Bosnanski Corps in 1944; Chief of the Medical Department of the Sixth Army at Sarajevo in 1945; member of the Sixth Army KPJ Political Bureau; travelled to the Soviet Union in 1945 in order to study Russian medical and sanitation measures and to introduce these innovations to the Yugoslav Army.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess outstanding chances for future development in the Party as he is an old Communist with old Communist principles which he will not alter.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED], 20 years of age; commerce engineer; family killed in the Jasenovac Concentration Camp; joined SKOP in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1944.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of a section in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main Committee of the Jewish Community in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - informant of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Mostar City Committee in 1942; later went to Split, where he was also engaged in intelligence activities; joined the Partisans in 1944; clerk in the Headquarters of the Dalmatian Brigade in the Mosor Mountains; came to Sarajevo in 1945; member of a section in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; OZNa informant since 1944; reports on the activities of other Jews; disclosed to OZNa authorities the channels used in the smuggling of Jewish money from YUGOSLAVIA to PALESTINE; in contact with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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~~██████████~~ - born in ~~██████████~~ 30 years of age; employee; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; joined the KPJ in 1941.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Acting President of the Hunting Society for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FAST ACTIVITIES - Party sympathizer since 1937; remained in Sarajevo until 1943; served as an informant of various intelligence centers; member of a Detorka; for a time was member of a Rajon Committee engaged in the Collection of National Assistance; resided illegally in Sarajevo in 1943, as he was wanted by the police; joined the Partisans in 1944; served as an OZNa informant behind the lines; member of the Second KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo in 1945

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~~██████████~~ - born in ~~██████████~~ 45 years of age; school teacher; married; has one daughter, ~~██████████~~, Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing at Careva Cuprije Ulica, Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; blond wavy hair; ruddy complexion; stocky build; very well educated; cultured.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief of the Educational Section of the National City Committee for Sarajevo; member of the Liberation Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo; in 1947, Vice President of the National Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo.

FAST ACTIVITIES - member of the Yugoslav National Party prior to joining the KPJ; second secretary of "Gajret", a Serb Moslem Cultural Society; joined the KPJ in 1941 as it was the only political group which openly advocated the overthrow of the Ustasha government; requested to join the Partisans in 1941, but was directed by his Party superiors to remain in Sarajevo; since he was principal of a school in Sarajevo, and had the entire school building at his disposition, the Party held intelligence courses in the installation; attended this course and became an informant of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; continued in these activities until 1945 and at no time throughout the war was he suspected of being a Communist agent by the Ustasha authorities; special informant for Federal OZNa of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1944; member of a KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; member of the Political Bureau of the Party unit in the City Liberation Committee.

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~~██████████~~ - born in ~~██████████~~ in ~~██████████~~; technician; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; graduate of the Technical School in Sarajevo; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.82 tall; brown hair; brown eyes; longish head; very strong personality; fanatic Communist; agile; active; tactful; good propaganda agent.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - National Deputy in the National Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the First AFZ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; Vice President of the Main Committee of the AFZ for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Main Committee of the National Front for the City of Sarajevo; member of the City Peoples Committee of Sarajevo; President of the Planning Commission of the City Peoples Committee of Sarajevo.

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(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer prior to 1937; Secretary of the SKOJ cell in the Technical School in Sarajevo in 1937; member of the SKOJ Committee at the Technical School in Sarajevo in 1938; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1939; accepted into the Party by [REDACTED], completed an advanced Party political course held at Boracka Je Zera in 1939; attended a course on KPJ political economy in 1940 at which [REDACTED] was the principal lecturer; secretary of a KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo in 1940; Political Secretary of the same KPJ Committee in 1941; leader of clandestine Partisan inspired resistance activities in the Second Rajon of Sarajevo; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned to various positions in the Army and in the Party; assistant Political Commissar of a Battalion in 1943; member of a KPJ District Committee at the same time; elected National Deputy at the first session of ZAVNOBIH in 1943; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1944; responsible for the organization of AFZ activities in the same committee; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; responsible for the development of smaller Party organizations, such as cells, street committees, etc; member of KPJ Commissions for the organization of the first Peoples Authority Committees and AFZ Committees.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the Party and in the Peoples Authority Commission as she is one of the few Moslem Communist women who were KPJ members prior to the war; in general is regarded as a good Communist by the KPJ Central Committee.

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[REDACTED] prior to the war. [REDACTED] during the German occupation, [REDACTED] in the Partisans) - born in [REDACTED] 40 years of age; metal worker; married [REDACTED] (lived in [REDACTED] Party member prior to the war; no children; no other members of his family in the area; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; Party member since 1933; 1.80m tall; blond wavy hair; blue eyes; sturdy build; thick nose; good teeth; longish face; ruddy complexion; severe; fanatic Communist; poor orator; dishonest; explosive temper.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the National Front for the City of Sarajevo; Secretary of the National Committee for the City of Sarajevo; National Deputy representing Sarajevo at the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in the Syndicate movement since 1928; joined the Party in Sarajevo in 1933; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1934; soon became Organizational Secretary of the same committee; member of the KPJ Sarajevo Rural District Committee in 1936; in 1939 returned to his former function of Organizational Secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941; Commanding Officer of the Crnovrski Battalion; in December 1941 became commanding officer of the First Proletarian Battalion; Commanding Officer of the Sixth Bosanska Proletarian Brigade in 1942; commanding officer of the Bosnian Corps Rear in 1943; held this position until April 1945 at which time he became the commanding officer of the Sarajevo Town Command; Secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1945; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - good chances for future advancement in the Party due to his exceptional organizational abilities, his firmness and his fidelity to the Party cause; special protege of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (U) - born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; carpenter; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; four years elementary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; brown hair; blue eyes; round face; ruddy complexion; robust build; able; accurate; active; eager; strong; without-mercy.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Lieutenant in OZNa; Commanding Officer of the prison for Federal OZNa of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the Partisans when the latter individuals liberated Foca in 1941; prior to this time he had been a common laborer and through his Party education; he came to obey orders automatically; served in a Proletarian Brigade; accepted into SKOJ and later into the KPJ, all in 1941; political activist in the Foca District in 1942; Secretary of the Foca KPJ Commune Committee in 1943; member of Rural District OZNa for Southern Bosnia in 1944; transferred to Sarajevo City OZNa in 1945; participated in the execution of Chetnik elements in the latter half of 1945 in the Foca Rural District area; many of the Chetniks were killed without trial when they were captured, in his present capacity, as Commanding Officer of the OZNa jail in Sarajevo, he is in an excellent position to know specific details relative to the shootings and executions committed by the Yugoslav intelligence agents.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in OZNa as a result of his strong sense of security as well as his faithfulness to the KPJ.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age; single; family resides in Banja Luka and is composed of individuals of inconsequential importance; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; studies Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the KPJ in 1930; 1.75m tall; dark brown hair; slender build; dark blue eyes; dark complexion; scar on face received as a result of an automobile accident; elastic personality; active.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - President of the Syndicate Movement in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; national deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; member of the National Liberation Front Executive Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - active in the Communist inspired Syndicate movement since 1925; joined the KPJ at Banja Luka in 1928; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka from 1930 until 1941; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Banja Luka from 1935 until 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; member of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; responsible for Syndicate activity; journeyed to FRANCE with the Yugoslav Syndicate Delegation in 1945; travelled to RUSSIA in 1946 to familiarize himself with the structure of the Soviet trade unions.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS -- does not possess exceptional chances for future development within the Party and it is not believed that he will become a member of the KPJ Central Committee.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") -- born in [REDACTED] 40 years of age; carpenter; married twice; present wife is a Communist; three children; two from first marriage and one from second, parents dead; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; five years elementary schooling; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; joined the KPJ in 1926; 1.80m tall; light brown hair; brown eyes; ruddy complexion; stocky build; round face; calm; fanatic Communist; cannot control himself when angry.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- Minister of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Syndicate organization; Minister of Mines and Industry in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES -- became interested in the Communist program as a result of his association with Leftist controlled syndicates; joined the Communist Party in 1926; from 1927 until 1931 he was a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; Secretary of the KPJ City Committee for Tuzla from 1929 until 1931; from 1931 until 1934 member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; responsible for the organization of the workers; arrested by the Yugoslav Royal Police during a general persecution program, however, local authorities did not possess adequate information relative to his importance, consequently he was sentenced to only one years incarceration, while in jail participated in a strike organized by political prisoners in 1935; as a result, his sentence was extended for two years; released in 1938; rejoined the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; responsible for Syndicate problems; sent to Tuzla in 1939 in order to form Party unit; in that area; assisted in the organization of the Partisan Headquarters in the Majevica Mountains in 1941; soon became a member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Political Bureau of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1943; responsible for the Syndicate movement and for the Peoples Authority Commission; still retains this position; served as a AVNOJ Deputy in 1943; Chief of the Reconstruction Section of ZAVNOBIH at the end of 1943; Minister of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS -- excellent chances for further advancement within the KPJ as a result of his firm support of all Party directives, policies and leaders.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") -- born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; laborer; married in 1945; wife (nu) is a member of the SKOJ District Committee for Sarajevo; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; four years elementary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; joined the KPJ in 1941; 1.74m tall; light brown hair; large brown eyes; longish face; robust build; has no right arm; fanatic Communist; without pity; likes wine; lisps.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 -- Major in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - interested in the Communist cause prior to the war; joined the Partisans in 1941; became Political Commissar of a company in the Jajinski Detachment; Secretary of the KPJ cell in the same company; assigned as the personal bodyguard of [REDACTED] when the latter, disguised as a Domobran official, travelled to Zagreb to represent the KPJ Central Committee at a meeting of the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; upon the completion of this mission he performed similar functions for [REDACTED] became Assistant Political Commissar of a battalion in Krajina at the end of 1941; Secretary of the Battalion KPJ Committee; was entrusted with a series of courier and military assignments; in 1943 was commanding officer of the guard detail which accompanied the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina during the German offensive; as a result of his excellent services in this capacity, he was given a similar detail within the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Yugoslavia and was assigned to guard the KPJ Central Committee; captured by Chetniks together with four other couriers in November 1943 and all were shot; he was not killed, but feigned as if he were dead; his group had been handcuffed together and orders were issued to remove these instruments after the shooting; the keys could not be located, consequently the Chetniks decided to cut off the hands of the dead in order to obtain the handcuffs; [REDACTED] did not reveal that he was still alive, and in this way he lost his right hand; appointed Major in OZNa in 1944; placed in charge of the Jajce Rural District OZNa Detachment; supervised the liquidation of many political enemies of the Communist Party, Chetnik sympathizers, Croat Peasant Party members and others, together with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Chief of Sarajevo Rural District OZNa in 1945; the well known OZNa concentration camp was built in this area in the spring of 1945; this installation served as the collection point of all political prisoners from Bosnia and Herzegovina at the disposition of Sarajevo City OZNa; with the collaboration of other OZNa officials, he organized the identification, location and liquidation projects designed to eliminate Chetnik resistance from the Sarajevo Rural District area; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo, responsible for OZNa activities.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further development in OZNa and in the KPJ as a result of his past reputation; one of the most able and unmerciful OZNa officers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - born in [REDACTED] 28 years of age; student of law; married to [REDACTED] Chief of Federal OZNa in Bosnia and Herzegovina; one son, born in 1946; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and attended the Law College of the University of Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1938; residing in Sarajevo; 1.68m tall; brown hair; brown eyes; pug nose; oval face; pallid complexion; ugly; rude; without scruples; fanatic Communist; dishonest; good orator; intriguer.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Secretary of the APZ City Committee for Sarajevo; member of the APZ Secretariat for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the National Liberation Front Executive Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; national deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the APZ Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1947.

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(b)(7)(C)  
PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the SKOJ cell contained within the Law College of Belgrade University in 1935; member of the KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo in 1938, Secretary of the KPJ Rajon Committee in 1939; member of the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo in 1941; active in the organization of underground Petorkas in Sarajevo; identified by the police and a reward was offered for her capture; joined the Partisans and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Romanija, in November 1941, the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina directed that she return to Sarajevo, become the Secretary of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee and be responsible for the underground activities sponsored by the Partisans, while accomplishing these duties, she was arrested by the Ustasha police and was scheduled to be placed on trial by an Ustasha court; simulated insanity and upon the intervention of [REDACTED] she was placed in the Sarajevo insane asylum; liberated from the institution by a Partisan Petorka; assigned a series of important political functions from 1942 until 1945 and organized a series of important political functions from 1942 until 1945 and organized Party units throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; delivered a number of lectures; obtained for her personal use belongings of a Turkish citizen which had been requisitioned by the Yugoslav state, the Turkish government protested and [REDACTED] directed that an investigation be made; when it was established that she was also involved in this incident, she lost her popularity and the KPJ decided that she should not be given a governmental position; punished with the Party reprimand pending expulsion as a result of this affair.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further development in the KPJ as a result of her Communist past as well as her active interest in the Party policies.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] (Soviet Union); 28 years of age; student of architecture; sister MAREK (fnu) is a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and is a member of the SKOJ City Committee for Bar Luka; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; completed secondary schooling in Prijedor and attended the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1940; fanatic Communist; active; ambitious; intelligent.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - member of the Main Committee of the Sarajevo National Front; member of the Main Peoples Committee for the City of Sarajevo; Chief of a section in this latter unit; member of USAOBH, Vice President of USAOBH in the City of Sarajevo; member of the editing staff of "Borba";

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ Committee at the Prijedor Academy in 1938; Secretary of the Prijedor SKOJ City Committee in 1940; accepted into the KPJ in 1940 at Prijedor by STOJANOVIC Mladen; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was a member of the Kosara Detachment; Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the Detachment and member of the Detachment KPJ Committee; Secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Bosanska Krajina in 1942; Organizational Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in Bosanska Krajina in 1944; member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; Organizational Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Sarajevo in 1945; member of the Plenum of the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for further development within the KPJ as a result of his ability and his general activity.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - [redacted] medical school of Zagreb University in 1938; [redacted] group at the Vojvodina Mess; member of the SKOJ Committee [redacted] a students house which was operated with Party funds; in 1939 became the secretary of the JOSIPOVAC SKOJ active group; attended a SKOJ course in Zagreb during the same year; in 1940 was a member of the KPJ Banja Luka students' cell; cooperated with a KPJ cultural group which travelled through Bosnia; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the secretary of a SKOJ Committee in the KOZARA Partisan Detachment; in 1941 he organized an attack on Adolfstadt, a village in Bosnia inhabited by German nationals; all residents who were notorious Nazis were liquidated; in 1942 was the Political Commissar of a "flying" youth battalion in the Krajina Proletarian Brigade; secretary of the KPJ Committee for this battalion; proceeded illegally to Banja Luka and organized several attacks on USTASHI police officials in that area; in 1943 and 1944 was given a series of important Party and military functions in the Krajina area, including that of Brigade Political Commissar; was made a major in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1944; in 1944 together with [redacted] and [redacted] he eliminated all anti-Communist elements in Krajina; when Banja Luka was liberated by the Partisans in 1944, he, [redacted] and [redacted] directed the arrest of all anti-Communists in that city; when TITO visited liberated Sarajevo in 1945 MAZAR was assigned as his personal bodyguard.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in OZNa and in the Communist Party as he is considered to be one of the most trusted Communists in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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[redacted] (b)(7)(C) - Born in Foca; 30 years of age; student; divorced; wife is a member of the Communist Party; brother, [redacted] is a lieutenant in the Yugoslav army; two sisters, both Communist Party members and OZNa informants; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Russian; completed elementary school in Foca and secondary school in Sarajevo; resided in Sarajevo; joined Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall; brown hair; cross-eyed; wears glasses; longface; ruddy complexion; introvert.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lieutenant in personnel section of the Yugoslav army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer prior to the war; obtained employment as a typist in the Supreme Partisan Headquarters [redacted] the command came to Foca in 1941; served throughout the war with the General Staff of the Partisan Headquarters which later developed into the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army; employed at first in the cadre section and later in the personnel section; as a result of his activities, he is in possession of a large amount of information pertaining to officers in the Yugoslav army, since both sections in which he worked were responsible for the selection of army officers; in this connection, he also collaborated with OZNa authorities.

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119360/271 [redacted] (b)(7)(C) - Born in [redacted] in the vicinity of Sarajevo; 37 years of age; farmer, single; Serb National; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; 4 years elementary school; residing at [redacted] left, Sarajevo; Party member since 1939; 1.76m tall; black hair; brown eyes, long face; dark complexion; robust build; left leg shorter than right; simple personality; fanatic Communist; rude manners;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - National Deputy representing the Sarajevo District in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the National Assembly of Yugoslavia; jury member of the Rural District Court in Sarajevo; President of the Sarajevo National Liberation Committee.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - [redacted] in the [redacted] District in 1939; member of the KPJ [redacted] for Sarajevo in 1940; joined Partisans in 1941; became organizational secretary of the KPJ Committee in Okruglica and commanding officer of the Okruglica town command; member of the KPJ District Committee for Foca in 1943; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Foca in 1944; member of the Sarajevo Rural District Committee in 1945, responsible for the execution of peoples authority.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Does not possess too great chances for future advancement within the Party as a result of his conservative, unrevolutionary character.

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[redacted] - Born in the vicinity of Tuzla; 38 years of age; professor of literature; married in 1944 to a member of the Communist Party; family resides in Tuzla and is without political prominence; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Russian; member of the Communist Party since 1936; 1.77m tall; black hair; slender build; dark brown eyes; fanatic Communist; very talkative; likes women; courageous.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Director of the Editing Society for Bosnia Herzegovina; Director of "SVIJETLOST", a state association of book shops; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the National Front Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina; in 1948 was Assistant Minister of Culture for the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while studying at the University of Belgrade; member of the Tuzla KPJ Committee in 1936; from 1938 - 1941 was a member of the Commission for Red Help attached to the KPJ Regional Committee of Bosnia-Herzegovina; joined Partisans in 1941 and became chief of the propaganda section for the Supreme Partisan Command in Eastern Bosnia; in 1943 became chief of the Agit-prop Section of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia, and member of the same committee; in 1944 became member of the KPJ Bureau in the same committee and responsible editor of the newspaper "NOVINAR"; in 1945 became a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the cultural educational Commission of the same committee; secretary of the Larger Cultural Educational Commission of the same committee; unknown prior to the war, but during the occupation he received publicity as the organizer of the Partisan paper in Eastern Bosnia; main correspondent in Bosnia-Herzegovina of the "OSLOBODZENJE", the organ of the National Liberation Front; became editor of this paper in 1945; nominated Assistant Minister of Education in 1946 and in 1948 became Minister of Education for Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the Party due to his ambition and his activity; protege of [redacted] and [redacted]

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] in [redacted] student; brother [redacted], member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee - responsible for SKOJ activities; remainder of family resides in Bihac; single; Croat national; Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.73 m tall; dark brown wavy hair; dark brown eyes; round face; small head; nervous; intelligent; able; good speaker.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - member of the Presidium of the USAOJ; member of the Executive Committee of the USAOJ.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ City Committee of Bihac in 1941 and 1942; joined Partisans in 1942 and became SKOJ secretary in the Krajina Brigade; in 1943 became member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Krajina and organizational secretary of the SKOJ Provincial Committee for Krajina; in 1944 became member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement within the Party as a result of his youth and oratorical qualities.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in the vicinity of Tuzla; 35 years of age; professor of literature; single; father and mother both farmers; Serb national; Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and French, is studying German and Russian; resided in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1929 and was admitted to the Party in 1932; 1.80m tall; wavy brown hair; brown eyes; ruddy complexion; long face; robust build; fanatic Communist; always in a good mood; does not easily become angry.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Minister of Culture in the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the Presidium of the State Assembly of the Federal Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the Executive Committee of the National Front for the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; secretary of the PROSVETA Cultural society.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active among Communist youth while studying in Tuzla; accepted into SKOJ in 1929; became secretary of the SKOJ unit in Tuzla Gymnasium; Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Tuzla in 1930; joined Communist Party in 1932; member of the KPJ City Committee for Tuzla in the same year; secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1934; member of the KPJ Committee at University of Belgrade; as a result of his conspiracy he was never arrested by the Royal Yugoslav police; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1941; Political Commissar of the Partisan Detachment in Majevica; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1942; Political Commissar of the 6th Proletarian Brigade; responsible for culture and education in the KPJ Cultural and Educational group of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina; was accorded a certain amount of popularity by the farmers in the Tuzla District as a result of his own origin; active in the Serb Agricultural Party prior to the war; organized reading rooms in the Tuzla area at that time and, thus, facilitated the Party penetration of the masses in Tuzla and vicinity.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - excellent chances for future development in the Party as a result of his firm sense of discipline, his past experience and his outstanding organizational ability.

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] student in literature; brother [REDACTED] (fnu) was a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for the Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1935 and is currently on duty in Serbia; brother MIJATOVIC (fnu) was killed while commanding a Partisan Detachment; sister [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party since 1940 and is now married; Serb nationality, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serb, Croat, German, French and Russian; completed elementary school in Rogatica; completed secondary schooling at the Commercial Academy of Sarajevo, and attended the University of Belgrade; residing in Rogatica, joined SKOJ in 1936; was admitted to Party in 1938; 1.65m tall, black hair, brown eyes, round head, hypocrit, fanatical Communist.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the National Front in Rogatica.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the SKOJ cell in Rogatica by [REDACTED] in 1936; secretary of the SKOJ organization at the Rogatica Academy in 1937; expelled from all schools of the Royal Yugoslav in 1937 as a result of her political activities; [REDACTED] and others were also expelled at the time; in 1938 became a member of the KPJ cell in Rogatica and a member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; at that time was one of the youngest party functionaries in Yugoslavia; in 1939 attended the highest KPJ political course given in the Soviet Union; returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1940 without having completed the political course and was given a poor efficiency rating from her Russian instructor; classified her as an undisciplined Communist; expelled from the KPJ in 1940 as a result of her collaboration in the publication of illegal TROTSKIST papers as well as her correspondence with French Communists whom she had met in the Soviet Union and who were also followers of TROTSKI and BUKHARIN; arrested by the Gestapo in 1941 but was able to exchange her documents with those of a dead girl; hence was not shot but was interned in a forced labor camp in Germany; escaped while at Graz proceeded to Vienna and in 1943, with the assistance of Serb students in Vienna, was able to return illegally to Belgrade; re-accepted into the Communist Party and sent into the chetnik territory as a special informer for the main partisan headquarters in Serbia; remained in Western Serbia until the liberation of Yugoslavia and none of the local authorities were aware of her intelligence activities; in 1945 she became a special informant of the Federal OZNa for Bosnia-Herzegovina reporting on Serb anti-Communist activities.

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[REDACTED] (fnu) (u) - Born in [REDACTED], 32 years of age, school teacher, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, speaks Serb, Croat, Italian and French; has been a member of the Communist Party since at least 1935; 1.82m tall, light brown hair, hazel eyes, olive complexion, robust build, round face, tubercular, often coughs.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in Yugoslav Army, member of the staff of Yugoslav Embassy in Rome.

PAST ACTIVITIES - One of the older members of the Communist Party; however, in intelligence work prior to 1941; in 1941 was member of the main intelligence center for Montenegro; chief of the section which dealt with penetration of foreign intelligence services with emphasis on Italian espionage activities; in 1942 was arrested on a train in the vicinity of CERNIA while travelling illegally to meet an OVRA officer. (The latter, however, denounced him to the Italian police.); was tortured but refused to confess or reveal anything incriminating and was eventually sent to an island concentration camp and in 1943 was interned in Italy; liberated by the Allies in ITALY and again became the chief of the YUGOSLAV espionage services in ITALY; was responsible for the activities of special informants as well as OZNa officers except the few who received orders directly from central OZNa in Belgrade as for example [REDACTED] even then he was notified of the presence of other Yugoslav intelligence agents in the area and controlled them indirectly although the agents in question did not know of his direct functions; when TITO and CHURCHILL met in Rome in 1944 he discussed in advance a chetnik attempt to kill TITO and prevented this act with the help of the Allied Military Police; he believed that this attempted assassination was due to the fact that an Allied officer had notified the chetniks that TITO was due to arrive in Rome; however, he had no proof of this assumption; frequently went to Belgrade to report to [REDACTED] and to receive additional directives from him; his informants included [REDACTED] Captain, [REDACTED] (fnu), as well as many others; in 1945 he was placed in a Rome Sanatorium because of an attack of T.B; this illness may be one of the reasons why he was forced to leave ITALY in the beginning of 1946; it is pointed out that he is in full possession of all information pertaining

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to Yugoslav Intelligence activities in Italy in 1944 until 1946.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] in [redacted] single, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; six years elementary school; member of Communist Party since 1941; residing in Sarajevo; 1.65m tall, black hair, blue eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, pretty persevering woman, intelligent, good orator, well liked.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the AFZ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; member of the executive committee of the national Liberation Front for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined Partisans in 1941; from 1941 until 1945 was given a series of important political functions in Partisan Army; in 1945 became a member of the KPJ Rural Committee for Sarajevo; responsible for AFZ activities.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Average chances for advancement in the Party as a result of her activities and intelligence and due to the fact that she is disciplined and fanatical.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] ( [redacted] ), 37 years of age, school teacher, married to [redacted] family without political antecedents; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, graduate of the Sarajevo teachers' college, residing [redacted] ground floor, left, Sarajevo; speaks Serb, Croat, French and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1939; admitted to Party in 1931; 1.80m tall, graying blond hair, large blue eyes, oval face, chiseled features, good teeth, robust build, military in bearing; extremely energetical, persevering in his projects, fanatical communist, educated Marxist, without pity, likes women, wine and social activity; will reveal all information pertaining to OZNA to anyone in whom he has confidence or believes reliable; frequently hunts in the woods around Sarajevo.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946: Major in Federal Republic for Bosnia - Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES: - Secretary of the SKOJ Bureau in the Sarajevo teachers' college in 1929; member of the KPJ District Committee for PLEVIJE in 1931; organizational secretary of the KPJ District Committee for PLEVIJE in 1935; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for SANDZAR in 1936; in 1938 he organized a courier service after being instructed to do so by the KPJ Regional Committee and Bosnia-Herzegovina; at that time was also given special intelligence tasks in order to ascertain the activities of the Yugoslav Royal Police; in 1939 attended a high political course given between KPJ Central Committee in Czechoslovakia and a member of the KPJ Regional Committee in Montenegro; joined Partisans in 1941 and became political commissar of the PLEVASKA detachment; secretary of the KPJ Committee in the same detachment; in December 1941 his unit was forced to disband by the Italians and Germans and he became political commissar of a battalion in the Proletarian Brigade; in 1942 he went with the brigade to KRAJINA where he became ill with Typhus and could not advance with the brigade; upon recovery he became assistant chief of the intelligence center of KPJ Provincial Committee for KRAJINA; the head of the center was [redacted]; participated in all actions, eliminations and organizations as did [redacted] between 1942 and 1945 (For further particulars of this nature see [redacted]); organized OZNA in all liberated areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1945; directed all of the major OZNA activities in the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; following the liberation of ZAGREB, he journeyed to that City with [redacted] and [redacted] as chief of the expedition charged with the apprehension of all anti-Communists who had escaped to ZAGREB from Bosnia-Herzegovina; formed the partisan prisons in ZENICA in 1945; in 1945 he liquidated seven members of the KPJ City Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina who were accused of having been in contact with the enemy during the war; in 1945 he arrested many individuals who were alleged to have been in contact with the British intelligence service; among these people was [redacted], the famous violinist and proprietor of the sky scraper in SARAJEVO; in 1945 he discovered a group of refugees

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who had returned from France supposedly for the purpose of conducting intelligence activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina; in 1945, he was in possession of a photostatic copy of a letter which CHURCHILL sent to Marshal ALEXANDER discussing the question of who should occupy Trieste; in 1945 he uncovered a terrorist Croat national organization, the members of which intended to kill all prominent Communists in Sarajevo; while searching the houses of these individuals, he found over 80 keys which had been made to fit the apartments of the various local Communists; In June 1945, he was seen one night in the IVAN mountains between KONJICA and SARAJEVO with a truck loads of prisoners who were to be executed; in December 1945 he went to the Soviet Union in order to attend the highest NKVD course in Moscow.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development in OZNA due to his ability and past record.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 38 years of age, mining engineer, married, wife is Croat and is not a Communist; one son 7 years of age; Croat national Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serb, Croat, Czech, German and Italian; completed secondary schooling in Mostar and graduated from the University of Prague; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.84m tall, brown hair, bald, brown eyes, oval face, dark complexion, artificial teeth, Marxist, careerist, coward, hypocrit, gentle.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the mining section in the Ministry of Industry and Mining in the Federal Republic for Bosnia-Herzegovina; a member of the Administration of "NAPREDAK" Cultural Society.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Leftist while studying in Prague; joined SKOJ while still in Czechoslovakia; member of the SKOJ City Committee for Mostar in 1935; employed in Mostar mines; in 1938 was a member of the cultural group headed by [REDACTED] this unit was responsible for the cultural penetration of the KPJ for Mostar; remained in Mostar throughout the war in an inactive Party status; when Mostar was liberated in 1944, became director of the mines; directed to go to JAJCE and at that time the KPJ Committee and the Bosnia-Herzegovina formed an investigative commission which was to decide how he should be punished for his period of inactivity; since he was able to prove that he had helped the Partisans in Mostar during the war, he was not expelled from the Party but as a result of his opportunistic behavior, he was given the Party reprimand pending expulsion, and his Party membership became recognized only as of 1944; since he was a Croat and most of the Croats in Mostar were opposed to the Partisans, the Party used him to solidify the local situation; in 1945 he became a member of the KPJ in the bureau of Industry and Mining in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; travelled to Moscow in 1945 in order to obtain directives pertaining to the Yugoslav 5 year plan; in 1945 he became chief of the mining section of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Industry Ministry; in 1946 he became assistant Minister for Commerce of the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; active in the Croat Peasant Party (HSS) prior to the war as a result of Party directives and the prominence of his family; during Stasha occupation, he received several political positions such as that of member of the RADISA NAD "NAPREDAK" cultural society which was sponsored by the Ustashi; when he became director of the Mostar mines, he replaced a Serb who was hanged by the Germans in 1941.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Does not have exceptional chance for advancement in the party, although he may be successful in public offices.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271  
[redacted] born in [redacted] student, married to [redacted]  
Major in [redacted] for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;  
family killed by the USTASHA in the JASENOVAC Concentration Camp; Serb  
national, Yugoslav citizen, Jewish religion, completed secondary schooling  
in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serb, Croat,  
Spanish and French; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in  
1941; residing in Sarajevo; 1.62m tall, dark brown hair, plump, large  
brown eyes, oval face, pretty, calm, modest, fanatical Communist, honest  
good orator, well liked.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1947 - Member of the People's Committee of the  
II Rajon of the City of Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - From 1938 until 1940 was a member of the SKOJ cell  
in the women's school in Sarajevo; from 1940 until 1941 was member of the  
SKOJ Committee in JAJCE; joined Partisans in 1941 and became a member of  
the KPJ Committee in the JANSKI Partisan Detachment and chief of the medical  
section of the same unit; member of the SKOJ Provincial Committee in  
JAJCE in 1942; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee in JAJCE in 1943;  
member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1945;

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the  
Communist Party as a result of her general ability and her outstanding  
speaking qualities.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271  
[redacted] - 33 years of age, student, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen,  
Catholic religion; completed secondary education in ZAGREB and attended the  
University of ZAGREB; speaks Serb, Croat, French and Russian; joined  
SKOJ in 1931 and was admitted to the Party in 1935; residing in ZAGREB;  
1.87m tall, brown hair, large round head, robust build, calm, phlegmatic,  
talkative, active, fanatical Communist, disciplined, courageous, able.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became imbued with Communist ideology prior to the  
war and in 1936 was a member of the KPJ Committee of the University of  
Zagreb; member of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee in 1941 and commanding  
officer of all terroristic PETORKAS in the City of Zagreb; member of the  
KPJ Zagreb City Committee Intelligence Center; organized several attacks  
on the PAVELIC guards in 1941; with the assistance of [redacted] he  
killed TILJAK, a police expert on Communism; arrested by the USTASHA  
in 1941 and interned in JASENOVAC concentration camp; [redacted] and  
the KPJ Central Committee ordered that he and [redacted] must be exchanged  
for German Generals who had been captured by the Partisans; [redacted]  
was assigned to arrange for this transfer with the German headquarters in  
Zagreb; discussions were successful and he was taken over to MOSLAVINA  
mountains (where Germans and Partisans had ex-territorial terrain for the  
exchange of prisoners) to TOPUSKO; here he was released and the KPJ  
Central Committee for Croatia sent him to MOSLAVINA as member of the KPJ  
Provisional Committee for the Province of Zagreb; he was responsible  
for the cultural educational section of the work; this occurred in 1943;  
was directed by the KPJ Central Committee, along with [redacted] and  
[redacted] to edit a book pertaining to conditions in the Croat  
concentration camps; in 1944 he became a member of the Plenum of the  
KPJ Central Committee for Croatia.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, painter, joined SKOJ  
in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; sister [redacted]  
member of the Communist Party since 1939;

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - in 1946 - Member of the board of editors of MLADA KULTURA, a youth newspaper.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ Inter School Committee in Sarajevo prior to the war; Intelligence centers informer in Sarajevo and later in Belgrade from 1941 until the end of the war; OZNa informant in Belgrade in 1945.

(b)(7)(C)

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Born in [redacted] in [redacted]; attended secondary school in SKOPLJE and graduated from the Agricultural College of the University of Belgrade; Croat National, Yugoslav citizen; Moslem religion; joined Communist Party in 1939; 1.88m tall, black hair, robust build, disciplined, active, fanatical Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the personnel section of the National Front Committee for the Sarajevo Rural District; secretary of the Rajon Committee of the People's Front; president of the National Front Committee of the II Rajon of Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into KPJ by [redacted]; Member of the Executive TROJKA of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ, Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; leader of the same TROJKA in the same year; in 1942 became member in intelligence TROJKA of the intelligence center; arrested in 1942 and taken to JASENOVAC Concentration Camp; escaped shortly thereafter; joined the Partisans in 1943 and became chief of the personnel section of the National Liberation Committee for Rural District of Eastern Bosnia; member of KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; was entrusted with the task of organizing the files of this KPJ Committee; member of the cadre commission and of the Plenum of the same KPJ Committee; an OZNa informant since 1944; in contact with [redacted] it is believed that OZNa assigns him special missions of importance.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Excellent opportunities for future advancement in the Party. He has never been punished by the Party.

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Born in [redacted] 25 years of age, student, married to [redacted], a member of KPJ since 1944; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serb, Croat and German; residing in Zagreb, joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.80m tall, black hair, strong build, pallid complexion, disciplined, hypocrit, educated Communist, intelligent.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of a mass organization in Zagreb.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Of leftist sentiments since 1936; member of SKOJ cell in the Mens Academy of Zagreb in 1938; in 1939 and in 1940 was the secretary of the SKOJ school committee; in January 1941 became a member of the KPJ cell in Zagreb; in 1941 became a leader and in the same year became leader while commander of all Party PETORKAS in the first RAJON of Zagreb; in 1942 became leader of the executive TROJKAS of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Zagreb Committee; at the end of 1942, he became a member of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Zagreb; arrested by the USTASHA in 1942; condemned to death; sentence was reviewed and he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment; he was sent to MITROVIC; failed to disclose any information when interrogated by the police; released from jail in 1944 upon the intervention of his prominent family; remained inactive until the liberation of YUGOSLAVIA; arrested by OZNa in 1945 because he had ceased to work for the intelligence center but was released shortly thereafter; a Party commission composed of [redacted] and others, were organized to investigate his case; he was absolved of all blame and was placed to work as a special informant of OZNa Zagreb; member of the KPJ Rajon Committee in Zagreb; travels frequently to Dalmatia.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development in the

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Party as a result of his past activity and his intelligence.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271  
Born in [redacted] 35 years of age, lawyer, single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo, graduate of the law college of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serb, Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to KPJ in 1940; 1.67m tall, brown hair, blue eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, low voice, courageous, persevering, good orator, honest.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - 1946 - Chief of the Legal Section in the Ministry of the Social Care of the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the National Liberation Front Executive Committee of the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the National Liberation Front Sarajevo City Committee; member of the Trade Union administration for Sarajevo National Prosecutor for the Ministry of Social Care.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Active in Communist circles at Belgrade University prior to the war; member of the KPJ cell in Sarajevo in 1940; strove for the political organization of all Moslem women; in 1941 became a member of the KPJ Rajon Committee; organized assistance for the Partisans and terrorists; sabotaged various factories and plants, collected medical material, arms and radio equipment; also organized committees for Partisan assistance in the offices, factories, and Zvarts of her Rajon; was not suspected of being engaged in Communist activities until 1943 when she was arrested by the USTASHI and tortured; refused to admit her complicity; through the intervention of various Moslem personalities who believed that she was innocent, she was released from jail; joined the Partisans and became a member of ZAUNOBH and a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for KARJINA; became instructor at the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1945;

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Has chances of advancement in the Party but her sentimental character will preclude her from reaching too high a position.

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(b)(7)(C) Born in [redacted] 38 years of age, painter, married to [redacted] who is a school teacher from Osijek and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1943; one son [redacted] Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; 8 years secondary school, graduate of the Art Academy in Zagreb; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930; was admitted to KPJ in 1939; 1.80m tall, brown wavy hair, hazel eyes, thin face, pallid complexion, long neck, sentimental, undisciplined Communist, sociable, Marxist, artist, extremely fond of his wife.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Professor in the Painting Academy in Sarajevo. Major in the Yugoslav Army.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while still a student and his first artistic works were published in various Communist controlled magazines; member of the Society of progressive painters which was controlled by [redacted] member of the SKOJ cell in the same organization; in 1935 he was sentenced to 2 months in jail as a result of his cartoon which he made for the 1935 national elections in which he depicted the King and the Minister as a donkey and a dog respectively; in 1936 and 1937 he made propaganda posters which were used to assist those volunteers in SPAIN; expelled from SKOJ in 1938 as a result of his connection with the KRLEZA fraction; accepted into the KPJ in 1939; was directed by the KPJ to join the Partisans in 1941; refused, became inactive; was expelled from the Party and was denounced as being a traitor; in 1941 he volunteered

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in the DOMOBRAK Army of the NHD and soon became a 1st lieutenant; captured by the VI Proletarian brigade in 1942; while prisoner, he painted propaganda pictures for the Partisan cause; in 1942 he was sent as a prisoner to the supreme Party headquarters in Croatia; here he was released and became a member of the Agit-prop section of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters of YUGOSLAVIA; also became a member of the KPJ once again; in 1943 became Major in the Yugoslav Army and Chief of the Agit-prop Section in the KRAJISKI Corps; in 1944 he became a member of the Agit-Prop section in the KPJ committee in Bosnia; in 1945 he became a member of the cultural educational committee of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina; travelled to Moscow in 1936 and remained there for a period of one month for unknown reasons.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Normal chances for advancement in the Party; as a result of his talent as an artist and obedience of Party orders.

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(b)(7)(C) 11 [REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age, employee, entire family is Communist; joined the Communist Party in 1941;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Clerk in the personnel section of the ELECTROBIH.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] of the Herzegovina Intelligence center; in 1944 he was sent to ITALY as chief of the administrative section of the Yugoslav repatriation mission in Bari; did not act in accordance with instructions; was punished by the KPJ and returned to YUGOSLAVIA; member of the political bureau in the Ministry of Industry for the Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina; OZNA informant in contact with [REDACTED]

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(b)(7)(C) V [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] age 25 years, student, single, joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to the Party in 1943; residing in Bihac.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Vice President of USAOBIH; member of the election commissions in November 1945; member of the Peoples Committee for the rural district of KRAJINA.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Bihac SKOJ Committee in 1942; joined Partisans in 1942 and was secretary of a Battalion SKOJ Committee; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for CAZINSKA KRAJINA in 1943; became member of KPJ at same time; member of special intelligence commission organized by the SKOJ Rural District Committee and was charged with the task of informing OZNA on the activities of the "green cadres" in 1944; since then OZNA informer.

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"MUSE" (RMJ) - born in BUKA LUKA, 35 years of age, member of the Communist Party prior to the war; Great national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, 1.80m tall, black hair, bald, black eyes, medium build, fanatical Communist,

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo City OZNA.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of OZNA since 1944; joined Party in 1941; assistant chief of OZNA of a division in the Yugoslav Army; assistant head of section in Sarajevo City OZNA in 1945; regarded as an important intelligence agent in Sarajevo.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360  
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[REDACTED] - Born in Bosnia, 30 years of age, former non-commissioned officer in the Royal Yugoslav Army; married to [REDACTED], a member of the Communist Party; Croat national; Yugoslav Citizen, Moslem religion; attended non-commissioned officers school in Belgrade, residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall, black hair, round face, prominent cheek bones, slender build, tactful, agile, ambitious, able, courageous.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the traffic section in the Ministry of local traffic in the Federal Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina; lecturer at the Parth chauffeur's school in Sarajevo; member of traffic Section of the Sarajevo City Liberation Committee.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Executive TROJKA of the Sarajevo Military Center which was under the jurisdiction of KPJ Regional Committee Intelligence Center in 1941; later during the same year he was leader and Party Secretary of the three TROJKAS; informer of the KPJ Regional Committee Intelligence Center; throughout the period of the occupation of YUGOSLAVIA he was chief of the USTASHA garages in Sarajevo; vehicles used by USTASHA police were parked in this installation; since he always received orders to prepare the cars, he was able to notify the KPJ Regional Committee in advance of intended activities on the part of the USTASHA; organized a system of sabotage of the parking lot and vehicles; (stole gas and other materials; made arrangements to use USTASHA vehicles, on a loan basis to KPJ intelligence Center; these individuals then wore USTASHI uniforms and made certain arrests while posing as USTASHA officers; assisted in transferring medical supplies from USTASHA to Partisan depots; in 1945 he stole the tires from all of the USTASHA vehicles and thus prevented their use by the retreating USTASHA authorities; following the liberation of Sarajevo, he organized the OZNa garage and chauffeurs of both Federal OZNa and Bosnia Herzegovina and Sarajevo City OZNa; participated in many arrests and killings; arrested by OZNa while serving as a chauffeur; after much intervention, he was finally released from OZNa; still collaborates with intelligence authorities; however, still serves when secret missions are to be performed. While serving in the ministry of traffic, he was given many assignments such as the transfer of UNRRA jeeps to Army depots; member of the Political bureau in the Ministry of Traffic.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED], 28 years of age, barber, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1940; 1.77m tall, dark brown hair, blue eyes, long head, prominent cheek bones, dark complexion, hypocrite, active, fanatical Communist, coward, shy.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the National Front Committee for the first Rajon in SARAJEVO; member of the main committee of the city of Sarajevo;

PAST ACTIVITIES - Commanding officer of all PETORKAS in the first RAJON in Sarajevo in 1941; a member of the KPJ Committee in the same Rajon in 1941 and 1942; chief of secret channel #2 which was linking Sarajevo and the Partisans for the purpose of transferring arms and other materials; arrested in January 1942 by the USTASHA but was soon released because of lack of proof; joined Partisans in 1943; became member of KPJ District Committee; served as an informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee and resided in that area until 1945; after the liberation, he was active in the organizing of all types of political meetings; member of the election commission of the II Rajon in Sarajevo; in 1947, became a member of the main committee of the peoples committee in Sarajevo; completed Party technical course in 1941 and in 1944 was punished with a reprimand pending expulsion by his party superiors.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 25 years of age, student, single, fiance [redacted]. It Colonel, commanding the educational section of the VI Yugoslav Army; father [redacted], Chetnik commander; sister [redacted]. Member of the Main Committee of the Ravnogora Youth (MIHALJOVIC organization); remainder of family [redacted] Chetnik, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; attended commercial academy of Sarajevo, residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and admitted to Party in 1941; 1.74m tall, black hair, round face, slender build, very pretty, hypocrit, tactful, ambitious, agile, fanatical communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army; chief of the Staff Administration of the VI Yugoslav Army.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Accepted into SKOJ by [redacted] and into the KPJ by [redacted]; member of the SKOJ City Committee in Foca in 1941; sent to Montenegro in 1941 by her Party superiors and served as a party informant while active in chetnik units operating in that area; joined Partisans in 1942; became SKOJ secretary of battalion and member of the battalion KPJ Committee; held various other positions and in 1944 was member in the headquarters of a Partisan division in Montenegro; upon the liberation of Zagreb, she was a member of the operational staff of [redacted]; obtained her current position in 1945; secretary of the KPJ cell composed auxiliary personnel of the VI Army staff; considered to be completely reliable by the Party; secretary of General VUKANOVIC commanding general of the VI Army; had an affair with him in 1945.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 27 years of age, lawyer, brother [redacted]; member of the KPJ, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; completed elementary school in Foca; speaks Serb, Croat and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1941; 1.70m tall, blond hair, blue eyes, round face, pallid complexion, very sensitive, not talkative, calm, educated Marxist, tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - 1946 - Member of the NAPRED a Croat Cultural Society in Sarajevo.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Educated in a poorhouse for children and joined SKOJ while still living in that institution; accepted into the KPJ in Foca by [redacted] since he was chief in the office of [redacted], a USTASHA Officer, he immediately became an informant in the Intelligence Center of the KPJ District Committee; in this manner, he was able to relay information to the KPJ; at the end of 1941, upon the recommendation of [redacted] he was accepted into the USTASHA Army and worked in USTASHA headquarters in Sarajevo; at the same time, he continued his activities for Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee; he was especially charged by the KPJ with the collection of pictures showing USTASHA activities and atrocities as well as identifying USTASHA collaborators; until the liberation of Sarajevo in 1945, he retained his same position; he was given orders to retreat with the USTASHA as far as Zagreb; there he hid for over one month and informed OZNA of the persons who were giving refuge to the USTASHA and indicated the location of various USTASHA officials; he continued as far as Klagenfurt upon instructions from OZNA and from there returned illegally to YUGOSLAVIA; ascertained the identity of many krizarji and priests who were assisting them; reported this information to OZNA authorities and they were arrested; is at present an informer of the Federal OZNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 26 years of age, clerk, brother [redacted] OZNA informer; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serb, Croat; attended elementary school in Foca; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1941 and was admitted to Party in 1942; 1.70m tall, black hair, blue eyes, round face, pallid complexion, does not enunciate clearly; courageous, relatively hot temper.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined Communist Party through the influence of his brother; joined the Partisans in 1941 upon orders received from the KPJ and became a non-commissioned officer; along with others, attempted to kill [redacted] and other prominent USTASHA personalities in December 1941; this plan did not succeed and only two USTASHA police officers of minor importance were killed; maintained contact with the intelligence center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; in 1944 was a member of the KPJ PETROVA [redacted] of whom were dressed in USTASHA uniforms and were engaged in arresting real USTASHA members; immediately before the liberation of Sarajevo, he and 50 additional USTASHA who were also members of the Communist Party, received instructions from the Chief of Sarajevo City OZNA to execute important USTASHA or to prevent their escape from the City; this list was discovered by USTASHA and all of the Communists were arrested; he and two others escaped; returned to Sarajevo, continued his activities as an OZNA informer.

114360/271 \* \* \* \* \*  
(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 30 years of age, married in 1940 to [redacted] the organizational secretary for KPJ in Bosnia; one child; father [redacted] Fnu, ex-president of the Royal Yugoslav Government, President of the Exile government; Serb National, Yugoslav Citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary school in Sarajevo, graduate of the Philosophy College of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serb, Croat, English, German, Russian, Italian, French; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.75m tall, blond hair, large brown eyes, pallid complexion, white teeth, slender build, very pretty, able, active, agreeable, calm, eager, frail, comely, gentle, tender.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the Presidium of the AFZ for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - From 1936 until 1938 was one of the SKOJ leaders at the University of Belgrade; from 1938 until 1941 member on the SKOJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; in 1941 served as Partisan courier between Mostar and Sarajevo; a member of the KPJ Mostar City Committee; went to Sarajevo in 1943 and was arrested by the Gestapo; a party member who had penetrated the Gestapo saved her and escaped with her; in 1944 served as [redacted] sh interpreter at the Central intelligence headquarters; when TITO met CHURCHILL in Italy, she served as personal interpreter for TITO; in 1945 became instructor at the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; as the daughter of the former minister of the YUGOSLAV Government, she was able to do a great deal for the Communists; prior to the war; among inter-party circles, it is known that she is mistress of TITO and that she has contact with him; this present relationship has no political importance.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Due to the fact that her husband [redacted] is the secretary of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and due to her contacts with TITO, she is in an excellent position for advancement in the Party. However, she is intelligent and it would appear that she is not too anxious to obtain political positions as a result of her social status.

\* \* \* \* \*  
(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born [redacted], 40 years of age, bank employee, wife [redacted] a member of the Communist Party; brother [redacted] and [redacted] both killed by the chetniks during the war; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, graduate of the commercial academy in Sarajevo; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1939; 1.74m tall brown hair, round face, speaks very

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fast, hypocrit, opportunist, ambitious, careerist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Director of the Contract Department in ZENTRO of the Federal Republic for Bosnia & Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined Communist Party in 1926 but was expelled shortly thereafter because he was not revolutionary; he was again accepted into the party in 1939 after he had been actively assisting the KPJ for approximately three years; overtly he was a member of the Yugoslav Moslem Organization; he penetrated this organization under the instructions of the KPJ; informer of the intelligence of the KPJ District Committee of Foca in 1940; informer of the KPJ Rural District Committee Intelligence Center for Foca in 1941 and when the chetniks captured that city, he joined the Partisans; completed a Party intelligence course at SOKOLAC; at the end of 1941, he returned to Sarajevo posing as a Partisan, escapee and obtained employment in a public office; served as an informer of the Intelligence Center of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee and later of Sarajevo City OZNA; was not compromised by his clandestine activities until 1945 at which time he became a member of the commission which requisitioned property belonging to collaborationists after the liberation of Sarajevo; also became a member of the administrative body of GLAVNOPROD; in 1945, he was a special informant for OZNA during the period when large scale arrests were performed; member of a group of former underground OZNA informers which was at the disposition of [redacted] and was used to facilitate the purge of the state offices; member of the ZENTRO Party Cell in 1945 and later became a member of the KPJ political bureau in the same organization.

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(fnu) - Born in [redacted] 27 years of age, clerk in a shop, single family resides in NEVESINJE; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; four years elementary school; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and accepted in the Party in 1941; 1.88m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, pocked face.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined Partisans in 1941 and was entrusted with a series of important military and political functions until 1945; in 1945 became the chief of the personnel section of the Sarajevo Town Command and a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; at the end of 1945 became the organizational secretary of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; absolutely unknown by the public since he does not have any public functions.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ due to his youth, ability and the fact that he is considered to be completely reliable by his Party superiors; he is one of the most security conscious of all Communists and devotes his entire life to the accomplishment of his assigned mission; excellent organizer.

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114340/271  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted] near ROGATICA; 35 years of age, lawyer, single, other members of his family are farmers and pro-partisans; Serb national, Yugoslav Citizen, Orthodox religion; graduate of law school of Belgrade University; speaks Serb, Croat, French and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1934 and admitted to KPJ in 1937; residing in Sarajevo; 1.75m tall, brown hair, hazel eyes, long face, dark complexion, fanatic Communist, introvert.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of the Rural District People's Committee for Sarajevo; Vice President of the National Liberation Front for the Rural District of Sarajevo; national deputy for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; in May 1947 was a member of the Preparatory Committee of the Society of lawyers in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ Cell in Belgrade University; in 1935 Secretary of the SKOJ Cell in Sokolac; in 1937 a member of the KPJ Sokolac Communist Committee; member of the KPJ District Committee of ROGATICA; in 1938 a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1937 and 1938 was quite active in the organization of the Party, a Communist front Party "Party of Working People"; joined Partisans in 1941 and became political commissar in SOKOLAC battalion in the Romanija Partisan Detachment; secretary of the battalion; KPJ Committee member of the detachment; KPJ committee political secretary of the Romanija KPJ Rural District Committee; from 1941 until 1944 he was entrusted with a series of important military and political functions including political commissar of his detachment and delegate of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1945 he became the public prosecutor for the Rural District in Sarajevo and was responsible for the action of the peoples authority; member of the election commission at Sarajevo in November 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the Party as a result of his discipline and faithfulness to the Communist principle; well known among the farmers in Eastern Bosnia and is popular and respected by them because of his social origin.

14369/271  
Born in [REDACTED]; 28 years of age, student, married, wife is a member of the Communist Party since 1945; brother NUMIC Dervis; was killed by the chetnics during the war while he was political commissar of a Partisan Division; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary education at Banja Luka and attended law college of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.80m tall, brown hair, large blue eyes, round face, pallid complexion, white teeth, robust build, able, accurate, agile, tactful, agreeable, calm, eager, fanatical.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lecturer at the highest KPJ course given in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the KPJ Cell at the highest political course given in Sarajevo in 1945; directly responsible to the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Partisans since 1941 and was entrusted with a number of important Party positions during the struggle for liberation.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in the Party as he is considered to be one of the best Marxists.

Born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age, railway employee, Croat national, Yugoslav Citizen, Moslem religion, completed secondary school in Sarajevo; attended railway school in Belgrade, residing in Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party since 1940; 1.83m tall, dark brown hair, blue eyes, moustache, small round head, slender build; educated Marxist, fanatical Communist, good leader, tactful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lt Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; Assistant Director of the railways in Sarajevo; national deputy to the Federal Assembly at Bosnia-Herzegovina; member of the main committee of the National Front of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] while he was employed by the railway company of BOSANSKI Novi; member of the KPJ City Committee for Bosanski Novi in 1941; member of the Committee for partisan assistance; organized acts of sabotage affecting rail transportation; gave partisans information pertaining to the movement of German and USTASHA trains;

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joined the Partisans in 1941 and became commanding officer of a company; member of the headquarters staff of the KRAJISKI Detachment and a member of the Party cell for the same detachment; commanding officer of the KRAJISKI Detachment in 1942; during the same year was a delegate at the AVNOJ meeting in Bihac; commanding officer of a battalion in 1943 and secretary of the battalion KPJ Cell; member of the KPJ brigade committee; delegate at the first meeting of ZAVNOBIH in Jajce; in 1943 in compliance with instructions issued directly by TITO, was transferred to Casinska Krajina, given the rank of Major, and was the Partisan delegate to the "headquarters of the Huska Milka Army", commanding officer of a Partisan brigade in 1944; assistant commanding officer of UNA operational group later in the same year; member of the KPJ rural district committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1945 he was secretary of the political bureau in the rural office of Sarajevo; member of the KPJ political bureau in the Federal Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the party.

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(b)(7)(C) - Born in [redacted], 37 years of age, clerk, married, wife has been a member of the KPJ since 1938 and fought with the Partisans throughout the war; parents are residing in Lika; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; four years elementary school; party member since 1932; residing in Sarajevo; 1.85m tall, dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, long face, pallid complexion, small head, cross eyed; extremely fanatical Communist; courageous, unmerciful, devotes his entire life to the accomplishment of Party assignments.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Colonel commanding Sarajevo City OZNa.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in leftist inspired trade movements since 1930; secretary of the Metallurgic workers syndicate in Sarajevo in 1932; became secretary of the first KPJ Rajon Committee for Sarajevo; in 1934 member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; retained this position until 1941; during the intervening period, he completed several high political, military and technical courses sponsored by the Party; arrested on several occasions by the Royal Yugoslav police but was never convicted; in 1941 he became the political secretary of the KPJ in Sarajevo City Committee; chief of the Communist printing press of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; also for KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; on 1 November 1941 USTASHA police discovered his location in Sarajevo and attempted to arrest him; he killed two policemen and escaped into the Partisans; instructor of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Provisional Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1942; assistant political commissar of a division in Eastern Bosnia in 1943; secretary of the KPJ Bureau in that division; political commissar of the Bosnia corps and secretary of the corps KPJ Bureau; in 1945 following the liberation of Sarajevo he was assigned chief of City OZNa by the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the Party and in OZNa as a result of his outstanding past activities.

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(b)(7)(C) - Born in [redacted], 28 years of age, student, single, Great National, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion, speaks Serbo-Croat, German Czech; studied in the seminary at Visoko; residing in S. [redacted]; joined SKOJ in 1937; admitted to Party in 1939; 1.90m tall, brown hair, dark complexion; robust build, disciplined, agile, courageous, fanatical.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in the Yugoslav Army; assigned to the personnel section of VI Army Headquarters.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - While studying for the priesthood, he became a member of Foca SKOJ cell; when he returned from Foca to Visoko, he contacted the SKOJ City Committee for KONJICA and organized SKOJ in the seminary; in 1939, was a member of the SKOJ City Committee for Foca; in 1941 he became informant of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ in Sarajevo City Committee; reported on activities of the Catholic element in Bosniz-Herzegovina; in 1941 was directed by the KPJ to attend the Party Intelligence course given in Sarajevo; upon completion of this class, he was sent to Foca; became a member of the intelligence center of the KPJ City Committee for Foca; responsible for penetration of USTASHA authorities; when the chetniks occupied Foca, he joined the Partisans and became an informant of the ZVIJEZDA Partisan Detachment; sent to Tuzla in 1942 by Party authorities; presented himself as an escapee from the chetniks and obtained a position as a USTASHA officer; rejoined the partisans in 1944 and became intelligence officer in a partisan division; held the rank of major; was assigned to the VI Army in Sarajevo in 1945.

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(b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) - born in [redacted] in Krajina, 23 years of age, student, single, father is a highway inspector and is the president of the cooperative society in Velika Kladusa; sister is a member of the Communist Party and a member of SKOJ District Committee for VELIKA Kladusa; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; completed elementary school in Kladusa and attended the Sarajevo academy; speaks Serbo-Croat, residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.78m tall, black hair, brown eyes, long face, slender build, very strong personality, faithful and fanatical communist, disciplined, agile, he has no private life.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the Main Committee of the USAOBH for Bosnia & Herzegovina; member of the cooperative committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

PAST ACTIVITIES: Member of the Sarajevo academy SKOJ Committee in 1939; member of the SKOJ District Committee for Casin in 1940; secretary of this committee in 1941; member of the intelligence center of the KPJ District Committee for Velika Lladusa and member of the KPJ committee; attended a intelligence course in Bihac in 1942; attended the middle Party course given at Velika Kladusa and received the best marks of all Communists attending; member of the Casinska Krajina SKOJ Rural District Committee in 1944; became the secretary of this SKOJ Committee in 1945; member of SKOJ Rural Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1945; served as an OZNa informant since the establishment of the Yugoslav intelligence service; active in obtaining other OZNa informants from SKOJ members; received his intelligence directives from [redacted] In 1945, he requested the KPJ Central Committee to form an investigative committee to ascertain the direct activities of the members of the Bihac KPJ District Committee; most of the members of the later committee were accused of being connected with the British Intelligence; no formal commission was established but OZNa authorities received full information pertaining to this incident and he and [redacted] arrested all of the suspected espionage agents.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ as a result of his character traits.

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(FNU)"OZMA" - Student of law, 35 years of age, born in Sarajevo; father is the proprietor of a book shop in Sarajevo; joined Communist party in 1937.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Assistant public prosecutor for Sarajevo; member of "SLOBODA", a Jewish cultural society.

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - Normal chances for advancement in the Party as a result of his Marxism education and his ambition.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271  
[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age, clerk; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, residing in Sarajevo; KPJ member since 1937.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the National Front for Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES: Member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina in 1944; later became a member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina; in 1945 became secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Herzegovina and member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 38 years of age, hair dresser, husband PRKOVIC Lulo, a member of the KPJ and was killed at the USTASHA concentration camp JASENOVAC; the remainder of his family were also killed at JASENOVAC; Serb National, Yugoslav Citizen, Jewish religion; residing in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish and Russian; Joined SKOJ in 1926 and was admitted to the Party in 1927; energetic, very intelligent; excellent orator, fanatical Communist, explosive temperament.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the I KPJ Rajon Committee for Sarajevo; 1928; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1930; instructor at the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1932; responsible for AFZ and syndicate organizations; completed a higher Party course given in Sarajevo in 1932; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1934; at the end of 1936 she represented KPJ Regional Committee on the Commission of assistance for fighters in Spain; directed one of the channels used by the international Communist organization to aid those Party members fighting in Spain. In 1938, was expelled from the Party as she was considered to be a Trozist and because she disclosed Party secrets to her husband who was only a small Party functionary; in 1941 the Party accepted her collaboration but she was not readmitted into the KPJ; was permitted to join but was not given any functions.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - She is an enemy of [REDACTED] and because of this will not advance in the Party organization.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] near Caplina in 1921; school teacher, Croat national, Yugoslav Citizen, Moslem religion, attended elementary school in Domanovci; secondary school in Glamoc, graduated from the teachers college in Mostar; member of the Communist Party prior to the war.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of Personnel Section of the Sarajevo City People's Committee; member of the Main unit of the National Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo,

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Joined the Partisans in 1941 and was entrusted with a series of important political and military functions; in 1945 was a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee.

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( ) - born in the vicinity of 29 years of age; married in 1945 to ( ) who was born in ( ) member of a well known family and a party member since 1943; common laborer; parents are farmers; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; Residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1930 and was admitted to the Party in 1937; 1.80m tall, brown hair, heavy build, brown eyes, good teeth, fat face, ruddy complexion, fanatical, severe, good youth leader, does not talk much, is always agitated, introvert.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in OZNa for Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Assistant Commanding Officer of OZNa for that area; National Deputy at the Federal Assembly for Bosnia & Herzegovina; member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina and for Yugoslavia; member of the presidium of the USAOJ; member of the administrative council of the Red Cross society in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the supervisory council of the "PROSUETA" Cultural Society; in 1938 was a member of the SKOJ City Committee for Sarajevo; in 1939 was a member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; in 1941 was a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee and retained his position in the Regional SKOJ Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned to the Supreme Partisan headquarters; responsible for SKOJ organization; political secretary of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia Herzegovina; member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Central Committee for Yugoslavia; throughout this period he was active in organizing SKOJ units in the Army as well as among the civilian population; was given other special tasks by his Party authorities such as eliminating unstable elements from the KPJ, strengthening various Party committees and supervising the control of various Party conferences; in 1945 he was assigned by the KPJ Central Committee as assistant chief of OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; attended a special NKVD course given at Moscow in 1945 and which was open only to the most able of all OZNa officers.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in OZNa and in the Communist Party.

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( ) ( ) - Born in ( ) 35 years of age, student, single, financee ( ) sister is Major in the Yugoslav medical department; chief of a military hospital and former assistant to the Commanding Officer of the Medical Department of the VI Yugoslav Army; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1928 and was admitted to KPJ in 1930; 1.75m tall, brown hair, cross eyed, pallid complexion; slender build, active, introvert.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of the AZF for Bosnia Herzegovina; National Deputy in the Federal Assembly for Bosnia & Herzegovina; member of the Control Commission of the Yugoslav Government; member of the executive committee of the National Front of the Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Communist sympathizer since 1926; banned from her home as a result of her political tendencies; active communist at the University of Belgrade and in 1931 became a member of the main KPJ Committee at the University; came to Bosnia in 1934 and became a member of the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo; was entrusted with a series of special tasks by ( ), the secretary of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1935; travelled throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to organize Communist women; member of the Sarajevo KPJ Rural District Committee in 1936; arrested by the Yugoslav Royal Police in 1937 but since she could not be convicted, she was released after six months; became a member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; arrested by the USTASHA Police in 1941;

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liberated by the Communist underground organization; jumped from the second floor of police headquarters in Sarajevo and was taken to safety by a PETORKA, group of Party members; upon directions received from the KPJ Central Committee, she was sent to Zagreb where she became one of the organizers of the Communist Underground and a member of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1943 and became a member of the KPJ Provisional Committee for Zagreb; this committee had a separate headquarters at MIKLAUS in the MOSLAVINA mountains; returned to Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1944 and became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee; responsible for APZ activity; still maintains this position; unknown by the masses but very popular within Party circles.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - One of the few women Communists who has friends among leading Party authorities in Yugoslavia; due to the fact that there are few outstanding women Communists, she has excellent chances for future development within the Party; her fiancée is a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in [REDACTED], 40 years of age, specialized carpenter, married, has three children; sister is a Party member and was the Party courier between Mitrovica Prison and the Fruska mountains in 1944; Croat National, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; completed secondary schooling in Zagreb; studied at a sculptural school in Zagreb under the well known Communist sculptor AUGUSTINCIC; completed four educational years of artistic training in Skoplje; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing at Tratinjska Crsta #13, Zagreb; joined the Communist Party in 1942; 1.72m tall, brown hair, blue eyes, fat face, dark complexion, robust build, honest, open character, very active, gentle, undisciplined, rude.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Director of the largest prison in Yugoslavia located in Gradiska.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Sympathizer of the KPJ for a long while before 1941; active in various Party sponsored movements such as the collection of funds, assistance to the fighters in Spain, etc; was not a Communist Party member, however; in 1941 became the chief carpenter at the MITROVIC prison; since only Communists were interned in this jail, he soon began to aid the arrested party members; transferred to the LEPOGLAVA political prison; active in supplying information to the Partisans, which eventually resulted in the successful attack on the prison by the Communists in 1941; returned to Mitrovica in 1942; at the time both prisoners and guards had been organized and the Party groups; contact was maintained between the KPJ Prison organization and the KPJ Provincial Committee for Vojvodina with headquarters of Fruska mountains; in July 1942, he was accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] the Secretary of the Party organization at the Mitrovic prison; following this advancement, he served as the chief courier between [REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") and [REDACTED]; member and eventually secretary of a KPJ cell composed of prison employees; member of the war commission of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee in 1944; this commission was responsible for the organization of street fighting within the city to take place at the time of the Partisan liberation; commanding officer of a company at the time of the liberation of Zagreb; shortly thereafter, he became director of the political prison in DJORDJEVICEVA Ulica in Zagreb; became director of the Gradiska Detentionary in the summer of 1945; at the time over 20 prisoners escaped from this institution and he was accused of helping them; a Party investigative commission was organized by the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Croatia; this commission established the fact that his actions were in direct opposition to directives issued by [REDACTED] the Minister of Justice for the same Federal Republic and that he permitted fascist organizations to flourish within the prison; condemned to death by the investigative committee and was sent to Federal OZNa for Croatia so that he might be hanged after having been given public trial; upon the intervention of former prisoners, who had now important positions in the KPJ, the KPJ Central Committee

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organized another investigative commission; this second unit found him guilty and expelled from the Party for an indefinite period of time but did not advise the death penalty; a public trial was then organized by OZN a who gave him a suspended sentence and was soon released from prison; he was given the position of state warehouse keeper in Zagreb; it is believed that he will be reaccepted into the KPJ.

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(b)(7)(C) PETROV (FNU) - Born in the Soviet Union, 50 years of age, construction engineer, married, one daughter, [redacted]; son-in-law [redacted]; Russian national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, completed secondary schooling in Russia; graduated from the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat German, Russian, Slav and English; residing in Klagenfurt, Austria. (b)(7)(C)

PAST ACTIVITIES - White Russian immigrant who lived in Slovenia and Zagreb before 1941. Resided in Zagreb during the German occupation of YUGOSLAVIA; went to AUSTRIA in 1945; currently employed by the British Intelligence service.

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REZZI Ivan - Born in Split, 50 years of age, typographic worker, married, wife without political importance; one daughter 22 years of age, is a member of the anarchistical party; one son is a student; Croat national, Italian Citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; residing in Rome. Joined the KPJ in 1925 and became a member of the Italian Communist Party in 1945; 1.70m tall, black hair, black eyes, round face, dark complexion, strong build, primitive type.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - in 1946 - Employed in the State printing house in Rome.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined the KPJ in Split in 1925; had a series of disagreements with "ORJUNA", Rightist terrorist groups designed to combat Communist elements, and moved to ITALY to avoid persecution; connected with the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome in 1945 and was employed by OZNA; in 1946 he contacted [redacted] and informed him that the Yugoslav Embassy at Rome ordered him to return to YUGOSLAVIA; while in Rome, he was in frequent contact with [redacted], a former Minister in the Pavelic Government, returned to YUGOSLAVIA as a result of contacts obtained through [redacted]; He is not an educated Marxist and it is not believed that he is especially important since the YUGOSLAV Embassy risked his compromise. (b)(7)(C)

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 40 years of age, lawyer, single, sister [redacted]; a school teacher and has been a member of the Communist Party since 1943; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat German and French; residing in Foca; KPT member since 1941; 1.80m tall, round face, dark brown hair, dark complexion, many gold fillings, calm, active. (b)(7)(C)

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Vice President of the Foca City Liberation Committee.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the democratic party prior to the war; since he was a police official, he voted for the fascist regime; was county sheriff in Sarajevo in 1939; Communist sympathizer prior to the war and assisted the party on several different occasions; was accepted into the KPJ by [redacted], who was at that time delegate from the KPJ Central Committee to Bosniz & Herzegovina; as a result of his position in the (b)(7)(C)

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USTASHA police force, was of special importance to the KPJ intelligence service; in order to further familiarize himself with Party Intelligence activities, he attended a KPT Intelligence course given at Sarajevo in 1941 under an assumed name; since he enjoyed the complete confidence of all USTASHA authorities, he was able to furnish the Partisans and the Party with a large amount of information; one time he talked with the partisan leaders as an official USTASHA representative and discussed the possibility of exchanging prisoners; he had been previously notified who was to be exchanged; his connections with the KPJ did not become public until 1945 at which time he became a member of the administrative council of Glavnoprod the Main State Control Commission firm for Bosnia and Herzegovina; even after having been assigned this job, many individuals did not believe he was a Communist and frequently USTASHA underground contacted him and asked him for assistance; OZNa informant since 1944; his intelligence connections are completely unknown; his reports dealt mainly with the activities of USTASHA and Moslem activities.

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(b)(7)(C)

→ [redacted] - Born in [redacted] age 30 years, student, single, Croat national; Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, completed secondary education in Banja Luka; attended law college at the University of Belgrade; spoke Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938; admitted to [redacted] 1939; 1.77m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, pallid complexion, long face, able, accurate, agile, austere, bitter, cunning, firm unmerciful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of OZNa for Doboj Rural District Area.

PAST ACTIVITIES - From 1941 until 1945 served in the Partisans; was entrusted with a series of political and military functions; in 1945 he became chief of Doboj Rural District OZNa and a member of KPJ Rural District Committee for Doboj.

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(b)(7)(C)

→ [redacted] - born in [redacted] age 27, farmer, Hungarian national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.75m tall chestnut hair, hazel eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, robust build.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of ELEKTROBIH; director of the construction of the electrical power plant at Bogatic.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of a terroristic group which was used by the KPJ for liquidation missions in 1941; arrested; condemned to death, pardoned and incarcerated at Mitrovica; escaped from prison in 1944 and became one of the leaders of the executive Trojka in Zagreb; with [redacted] and others, he killed several USTASHA generals; at the time of the USTASHA retreat, he was directed by the KPJ Zagreb City Committee to prevent USTASHA authorities from executing the political prisoners interned in Zagreb; was also instructed to liberate these prisoners if possible; in 1945 he was engaged in arresting and liquidating anti-communists in Croatia and in Zagreb; came to Sarajevo later in the same year and continued in [redacted] type of activity; member of a special clandestine OZNa Trojka composed of [redacted] and [redacted] in Sarajevo which is used to accomplish secret missions; in 1945 travelled with [redacted] and [redacted] to VIENNA under an assumed names for the purpose of killing an unidentified individual; this group frequently travels to foreign countries.

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(b)(7)(C)

→ [redacted] - Born in [redacted] age 45, businessman, married, one son and one daughter both of whom joined the Communist Party in 1945; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and Italian; residing in Sarajevo; is not a member of the Communist Party; 1.80m tall

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black hair, graying, long face, dark complexion, slender build, hypocrit, capable of posing and lying.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of a section of ZEMTRG in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

PAST ACTIVITIES - was in contact with the intelligence center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; considered to be important by the Communists since he was in contact with the Italians; [redacted] chief of the Party Intelligence Service in Sarajevo, obtained his confidence and made him leader of a KPJ Intelligence Trojka although he was not a member of the Communist Party; this is the only case known of an individual who was not a Party member having been assigned a position in Party intelligence; he was active in the penetration of chetnik units; following the liberation of Sarajevo in 1945 he was placed at the disposition of OZNA authorities and was used whenever information was needed in a hurry; member of the state commission for the requisition of property belonging to collaborators; is currently a special OZNA informant reporting on chetnik and Serb anti-Communist activities to Sarajevo City OZNA; completely uncompromised as an OZNA informant.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted], Jewish religion, brother is a Captain in the Yugoslav Army in Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Informant of [redacted] an OZNA officer in Bari in 1945; currently residing in Trieste; in July 1948 he was seen in the company of [redacted] vice president of the committee for foreign trade for the Federal Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

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119360/271  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 38 years of age, student, his entire family is of Communist sentiments; Serb-national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; joined Communist Party prior to 1930; very strong personality, disciplined, courageous.

PARTY FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of a commission in the presidium of the Yugoslav Government; member of the executive committee of the national front; national deputy at the Federal Assembly of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES; Organizational Secretary of the Montenegro KPJ Regional Committee in 1935; while serving in this capacity, he was arrested and tortured by the police of the Royal Yugoslav force; did not disclose any information of interest and was later proclaimed the first national hero of the KPJ; sentenced to prison for several years; upon his release from prison, he became the political secretary of the Montenegro KPJ Regional Committee; one of the main organizers of the Partisans in Montenegro during the war; delegate of the KPJ Central Committee to Montenegro and Herzegovina in 1942 and 1943; in this capacity he was responsible for imparting all party directives to these two Communist units which had no other contacts with the KPJ Central Committee; after having practically established contact between the Montenegro unit and the rest of the Party units [redacted] and other members of the KPJ Central Committee visited Montenegro upon his invitation) he was accused by the KPJ Central Committee of being a leftist and was subsequently expelled from the KPJ; became a member in the administrative section of the KPJ Central Committee; reaccepted into the Party after several months and the KPJ Central Committee decided that he should remain as close to their headquarters as possible; became supervisor of administrative problems in the KPJ Central Committee and lecturer at the high Party courses. Served as the assistant and deputy of [redacted] in the League Commission of the KPJ Central Committee; member of the executive committee of the KPJ Central Committee and is a member of the cadre commission of the same Party Unit; very influential within the KPJ Central Committee and is acquainted with a majority of the Party members and leaders as a result of his position in the cadre commission; personal friend of [redacted]

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██████████ - Born in ██████████ 38 years of age, student, married, wife politically unimportant; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed 8 years secondary schooling in Sarajevo; residing in Derвента; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.82m tall, black hair, black eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, stocky build, accurate, agile, firm, disagreeable, unmerciful, courageous, hypocrit.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of OZNa for the Derвента District.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ District Committee for Derвента in 1935; from 1940 until 1943 was a member of the KPJ District Committee for Derвента and worked in such a manner that no one was aware of his Communist affiliations; in 1943 he became political secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla and a member of the KPJ District Committee; in 1945 he became head of OZNa for Derвента and organizational secretary of the KPJ District Committee of Derвента; at that time, Derвента was part of the route used by individuals escaping from Bosnia; in his capacity as chief of OZNa he arrested numerous individuals attempting to escape after the war; many of these were shot without trial.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Does not have exceptional chances in OZNa as a result of his lack of ability.

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██████████ - Born in ██████████ 26 years of age, student, single, uncle: POZDERAC Nurija, vice president of OVNJ in 1943 and died later in the same year; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Bihac; residing in Bihac; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.82m tall, brown hair, blue eyes, round face, pallid complexion, slender build, strong personality, courageous, intelligent, fanatical Communist, able, active.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the National Liberation Front Committee for Krajina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while attending the Bihac academy and was a member of the Bihac Academy SKOJ Committee until 1940; from 1940 until 1941 he was a member of the SKOJ District Committee for Bihac; joined as partisan in 1942 and became the political commissar of the Casin Company; assigned to the MILKOVIC Kuska Unit for the purpose of developing political activity therein; returned to the CASIN Battalion at the end of 1943 and became political commissar of this battalion; member of the Casin KPJ District Committee in 1944; secretary of the District Liberation Committee; later in 1944 became member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Casinska Krajina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - As a result of his youth and his fanatical belief in Communism, he possesses average chances for advancement within the KPJ.

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██████████ - Born in ██████████ near Rogatica; in ██████████ technician, married to ██████████ a member of the Sarajevo SKOJ Committee; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; attended technical academy in Sarajevo specializing in the study of machinery; residing at Marin dvor #82/II Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.80m tall, light brown hair, brown eyes, pallid complexion, longish head, medium build; very capable, modest, honest, fanatical Communist; would do anything the Party requested.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in Sarajevo Rural District OZNa.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while attending school at Rogatica in 1937; in 1938 he was expelled from all public schools in YUGOSLAVIA as a result of his political activities; later in the same year, as a result of intervention on the part of various interested authorities, he was allowed to resume his studies and he became secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the Sarajevo Technical Academy; in 1940 he became a member of a Party cell in Sarajevo and later in the same year, was a member of the SKOJ Committee composed of Sarajevo students; in 1941 he was directed by Party authorities to organize a Partisan detachment; he developed a company in the vicinity of Sarajevo, became commanding officer and secretary of the KPJ Cell in this company; his unit was responsible for several guerilla actions in Sarajevo; in 1942 he became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for ROMANIA; in 1943 when the Party organized in Sarajevo suffered severe losses as a result of a police offensive, the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosniz and Herzegovina instructed him to return to Sarajevo and reorganize the KPJ in that area; he completed this mission, returned to the Partisans and became political secretary of the KPJ Regional Committee for Romania; he accompanied TITO in 1943 at the time of the fifth offensive; during this year, he was given several special missions to accomplish by TITO and by [redacted] these assignments included the liquidation of chetnik leaders and the installation of a Party courier system with Slovenia. (earlier correspondence channels were interrupted by the German offensive.) During these occasions, he travelled as far as Zagreb in the uniform of a USTASHA officer; in 1944 he became Party secretary for OZNa unit in the Bosnian Corps; later was transferred to OZNa for Eastern Bosnia; in 1945 he became a member of the Sarajevo City OZNa; in 1945 he was Party secretary to Sarajevo Rural District OZNa; served as the delegate with Partisan units engaged in conducting the final offensive against the chetniks; his mission at this time was to interrogate chetnik prisoners as soon as they were captured for the purpose of regulating future military activities; leader of the Partisan unit which captured General MIHAJLOVIC Draza.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in OZNa and in the Communist Party as a result of his past activities.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 27 years of age, student, single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary schooling in Tuzla; joined SKOJ in 1936; was admitted to the KPJ in 1939; residing in Tuzla; 1.85m tall, black hair, calm, educated Marxist, tactful, hypocrit.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - National Front activist; joined SKOJ while attending the academy in Tuzla; responsible for the collection of Red aid; accepted into the KPJ by [redacted] in 1939 he finished a Party course held in the vicinity of MAGIAJ; informant of the Intelligence center of the Tuzla KPJ City Committee in 1941; responsible for the collection of material for the Partisans; also served as Party courier between Tuzla and Sarajevo; in 1941 he was arrested and condemned to death by a USTASHA court; later the death penalty was revoked; released and remained in Tuzla for the remainder of the period of hostilities; active in intelligence missions for the Communist Party; since his uncle [redacted] was an important USTASHA authority, he was able to obtain important information pertaining to the latter group for the Partisans; remained uncompromised as an OZNa informer after the war and was purposely not given any position of political importance so that he could continue undisturbed in his intelligence activities; in contact with Tuzla City OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chances for further development within the Party as a result of his disciplined attitude.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED], 30 years of age, commercial representative, wife is dead, he has no children, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, English, German and Italian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.80m tall, slightly bald, longish face, slender, pallid complexion, always well dressed, unstable character, coward, educated Marxist, gullible, sanguine type.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of a section in the Zemtrg State firm.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Informant of the Intelligence Center of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1941; attended the Intelligence course given by the KPJ in Sarajevo during that year; was responsible for the penetration of the USTASHA movement; assumed management of a shop in Sarajevo which had been previously owned by a Jew and which had been given to him by the USTASHA government; the proceeds obtained from this business were given to the Partisan cause; he is a member of the Sarajevo chamber of commerce and was obliged to travel weekly to Belgrade and Zagreb; in so doing he was acting as Partisan courier connecting Party and Intelligence organizations in Sarajevo with those in Zagreb; continued in this position until 1945 at which time he became a Zemtrg employee; in 1945 he was sent to Split to obtain UNRRA material for YUGOSLAVIA and to penetrate the Allied UNRRA control team; relieved from his job with Zemtrg prior to being sent to Split so that the Allied representatives would believe that he was a reliable anti-Communist.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Average chances for further development within the Party.

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[REDACTED] - (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in Russia; 40 years of age, clerk, married, wife without political importance; remainder of family lives in Banja Luka; Russian national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1933 and became a member of the Communist Party in 1937; 1.72m tall, black hair, dark blue eyes, long face, pallid complexion, primitive appearance.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in OZNa for Federal Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of SKOJ City Committee for Banja Luka in 1935; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee in 1936; member of the KPJ City Committee for Banja Luka in 1937; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned a series of important military and political functions including that of Brigade political commissar and assistant political commissar of a Division; in 1944 became assistant chief of OZNa for the KRAJISKI Corps; in December 1944 was transferred to Federal OZNa for Bosnia & Herzegovina; at that time, this unit was operated under the supervision of KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; in 1945 he became chief of a section in Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; responsible for the control of economic activities and prevention from economic penetration.

FUTURE PROSPECTS:- Excellent chances for further advancement in KPJ and in OZNa as a result of his faithfulness to the Communist cause and his proven ability.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in approximately [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], blacksmith, parents are both dead; married in 1942 to [REDACTED], a member of the KPJ and of the City Committee of the AFZ in Sarajevo; has one child; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serb; completed five years of elementary education; residing in Sarajevo Fadruska N.1; member of the Communist Party since 1921; 1.77m tall, dark brown hair, slightly bald, high

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forehead, not a conversationalist, energetic, impervious to feelings of others, makes rapid decisions, self-confident, easily provoked to anger, smokes.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Minister without portfolio in the Bosnian government; vice president of the National Front of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Vice president of the FLRJ National Assembly; member of the Executive Committee of the FLRJ National Front;

PAST ACTIVITIES - [redacted] was introduced to the Communist ideology and became a member of the Party while he was connected with a Worker's Syndicate group in Banja Luka; when the Communist Party was outlawed in [redacted] he was one of the few adherents who remained loyal to the cause and he participated in the organization and implementation of the Trojka system in the [redacted] town. In 1924, as a result of his conscientious efforts, he was appointed Political Secretary of the KPJ City Committee [redacted] Banja Luka and two years later he was elevated to the position of Secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for the Krajina (Bosnia) area. In 1931, [redacted] became a member of the Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, during the widespread arrest program which the Yugoslav government commenced in 1934, he was apprehended and sentenced to four years incarceration. During this period, he devoted most of his free time to the study of Marxist theories and when he emerged from prison in 1938, he became quite active in Party politics and in the following year, he was dispatched to Western Bosnia as a Regional Committee representative and directed to strengthen the Party organization in that area. At this time, [redacted] was well known among Party members as being a strict enemy of all KPJ adherents suspected of being opportunists or fractionists. In 1941, [redacted] became one of the leaders of the illegal resistance movement and after the formation of the Partisan forces, he was attached to the Supreme Command of the fighting unit for the Province of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the earlier part of the hostility period, he remained in urban areas, organizing sabotage missions, directing terrorist activities and recruiting desirable elements for the Party ranks. In 1942, [redacted] joined the Partisan units fighting in the mountains and became a political commissar for the Partisan headquarters located in Krajina. At this time, he was also appointed organizational secretary of the Regional Committee of the KPJ for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1943, when [redacted] was sent to Vojevodina, [redacted] was promoted to the post of political secretary of the Regional Committee of the KPJ. [redacted] retained this position throughout the remainder of the war and in January 1946 he still fulfilled these functions. He was completely unknown by the general public prior to 1940. In 1943 he attained some prominence when he was "elected" as deputy in the AVNOJ and in the SAVNOBIH (National Liberation Anti-Facist Council for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina). At present, he is well known as a result of his many public functions outlined above.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - [redacted] is well supported by influential Party leaders and it is quite likely that he will continue to advance in the Party hierarchy, no matter what the current Communist line may be.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age; clerk, single, fiancée [redacted], member of the KPJ City Committee for Foca; Montenegro national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary school; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and German; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.88m tall, brown hair, hazel eyes, large head, ruddy complexion, large white teeth, large ears; robust, able, agile, astute and austere, eager firm, unmerciful.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in Federal OZNA, Belgrade.

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(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES:- From 1937 until 1940 he was a member of the SKOJ Foca City Committee; in 1940 he became organizational secretary of the Party cell in the VARDA firm in Foca; joined the Partisans in 1941; became a member of a company in the same proletarian brigade and member of the party cell; from 1941 until 1944 he was entrusted with a series of political and military functions; in 1944 he became a Captain in OZNa and was assigned to Central OZNa in Belgrade; in 1945 he was sent by [REDACTED] on a special intelligence mission to Vienna where he had to organize the Yugoslav military mission and the first Yugoslav intelligence center in Austria as well as arrest the most important Yugoslav collaborators who had escaped to AUSTRIA at the end of the war; upon return to YUGOSLAVIA, he conferred with [REDACTED] for approximately five hours.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in OZNa as a result of his exceptional abilities.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271 [REDACTED] - Born in vicinity of [REDACTED] 27 years of age, farmer, single, remainder of family resides at his birthplace; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, 4 years elementary schooling; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party since 1941; 1.80m tall, brown hair, hazel eyes, fair complexion, round face, good teeth; no private life; completely subservient to the party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the Presidium OSaOJ; member of the USAOBH Secretariat.

PAST ACTIVITIES - SKOJ Secretary in a Partisan Detachment in Krajina in 1941; member of a KPJ Cell in the same detachment and member of the detachment staff; SKOJ Secretary for a division in 1943 and member of the Party bureau of the same division; member of the SKOJ provisional committee of Krajina in 1944; later became member of the SKOJ provisional committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1945 became member of SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; in December of 1945 became organizational secretary of the SKOJ provincial committee of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Is not too well educated and has no knowledge except that obtained through Communist sources; extremely fanatical and ambitious and has good chances for future advancement within the Party.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in Central [REDACTED] 40 years of age, journalist, married, wife without political importance, has two children, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Cukovica Ulica 12, Sarajevo; KPJ member since 1931; 1.76m tall, gray hair, blue eyes, round head, slender build, honest, not a fanatical Communist, not an educated Marxist, undisciplined, intelligent, is more interested in his family than in politics.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of the 1st Rajon People's Committee in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - member of the cultural section of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee in 1932; editor of the illegal Party newspaper at this time; member of the propaganda section of the cultural educational committee of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1939; expelled from the KPJ in 1939 due to his admiration of [REDACTED]; reaccepted into the Party in 1941; at the time he was employed as a librarian by the USTASHA and he penetrated this installation for the Party; retained this position until the liberation of Sarajevo in 1945; currently a member of the cultural educational commission of the Sarajevo KPJ City Committee; prior to the war he was known as a writer and as a leftist journalist; did not write during the war but since the end of the war, he has resumed his professional activities and is a member of the society of writers for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (fnu) (fnu) Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, commercial representative, married to [redacted] a native of Brcko and a member of the Communist Party; brother [redacted] was a commander of the KRIZARJI (anti-Communist guerrilla fighter) in Bosnia; brother [redacted] a commercial representative and also an OZNa informant in 1945; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Italian, German, Russian; residing in Marin dvor, Sarajevo; Party member since 1941; 1.80m tall, brown hair, round face, slender build, hypocrit, opportunist. ✓

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary in KOTEKS State firm for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ in 1941 by [redacted], member of the KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo in 1942; member of various terroristic PETORKAS: member of the commission of Partisan assistance; upon directives received from the KPJ Central Committee, he arranged for a series of discussions to take place between KPJ Representatives and high Moslem priests; these meetings finally occurred and [redacted] represented the Party. joined the Partisans in 1944; assigned to the Department of Commerce and Industry at Cavnobih; in 1945 he was a member of the Commission for the requisition of property belonging to collaborators and USTASHA; chief of the main warehouse in the Ministry of Commerce; this warehouse is full of requisitioned property and was at the disposition of high Communist officials; later, he organized a subsidiary of ZELTRG in Banjaluka and became director of this firm; became secretary of KOTEKS upon its organization in 1945; member of the KPJ Political Bureau at ZELTRG and KOTEKX; responsible for the public prosecution and the syndicate section of work in both of these Party units; informant of the economic section of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1945; in charge of supervising the transfer of UNRRA material from KOTEKS to the Partisan Army.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (fnu) - Born in [redacted] 35 years of age, single, Serb national, Yugoslav Citizen, Orthodox Religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Cetinje; member of the Communist Party since 1935; 1.80 m tall, dark brown hair, dark blue eyes, prominent cheek bones, slender build, fanatical Communist, faithful tactful, diligent, obliging, possesses good conspirative tendencies, able, accurate, ambitious and astute.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the State Control Commission of the Federal Republic of Montenegro.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Party cell in Niksic in 1935; was later member of the KPJ City Committee for Niksic; joined the Partisans in 1941; was assigned to the proletarian brigade and became commanding officer of a company; promoted to Captain in 1943 and was sent to ITALY on a Yugoslav Military Mission; in 1942 he was a member of the KPJ Rural District Intelligence Center for the KIKSIC Area; in 1944 was head of the consular section of the Yugoslav Mission in Rome; at the same time was an OZNa officer under the command of [redacted] who was chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence in ITALY; in 1945 he travelled to Belgrade in order to receive directives from [redacted]; became secretary of the State Control Commission for Montenegro; responsible for OZNa activities in the same commission.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271 [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 32 years of age, professor of languages, married, [redacted] a native of Mostar; has been a party member since 1939 and is a member of the KPJ District Committee for CAZIN; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary schooling in Bihac, graduated from the philosophy college of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Banja Luka; joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the Party in 1940; 1.74m tall, wavy brown hair, large brown eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, small moustache, good organizer, hypocrit, AA 19

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intelligent, ambitious, able, good orator.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - National Deputy for the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and for the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the executive council of the National Liberation Front Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the National Liberation Committee for the Rural District of Casinska Krajina.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer while a student; did not have any functions within SKOJ; accepted into the Party at Bihac in 1941 and eventually became a member of the Party cell composed of professors in Sarajevo; arrested by the USTASHA in 1942 but was soon released upon the intervention of [REDACTED]. Colonel in the domobran army; joined the Partisans in 1942 and was assigned to the KALINOVACKI Detachment; went to Bosanska Krajina in 1943 and was employed in the Agit-prop section of the KPJ District Committee for Krajina; went to Casinska Krajina at the end of 1943 and became a member of the local KPJ Rural District Committee; organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina in 1944; political secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Casinska Krajina in 1945; member of the plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; not well known by the masses.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS: Chances for future advancement in the Party as a result of his ambition and his lack of principle while struggling for a higher party position.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] near Rogatica; 26 years of age, student, single, remainder of family is pro chetnik; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed elementary schooling in Rogatica and attended the Sarajevo Academy; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1941; 1.65m tall, blond hair, large hazel eyes, round face, pallid complexion, slender build, hypocrit, intelligent, courageous, active.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of a SKOJ cell in Sarajevo; expelled from the Sarajevo school in 1937 charged with being a Communist; accepted into the SKOJ in 1940 by [REDACTED], the director of the school in Rogatica; served as a special informant at the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941; active in the penetration of chetnik elements; travelled in Serbia as a chetnik courier and was also a member of various chetnik headquarters; following the liberation in 1945 she continued to not associate openly with communists and at the same time became an informant of Central OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina reporting on the activities of chetniks; no one is aware that she is a member of the communist party and her intelligence contacts are also not known; responsible for the capture of several chetnik commanders in the Romanija area.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in the Party as a result of her excellent activities in OZNa.

\* \* \* \* \*

RISTIC Marko - 50 years of age, journalist; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German and English; residing in Paris; Party member prior to 1936; extremely well educated individualist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS - in 1946 - Yugoslav Ambassador in France.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Contributed articles to illegal Party newspaper in Belgrade; in 1930 also wrote for pro-Communist legal paper such as "REPUBLIKA" "DANAS" "PECAT" and "NASA KNJIZEVNOST". member of the cultural commission of KPJ Central Committee in 1933 and retained this position until 1938; expelled from the Party in 1938 as a result of his collaboration with [REDACTED] later denounced as an enemy of the Party as a result of his collaboration with a fractionist group and due to his campaign against [REDACTED], who were also members of the KPJ Central Committee; resided in Belgrade at the beginning of the war; placed himself at the dis-

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position of Party activities in 1941; he stated he would obey any orders given to him by the KPJ; Party authorities did not accept his collaboration and stated that their quarrel could only be settled after the war; again offered his collaboration in 1933 and although he was not accepted into the KPJ, he was given certain unimportant functions in the Communist illegal movement in Belgrade; in 1944 he contributed articles to newspapers printed in liberated Belgrade and requested the KPJ Central Committee to form a commission for the purpose of ascertaining his true status with the Party; the commission, headed by [redacted] and composed of [redacted] and [redacted], among others, established that he was still under the political influence of TROTSKY and [redacted] and under the philosophical influence of [redacted] and under the literary influence of [redacted], all of whom were leftists but not Marxists; he was not reaccepted into the KPJ but he was advised to study Marxism; is well known writer and publicist in Yugoslavia; especially recognized for his French translations.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent prospects for future advancement within the Party were he to be reaccepted once again.

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(b)(7)(C)

[redacted] ("[redacted]") - Born in [redacted] 26 years of age, laborer, single, brother who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1941 and is the Commanding General of the Fifth Army with headquarters in Skoplje; remainder of family lives in Drvar; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; 4 years elementary schooling; speaks Serbo-Croat and is studying Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937, admitted to Party in 1940; 1.74m tall, light brown wavy hair, oval face, brown eyes, refined, hypocrit, good organizer, good orator, fanatical Communist, likes women;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of Syndicate administration for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of Syndicate Committee for YUGOSLAVIA; second secretary of the National Liberation Front of the Sarajevo Rural District Committee; member of the executive committee of the National Liberation Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ City Committee for Sarajevo in 1938; organizational secretary for the same committee in 1940; joined Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Drvar; political commissar of a battalion in the Kragina brigade; secretary of the battalion KPJ Committee; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for YUGOSLAVIA in 1943 and shortly thereafter became the political secretary of that committee; in 1945 became organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ as the result of his ability and his willingness to work.

\* \* \* \* \*

AA18

[redacted] - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, surveyor, wife is a member of the Communist Party and an OZNA informer; brother [redacted] organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Russian; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall, black hair, round face, ruddy complexion, robust build, at one time had black moustache, strong personality, courageous, fanatical Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav Army commanding the Fifth Army troops in Skoplje.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer prior to 1941; one of the first partisans in Bosnia & Herzegovina and one of the recognized as a good organizer and fighter; accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED]; became commanding officer of a partisan battalion at the end of 1941 and a member of the battalion KPJ Committee; commanding officer of the 1st Krajiska brigade and later of the same division; in 1943 he became commanding officer of the Krajiska Corps; member of the KPJ Corps committee and member on a KPJ provisional committee for Krajina; one of the most outstanding younger generals in YUGOSLAVIA.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Has excellent chances for future advancement in the Yugoslav Army; immediately following his appointment as commanding officer of the fifth Army, he left for the Soviet Union in January 1946 to attend the highest military course given in Russia.

\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age, speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish, and French; member of the Communist Party since 1933, 1.75m tall, brown hair, round face, robust build, fanatical communist, courageous, agile.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the executive committee of the National front for the Vojvodina area; national deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Fought in the Spanish Civil War; incarcerated in the MITROVICA prison sometime prior to 1941, member of the Supreme Partisan Command for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1941; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time; departed for Vojvodina in 1943 and became a member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Vojvodina; member of the cadre commission and member of the OZNA organization commission of the same KPJ Committee; after [REDACTED] departed for Belgrade, he became the organizational secretary of the KPJ Regional Committee for Vojvodina; still maintains this position; member of the plenum of the KPJ Central Committee of the Federal Republic of Serbia.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the party.

\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]; married to [REDACTED], a member of the Communist Party since 1941 and a member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Central Committee for YUGOSLAVIA; remainder of family killed by USTASHA at the Jasenovac Camp; student of medicine, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish and French; attended secondary school in Sarajevo and the medical college of the University of Belgrade, residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.60m tall, black wavy hair, dark complexion, round face, two or three gold teeth in the front, good organizer, self confident, courageous, energetic, despotic.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the cabinet in the Ministry of Culture for the Federal Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina; member of the secretariat of the USAOBH; member of the presidium of the USAOJ; member of the people's city committee for Sarajevo in May 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ Committee at the women's academy in Sarajevo in 1936; member of the SKOJ Bureau for all schools in Sarajevo in 1938; organizational secretary of the SKOJ City Committee from 1939 to 1941; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; joined the Partisans in the same year and became member of the SKOJ Rural Committee for Romanija; in 1942 she became secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the first

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proletarian battalion and member of the battalion KPJ Committee; in 1942 she became member of the sixth army proletarian brigade KPJ Committee and secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the same brigade; in 1943 she became a member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina; in 1944 she became organizational secretary of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Still maintains this position.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Normal chances for advancement in the KPJ as a result of her activity and ability.

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**(b)(7)(C)**  
[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 38 years of age; journalist, married; wife member of the Communist Party since 1941; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; member of the Communist Party since 1934; 1.80m tall, brown hair, round face, slender build, agile, intelligent, disciplined, choleric temper.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic for Croatia; head of the cultural section in the government of the Federal Republic of Croatia; National Deputy for the Federal Republic of Croatia; member of the executive committee of the National Front for the Federal Republic of Croatia; member of the society for the collaboration with the Soviet Union; member of the society of writers; member of the society of journalists.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the USTASHA terrorist group in Zagreb in 1930; collaborator of [REDACTED], arrested and sentenced to five years in prison; while interned in the MITROVIC Prison, he shared the same cell with members of the Communist Party and under their influence, became a Marxist and KPJ Member; completed all Party political courses while in jail and eventually became the leader of the Party Political education at MITROVIC; lecturer at several of the Party courses; when released in 1935, he became a member of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee; responsible for the cultural and educational section; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was on the staff of NAPRIJED; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for PISAREVINA; lecturer at advance Party political courses; instructor at the KPJ Central Committee for Croatia; delegate at the first AVNOJ meeting held at Bihac in 1942; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Croatia since 1944.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for continued success in the Communist Party.

\* \* \* \* \*

**(b)(7)(C)**  
[REDACTED] (fnu) - Born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age, married, wife is a member of the Communist Party; employed at the KPJ Zagreb City Committee; he has one child; student of commerce; father [REDACTED] (fnu) member of the Federal court for Croatia; member of the Croatia peasant party prior to the war; brother general in the Yugoslav Army; member of the Yugoslav General staff; fought in the Spanish civil war; brother member of the presidium of ZAUNOVIIH in 1944; at present chief of a section in the Ministry of Commerce in Belgrade; all members of his family were KPJ members prior to the war; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; KPJ Member prior to the war; 1.80m tall, brown eyes, longish face, dark brown hair, strong build, pallid complexion, fanatical Communist, severe, audacious, faithful to the Party

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Commanding Officer of a KNOJ Brigade in the province of Zagreb.

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(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES: [redacted] joined the Partisans in 1943 and assisted in the organization of the KPJ in the STUBICA, S.V. IVAN, ZELINA, VIDOVAC areas; when the PPK was organized in 1943, he became battalion commander and was responsible for the liquidation of USTASHA authorities in the vicinity of Zagreb; when OZNa was formed in 1944, he was responsible for the development of the executive branch of the intelligence unit (KNOJ); became commanding officer of the KNOJ Brigade for Zagreb and vicinity; this unit had its headquarters at DOLNI MEKLAUZ in the vicinity of CAZIMA; when Zagreb was liberated in 1945, his brigade was responsible for the liquidation of USTASHA and other Croat anti-Communists in that area.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted]; 30 years of age, lawyer, KPJ Member prior to the war.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of the Banja Luka Rural District National Front Committee.

PAST ACTIVITIES - In compliance with orders received from his Party superiors, he penetrated the USTASHA militia and in 1941 became the chief of this organization in Bijelina; liberated many Communists who had been arrested; organized several Trojkas which liquidated political opponents of the Communist regime; at the same time, was engaged in contacting various chetnik authorities for the purpose of eventual collaboration; connected with the Bijelina Provincial Intelligence Center since 1941; member of the Bijelina KPJ City Committee in 1943; in 1945 he served as a witness against USTASHA authorities in many of the trials held by the Communists; nevertheless, he is not highly compromised as a Communist nor as an OZN informant; at present is an informer of Banja Luka Rural District OZNa reporting on the activities of Moslem anti-Communists.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 28 years of age, student of law; brother [redacted]; married wife is a member of the Communist Party; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; attended secondary school at Rogatica and Sarajevo and the University of Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to KPJ in 1940.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in OZNa; employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Rogatica SKOJ City Committee in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and was assigned a series of military, political and intelligence functions; member of the provincial OZNa office for Eastern Bosnia in 1944; Chief of the internal section of the people's committee for the province of Eastern Bosnia in 1945; chief of the internal section of the Sarajevo peoples committee; leader in the same year; in 1946 chief of the section in the ministry of internal affairs with the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in the KPJ as a result of his strong sense of discipline and his ambition.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) 114369/271 [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 35 years of age, professor; married to [redacted], daughter of Moslem Mifti; Brother [redacted] a former national deputy in the Royal Yugoslav Government and in the independent state of Croatia; Croat national, Yugoslav Citizen, Moslem Religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, English, French and Arabic; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and is a graduate of the school of philosophy at the University of Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1933 and was

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admitted to the Party in 1939; 1.86m tall, black hair, bushy black eyebrows, dark brown eyes, longish face, robust build, intelligent, polite, well mannered, poor speaker, easily becomes angered, fanatical Communist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the Cabinet in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES; While studying at a Moslem religious school, he became a Communist; member of the KPJ Cell for professors in Sarajevo in 1939; informer of the KPJ Intelligence center in Sarajevo in 1941; arrested by the USTASHA police in 1941 and released in 1942; joined the Partisans in 1943 and was assigned to the Agit-prop-section of the KPJ Regional Committee for Eastern Bosnia; member of the KPJ Bureau in the Ministry of Law of the Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; member of "GAJRET" a Moslem cultural society prior to the war; was assigned to Cairo as the Yugoslav change officer in 1947.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Is not liked by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and hence does not have outstanding chances for future advancement in the Party.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age, school teacher, married, wife is a member of the Communist Party; has two children; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat; and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1939; 1.87m tall, black hair, brown eyes, prominent cheek bones, longish face, dark complexion, slender build; able, accurate, agile, audacious; has been awarded the medal for courage of the first order.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav Army; Commanding Officer of the Officers Academy in Sarajevo; president of the Sarajevo hunting society.

PAST ACTIVITIES; - A Communist sympathizer since his youth; member of the KPJ Cell in Lika in 1939; later became secretary of the same Party cell; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the Commanding Officer of a company in the LICKI; when this detachment later split into two units, he became the commanding officer of one of these units and a member of the KPJ political bureau; commanding officer of the KORUNASKA Brigade in 1942 and member of the brigade Party committee; wounded in 1942 in the fight for SLUNJ; in 1943 he became the Commanding Officer of the KORUNASKA Brigade and a member of the divisional KPJ Political bureau; [REDACTED] a member of the central committee of the KPJ was always his political commissar; when the XI Partisan Corps was activated he became its commanding officer and was given the rank of colonel; promoted to the rank of Major General in November 1944; became commander of the officers school in Sarajevo in 1945; this is the largest military school in Yugoslavia and the staff is mainly composed of Russian officers; member of the VI Army KPJ Political bureau; responsible to the educational section of the Yugoslav General Staff.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ; and in the Yugoslav Army.

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[REDACTED] (" [REDACTED] ") - Born in [REDACTED] near Banja Luka; 30 years of age, farmer, single, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, 4 years elementary school, residing in Sarajevo; member of the Communist Party since 1941; 1.85m tall, black hair, black eyes, longish face, pallid complexion, slender build, quite active, he has no private life.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lt Colonel in Federal OZNa for Bosnia & Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Farmer prior to the war and was not listed in political; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the commanding officer of a company and later of a battalion; member of the KPJ Battalion Committee; in 1942 became commanding officer of the KRAJISKA Brigade and a member of the brigade KPU Committee; in 1943 became commanding officer of the KRAJISKA division and a member of the KPJ Division Bureau; after the organizing of OZNa in 1944, he became Chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service for the KRAJISKA Corps; shortly thereafter, he was assigned to Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; at that time headquarters of this unit was located with the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; considered to be one of the most important OZNa officials in Bosnia & Herzegovina; in collaboration with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], he organized the liquidation of anti-Communists in the KRAJINA area in November of 1944; in 1945 together with [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], he was responsible for the largest mass execution made in YUGOSLAVIA; approximately 5000 chetniks were captured by the Partisans in the vicinity of SUTJESKA and all were shot by the KNOJ soldiers under the direction of the above mentioned individuals.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Excellent chances for future advancement in OZNa and in the KPJ as a result of his activity and his diligent work.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], commercial representative, father is a well-known businessman in Vares; brother [REDACTED] has been a member of the KPJ since 1941; is employed in the Ministry of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; is an OZNa informant in contact with [REDACTED] of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croat national Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; graduate of the Commercial [REDACTED] in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat, poor German and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.74m tall, brown hair, hazel eyes, longish face; prominent cheek bones, robust build; always in a good mood, intelligent, good orator.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the People's Committee for the Sarajevo Rural District Committee. Secretary of the USAOBH for the Sarajevo Rural District; member of the presidium of the USAOBH for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; national deputy in the Federal assembly of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1937; son of one of the richest businessmen in Vares and contributed a large amount of money to the KPJ; member of the SKOJ Committee at the Sarajevo District Committee in Vares in 1940; secretary of the KPJ District committee for Vares in 1941; organized underground Communist activities in Vares and is active in collecting assistance for the Partisans; joined the Partisans in 1941; became SKOJ Secretary in the FOJNICKI Detachment and a member of the detachment KPJ Committee; Secretary of the SKOJ District Committee for Sarajevo in 1943; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; organizational secretary of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1944; at the end of the same year, he became political secretary of this committee and a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee at Sarajevo; retained these functions throughout 1945 and became a member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in the KPJ as a result of his youth and his ability.

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admitted to the Party later in the same year; 1.7m tall, blond hair, blue eyes, longish face, pocked, marked face, slender build, accurate, ambitious, calm, faithful to the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Typist in Central OZNa in Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in leftist circles in the Poca academy prior to the war; member of the PIVA-SKOJ cell in 1941 and joined the Partisans shortly thereafter; member of a Partisan KPJ cell at the end of 1941; member of the KPJ cell composed of staff personnel; political commissar of the hospital unit of the 1st Montenegro brigade in 1943; secretary of the KPJ Cell in the hospital; member of the OZNa center for the SAUNIK District in 1944; came to Belgrade in 1945 as a typist for Central OZNa; assigned the most secret OZNa reports to type.

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SARAC Zaim - Born in Konjica; 55 years of age, lawyer, son [redacted], chief of the propaganda section of the II Army in Zagreb, major in the Yugoslav Army, KPJ Member since 1938; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; attended secondary school in Mostar, and graduated from the University of Vienna; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Belgrade; not a member of the Communist Party. 1.74m tall, grayish hair, round face, ruddy complexion, large blue eyes, stocky build, tactful, opportunist, not a Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Vice president of the Federal government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; minister of local traffic for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the main committee of "PREPOROD" a Moslem cultural society in May 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Serb National Youth prior to the first world war; member of the Yugoslav national party after the first world war; active in the organization and was given many state positions and other functions; following the activation of the independent state of Croatia, he was engaged in passive sabotage but was never arrested since many of his personal friends were important people in the new government; in 1941 he was one of the signers of a document initiated by Serb leaders directed to USTASHA authorities and protesting against the mass execution of Serbs, advocating the establishment of a free Bosnian State under temporary German protection; he hoped that such a state would be governed by Moslems who would eventually be able to break away from German supervision; in contact with Great MUFTI in Berlin. (Correspondence between SARAC and the Great MUFTI was held by [redacted] who in 1948 resided at [redacted]) After the Partisans became recognized internationally in 1943, he supported their movement and collected help for them; when the clandestine national liberation committee was formed in Sarajevo in 1944, he was made vice president. (This committee was formed by [redacted] chief of OZNa in Sarajevo and almost all members were non Communists). Became a special informer of OZNa in 1944; became a member of a pro-Allied liberation committee, the president of which was [redacted], a friend of his; reported on the activities of this committee to [redacted], following the liberation of Sarajevo, he became vice president of the Federal Government for Bosnia & Herzegovina; attempted to elevate his position within the government and gave a series of pro-Communist speeches throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; considered to be completely reliable by Communist Party members.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - It is possible that he became a member of the Communist Party after 1946 due to his desire to assist Communists; protégé of FULD Avdo.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 45 years of age, journalist, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion, speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and French; attended the academy in Zagreb and graduated from the University of Belgrade; joined the KPJ in 1929; 1.80m tall, gray hair, round face, ruddy complexion, slender build, calm, disciplined, tactful, educated.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Editor in chief of "NAPRIJED", an organization of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Croatia.

PAST ACTIVITIES: working with KPJ Central Committee for Croatia in 1941 and was active in the organization and editing of various Party newspapers; was not a member of this committee, however; in 1943 became a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Croatia, and was the assistant of [REDACTED] when the latter left for Belgrade in 1944, he became the editor in chief of NAPRIJED;

FUTURE PROSPECTS - considered to be completely reliable to his Party superiors and hence will probably advance within the Party.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] mechanical engineer, single, brother SARIC Jovan was killed while fighting with the Partisans in 1942; sister SARIC Slavoka was hanged by the chetniks in 1943 since she was a member of the KPJ Foca Committee; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, graduated from the Banja Luka technical academy; residing in Foca; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.80m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, pallid complexion, agile, ambitious, arrogant, audacious, austere, unmerciful, hypocrit.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lieutenant commanding OZNa for the Foca district and city.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the LJOTIC Organization in Foca prior to the war. When the proletarian brigade liberated Foca in 1941, he joined the youth company of this unit and in December 1941, he became KPJ member in the Youth Company cell; he went to Montenegro in 1942 and became member of the KPJ District Committee for Savnik; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Savnik in 1943; Chief of OZNa in Savnik in 1944 and member of the KPJ Savnik City Committee; head of OZNa in the Foca district in April 1945; member of the KPJ Foca District Committee; in 1945 he was responsible for the ultimate disposition of several hundred individuals (mostly chetniks) who were apprehended by OZNa authorities in the Foca district; most of these persons were shot; according to his own statement, he burned the beards of the captured chetniks and beat them; this occurred in August 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Does not have exceptionally good chances for future development in the Party or in OZNa as a result of his mediocre ability.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED], 34 years of age, construction engineer, married, wife (nu) is a member of the Communist Party; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; graduated from the Sarajevo Technical Academy; residing in Mostar; joined SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the Party in 1938; 1.78m tall, brown hair, bald, blue eyes, longish face, ruddy complexion, active, fanatical Communist, firm, simple personality.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the National Liberation Committee for the province of Herzegovina; national deputy in the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the executive committee of the National Liberation Front for the province of Herzegovina; vice president of the society of invalids for the same province.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - From 1936 until 1939 he was a member of the SKOJ Committee in the construction section of the technical academy in Sarajevo; Secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Mostar in 1939 and member of the Mostar KPJ City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Committee in this detachment; wounded in 1943 and upon his release from the hospital, he was given a series of political assignments in Herzegovina representing the KPJ Rural District Committee for Western Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Bureau in the provisional National Liberation Committee for Herzegovina in 1945; Chief of the construction section of this committee; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Herzegovina in 1945; (This party unit was the former provincial committee formed into a rural district committee.)

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in the KPJ as a result of his many abilities.

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SAVINI Guido - Born in Italy, 50 years of age, married to [REDACTED]; daughter [REDACTED], 20 years of age, student of painting; one other daughter (nu) ten years of age; Foreign Service employee; Italian national; Italian citizen, Catholic religion, speaks Italian, French, Croat, German and Russian; residing in Rome, Piazza Costanza #2/1; member of the fascist party prior to the war-SQUADRISTA; 1.73m tall, brown hair, bald, brown eyes, thick build, pallid complexion, opportunist.

PAST ACTIVITIES: Italian Foreign Service employee in Moscow for at least 15 years; vice consul of the Italian Legation in Mostar from 1941 to 1943; While in Mostar, was used by Yugoslav Intelligence agents to obtain information on the activities of the Italian OVRA Detachment stationed in that city; persuaded to work for the KPJ by Ing. Eric (Inu) and [REDACTED]; reported to [REDACTED] of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1943 proceeded to Venice ITALY with [REDACTED] in order to protect the latter from USTASHA prosecution since she was a Jew came to Rome in 1945 and in 1946 was a postage stamp salesman.

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[REDACTED] - ( [REDACTED] ) - Born in the [REDACTED] 45 years of age, house wife, married to [REDACTED], Russian national, Italian citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and Italian; residing in Rome, Piazza Constanza #2/1; round head, black hair, ruddy complexion, stocky build.

PAST ACTIVITIES - from 1941 until 1943 was with her husband in Mostar; went to Venice in 1943 and moved to Rome in 1945. Unimportant

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED]; 25 years of age, student, single, sister Inu is married to [REDACTED] a Captain in OZNa; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed six years secondary schooling in Mostar; residing in Sarajevo; born in SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.85m tall, brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, robust build, able, accurate, active erudite, eager.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of presidium of USAOJ; member of the editing staff of "MALDOST".

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Mostar SKOJ City Committee in 1929; editor of the SKOJ illegal Party paper in Mostar; organizational secretary of the SKOJ City Committee for Mostar in 1940; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Mostar; member of the editing staff of the "ELADI KOMUNISTA", the SKOJ newspaper for Bosnia and Herzegovina; joined the Partisans in 1941; was a member of the Agit-prop Section of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Western Bosnia; in 1943 became member of Agit Prop commission of the SKOJ

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Central Committee and maintained this position until 1946; well known as a literature critic and poet; published many stories in Partisan newspapers during the war.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future development in the KPJ.

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██████████ - Born in ██████████ 43 years of age, farmer, married, has three children; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; 4 years elementary school; speaks Serbo-Croat; residing in Sarajevo; KPJ member since 1935; 1.77m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, longish face, dark complexion, strong build, stable character, agile, active, accurate, ambitious, audacious, firm, uneducated, rude.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav Army; Minister of Agriculture in the Yugoslav government; national deputy for the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA and for the Federal Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Economic Council of the Yugoslav government; member of the cooperative commission of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; president of the hunting society for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1931; proposed for party candidacy in 1934 by ██████████; member of the Trebinje KPJ District Committee in 1936; organizational secretary of this committee in 1938; member of the KPJ Provisional Committee for Herzegovina in 1939; joined the Partisans in 1941; became C.O. of the battalion and member of the battalion KPJ Committee; Commanding Officer of a detachment in 1942; later commanding officer of a brigade and member of the brigade KPJ Bureau; in 1943 he became commanding officer of the 29th Division and a member of the KPJ Bureau in the Division; with this Division he participated in the fighting for Sarajevo, Mostar and Trieste; in 1945 he became Minister of Agriculture in the Government of YUGOSLAVIA; he has no formal military education but was one of the most popular Partisan commanders as a result of his origin.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chances for future advancement in public offices but not within the Party as a result of his lack of general as well as Marxist education.

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██████████ Born near ██████████, 26 years of age, shoemaker, married in 1945; wife is a member of the Communist Party since 1945, a schoolteacher by profession and a very pretty woman; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; 4 years elementary schooling; residing at ██████████; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.75m. tall, blond hair, blue eyes, robust build, oval face, pockmarked; right leg amputated at the knee; fanatical Communist, dangerous, rude mannered, not educated, likes women and society.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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REASON: E.O. 12812, 12958, 12976, 12977, 12978, 12979, 12980, 12981, 12982, 12983, 12984, 12985, 12986, 12987, 12988, 12989, 12990, 12991, 12992, 12993, 12994, 12995, 12996, 12997, 12998, 12999, 13000, 13001, 13002, 13003, 13004, 13005, 13006, 13007, 13008, 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012, 13013, 13014, 13015, 13016, 13017, 13018, 13019, 13020, 13021, 13022, 13023, 13024, 13025, 13026, 13027, 13028, 13029, 13030, 13031, 13032, 13033, 13034, 13035, 13036, 13037, 13038, 13039, 13040, 13041, 13042, 13043, 13044, 13045, 13046, 13047, 13048, 13049, 13050, 13051, 13052, 13053, 13054, 13055, 13056, 13057, 13058, 13059, 13060, 13061, 13062, 13063, 13064, 13065, 13066, 13067, 13068, 13069, 13070, 13071, 13072, 13073, 13074, 13075, 13076, 13077, 13078, 13079, 13080, 13081, 13082, 13083, 13084, 13085, 13086, 13087, 13088, 13089, 13090, 13091, 13092, 13093, 13094, 13095, 13096, 13097, 13098, 13099, 13100, 13101, 13102, 13103, 13104, 13105, 13106, 13107, 13108, 13109, 13110, 13111, 13112, 13113, 13114, 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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ District Committee for Vakuf from 1939 until 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a non-commissioned officer in a Mostar platoon of the KRAJISKI Detachment; due to his outstanding courage, he soon became a commanding officer of a company in this Detachment and a member of the company KPJ Cell; from 1941 until 1944 he was assigned a series of political and military functions and was well known throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of his courageous activities; assigned to Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina as the assistant chief of the political section in 1944; works in close collaboration with [REDACTED]; when KRAJINA was purged, a group of anti-communists tried to assassinate him (1945) and in the ensuing fight, he lost his leg; he is known to torture prisoners at his disposition; responsible for the elimination of political opponents. (b)(7)(C)

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement in OZNa as a result of his past success and his courage; he has a lesser chance for future development within the Party as a result of his lack of general education.

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[REDACTED] Born in [REDACTED] 36 years of age, school teacher, married, wife is member of the Communist Party; father [REDACTED] Inu, is a well known Orthodox priest; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.80m tall, black hair, black eyes, longish face, energetical, good organizer, audacious, austere.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major General in the Yugoslav Army; Assistant Commanding Officer of the YUGOSLAV Army.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of various leftist organizations in Prijedor and Banja Luka since 1932; member of the SKOJ cell at the Banja Luka Academy in 1938; shortly thereafter became member of the inter-school SKOJ Committee; went to Serbia in 1939 and lost contact with the KPJ; joined the Partisans in 1941 in the KOZARA Mountains and was accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED]; member of the Party cell at the Partisan headquarters in Krajina; due to the great influence of his father among Serb circles and due to his own ability, he was able to mobilize a number of Serbs for service in the Partisans and soon became a member of the Krajina Detachment Partisan staff; political commissar of one of the Krajina brigades in 1942. member of the Plenum of the KPJ Provisional Committee for Krajina; was noticed by TITO when the latter came to Krajina with the KPJ Central Committee and he was sent to DALMATIA becoming the Political Commissar of the 8th DALMATIAN Corps receiving the rank of Colonel; in 1944 he commanded the first Yugoslav tank unit and became famous during the battle for Mostar; received numerous awards and decorations; when Mostar was captured by the Partisans, all Catholic priests at the SIROKI BREG monastary were executed and he as well as the DALMATIAN Corps OZNa were responsible for these killings; member of the KPJ Provisional Committee for DALMATIA in 1944.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: Excellent chances for future development both within the KPJ and the Yugoslav Army as a result of his popularity and ability.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 28 years of age, technical employee, single, sister [REDACTED] who has been a KPJ member since 1943; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; attended a technical academy in Sarajevo; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to KPJ in 1941; 1.82m tall, black hair, round face slender build, fanatical Communist, intelligent, able, ambitious.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in the Yugoslav Army; Political Commissar of a special brigade composed of the best KNOJ and KPJ members and used in operations against chetniks in Eastern Bosnia.

(b)(7)(C)

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ at the Sarajevo technical academy and was a member of the SKOJ School Committee at Sarajevo in 1939; member of the SKOJ City Committee for Foca in 1940; joined KPJ in 1941 and became a member of the executive Trojka of the KPJ City Committee; responsible for the liquidation of many Italian officers; went to Bijelinje in 1942; in compliance with directives received from his Party superiors and joined the local KPJ City Committee; at the end of 1942 he was responsible for the terroristic Trojkas of the same KPJ City Committee; member of the intelligence center of this same committee; joined the Partisans in 1943 and became the political commissar of a company at Majevisa; secretary of the company KPJ cell; member of the battalion KPJ Committee; intelligence officer for his brigade for a while; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Majevisa in 1944 and political commissar of the local military district command; supervised any elimination activities in 1944 and became known as a specialist in functions of this nature; in 1945 chetnik activity was the strongest in Bosnia and he was placed in charge of a military brigade which was used solely to combat the bands of anti-Communists; this brigade was composed of representatives of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo City and Rural District OZNa; KPJ Secretary in this brigade; was responsible for a majority of all liquidations which took place in Bosnia in 1945.

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[REDACTED] - Borne in [REDACTED] 39 years of age, lawyer, economist; single, [REDACTED] (fnu), daughter of the socialist leader [REDACTED]; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; graduate of the law and economical college of the University of Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in '30 and admitted to KPJ in 1935; 1.87m tall, light brown hair, bald, brown eyes, longish face, no eyebrows, pallid complexion, slender build, hypocrit, calm, poor orator, opportunist, not fanatical Communist; would betray the Communist Party if he were convinced that Communism is doomed to defeat. (Party authorities are not aware of this latter characteristic.)

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in OZNa for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Assistant public prosecutor for Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the administration of cultural society "NARREDAK". Member of the Presidium of the Peasant's Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the peoples committee with the 2nd Rajon of Sarajevo in 1947.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the Sarajevo SKOJ City Committee in 1935; member of the SKOJ Committee at the law college of Belgrade University; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1939; member of the KPJ City Committee for Sarajevo in 1939; organized Partisan underground units in Sarajevo in 1941; arrested by the USTASHA police and interned in the JASENOVAC Concentration Camp; since a relative of his [REDACTED] was chief of the USTASHA police in Sarajevo, he was eventually released from the camp and was removed to Germany as a laborer; worked from 1941 until 1943 in Vienna, became a member of the KPJ cell of Croat students in Vienna and through this organization, he obtained falsified documents and eventually returned to YUGOSLAVIA; joined the Partisans and became a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1944, he became a member of the Intelligence Section of OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; responsible for the activities of the Catholic Church in Bosnia & Herzegovina; organized the trial and liquidation of Catholic priests at SANJSKI MOST in 1944 and in 1944-45 directed all activity conducted against Catholic anti-Communists; in 1945 became the assistant public prosecutor for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development in OZNa and in the KPJ as a result of his enterprising nature.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - Born in [redacted] 28 years of age, student of law, single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, completed secondary education in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; residing in Travnik; joined SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to KPJ in 1940; 1.75m tall, black hair, brown eyes, round face, strong build, disciplined, educated Marxist, not courageous.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of a state firm in Travnik; member of the Travnik City Committee;

PAST ACTIVITIES: member of the KPJ Cell in Sarajevo in 1940 and accepted into the Party by [redacted] in 1941 became informant of the Intelligence center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; attended the intelligence course given by Party authorities in Sarajevo at that time; did not join the Partisans in 1941 as he was the son of a rich family and was not compromised as being a communist; served as a partisan informer; retained this position until 1945 and only a few individuals knew of his connections with communism; special OZNa informer since 1944; reported on the activity of all anti-Communist Moslems.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, Mason, joined Communist Party in 1943; member of an executive Trojka in Foca and later on in Sarajevo intelligence center.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] Born in [redacted] 35 years of age, clerk; brother [redacted] is a member of the Communist Party and an OZNa informer; single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Sarajevo; completed secondary education in Sarajevo; joined Communist Party in 1941; opportunist, ambitious, agile, active, not an educated Communist, introvert.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the Main National Front Committee for the City of Sarajevo; president of the national front for the first rajon of Sarajevo; vice president of hunting society for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the administrative committee of the "PREPOROD Cultural Society.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Yugoslav radical union prior to the war; was not in contact with the Communists; as a Serb, he was in opposition to NHD and through intervention of his friends who were Communists, he started to work for the KPJ; late in 1941, he organized a protest resolution against the killing of Serbs; joined the KPJ in 1941 and was accepted into the Party by [redacted] directed not to reveal his Communist affiliations; this did not prove difficult as his past was decidedly anti-Communist; in 1942 the printing press of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee operated from his villa in the vicinity of Sarajevo; collaborated with KPJ Intelligence Centers in 1941 but was never informed directly that he was so doing as it was believed that were he to know that he was engaged in espionage activities, he would no longer collaborate with the Communists; in 1942 he was informed that he was being used by the KPJ Intelligence center; in 1944 he was a member of the committee organized by [redacted] which was to assume control of the City of Sarajevo when it became liberated by the Partisans; in 1945 he was directed by the Party and OZNa to destroy the Society of Young Moslems, a religious group in Bosnia; the Party believed that the only youth organization in YUGOSLAVIA should be SKOJ; OZNa informer reporting on the activities of anti communist moslems; few people know of his communist connections and his intelligence contacts are virtually unknown.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted]; 30 years of age, widow, one daughter; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Italian; Party member prior to the war; 1.72m tall, black hair, brown eyes, large nose, course features;

PAST ACTIVITIES; - Active Communist in Split prior to the war; assisted the Partisans in 1941; in August 1945 she was in Bari and was a special informant and probably an officer of OZNa. Responsible to [redacted] Arsenije the Chief of OZNa for Italy; her informants included [redacted], a Jew from TARANTO, [redacted], a Jew from Mostar who lived in Rome, [redacted] from Banja Luka who lived in Milano, as well as many others; frequently travelled to YUGOSLAVIA during this time as she was an official employee of the Yugoslav Mission in Bari; current whereabouts unknown.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - 35 years of age, professor, married, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, completed secondary education in Sarajevo, graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German, Italian and English; residing in Sarajevo, 1.85m. tall, black hair, round face, stocky build, introvert, intelligent.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Interpreter of the UNRRA Allied team for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1947 was also member of school committee at the presidency of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - gave donations of money to the Partisans during the war but did not actively assist their movement; became interpreter for UNRRA team in 1945; at the same time was informer of the Economical Section for the Federal OZNa of Bosnia and Herzegovina; this OZNa section was interested in ascertaining the extent of the information which the UNRRA team obtained pertaining to the misuse of the relief supplies; attempts were made to insure that no details of this nature were made available to the Allied officials; in contact with [redacted] of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; director of the Commercial Academy in Sarajevo in 1948.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 45 years of age, painter, director of the painting academy in Belgrade;

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Informer of the Intelligence Center for the KPJ Belgrade City Committee in 1941; retained this function throughout the war; member of the Agit-prop commission of the supreme Partisan command in 1943; OZNa informer since 1944; this later function is not known to the general public.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271 [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, student, married to [redacted], journalist; Moslem, party member since 1942, OZNa informer; brother [redacted] is a painter residing in Belgrade and teaches at the art academy; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary schooling in Mostar and attended the law college of the University of Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo, joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1939; 1.88m tall, brown hair, large brown eyes, oval face, ruddy complexion, robust build, energetic, intelligent, calm, fanatic Communist, fast worker.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN 1946 - Chief editor of the S.A.R. JEVSKI LIST and the OSLOBODZENJE both of which are organizations of the National Liberation Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the executive committee of the National Liberation Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; secretary of the hunting society for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Member of the SKOJ cell at the law college of the University of Belgrade in 1936; one of the first to join the Partisans in Herzegovina in 1941; organized the National rebellion in Western Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Western Herzegovina in 1942; chief of the agit-prop commission of the same committee; member of the KPJ provincial committee for Herzegovina in 1944; chief of the agit-prop commission of the same committee; editor-in-chief of the Partisan newspaper for Western Herzegovina; member of the cultural education commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945; secretary of the KPJ cells composed of employees of the two newspapers; well known as a publicist during the war; in 1944 he edited a book entitled "With belief in God and King against Vaterland" which contained documentary evidence denouncing chetnik activities; in 1945 after the war he featured articles criticizing the policies and activities of other political parties such as Eastern Croatia peasant party, the Serb Farmers' Party, the Democratic Party, etc, in the local newspapers of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: - Excellent chances for future advancement within the Party as a result of his working capacity and his ability.

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[REDACTED] - born in [REDACTED], Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, residing in Belgrade; KPJ member prior to the war;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - member in the Ministry of foreign affairs in Belgrade.

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(b)(7)(C) ITA369/271  
[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 37 years of age, clerk in a state court; married to [REDACTED] a KPJ Member since 1941 and member of the AFZ Central Committee for Bosnia; Serb national, Yugoslav Citizen, Orthodox religion; completed 8 years secondary schooling; residing in Sarajevo; member since 1938; 1.83m tall, black hair, black eyes, dark complexion, mustache; energetical fanatical Communist; courageous, intelligent, completely devoted to the Party.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary General of the presidium of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Nevesinje KPJ District Committee from 1938 until 1941; joined the Partisans in 1941; became commanding officer of a company and member of the KPJ Cell in that company; commanding officer of a battalion in 1942 and member of the battalion KPJ Committee; member of the KPJ District Committee for Nevesinje in 1943; later in the same year he became member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Herzegovina; chief of the commercial section in the people's committee for the province of Herzegovina; member of the KPJ Bureau in the same committee; in 1945 became assistant minister of commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a member of the KPJ Bureau in the presidium of the Federal government; at the end of 1945 became a minister representing Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Government of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the Party Cell composed of National Ministers; in January 1946 he became the secretary general of the presidium of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; at that time he was made organizational secretary of the KPJ Bureau in the presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the economical commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1946;

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FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further advancement within the Party as a result of his discipline and ability; protégé of [REDACTED]

114360/271 \*\*\*\*\*

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] Born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age, lawyer, fiancée [REDACTED], member of the KPJ Central Committee for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Banja Luka and graduated from the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, French, Albanian and Russian; joined SKOJ in 1932 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1938; fanatical Communist, well mannered, erudite, disciplined;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; chief of the military mission in ALBANIA; national deputy in the national assembly of YUGOSLAVIA.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became a Communist while studying in Banja Luka; was given a series of leading functions in SKOJ and was eventually accepted into the KPJ at the University of Belgrade by [REDACTED]; secretary of the KRAJINSKI student society which was a Communist sponsored organization; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1939; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became member of the Supreme Partisan Headquarters for Bosanka Krajina; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia; delegate from the Regional Intelligence Center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia; in 1942 was a delegate to the AVNOJ meeting in Bihac; in 1943 was delegate at the AVNOJ and the ZAVNOBIH meeting in Jajce; political commissar of a Partisan division in 1943 and became political commissar of the Krajina Corps later in the same year; member of the plenum of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1944; member of the KPJ Regional Committee shortly thereafter; during the same year, he was member of the commission for the organization of OZNa in the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; went to Belgrade in 1944 and became a member of the KPJ Central Committee plenum and shortly thereafter was sent to ALBANIA as a delegate of the KPJ Central Committee to the Central Committee of the ALBANIA Communist Party.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] Born in [REDACTED] Jewish religion; electrical engineer; believed to have studied in Prague; member of SKOJ Prior to the war and joined KPJ in 1941.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of the Ministry of Industry for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Director of the Electrical Center for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1948.

PAST ACTIVITIES: Worked between intelligence centers of the KPJ from 1941 and 1944 and was an OZNa informer since 1944; member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the Ministry of Industry for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1945.

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(b)(7)(C) 114360/271 [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 35 years of age, lawyer, member of a prominent family all of whom are Croat peasant Party supporters; married and has one child; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German and English; completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo and graduated from the University of Zagreb; residing in Villa Sunaric, Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1945.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of a section in the administration of requisitioned property for the Federal Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Intelligence Center informer in 1941 after he placed himself at the disposition of Partisan authorities; in 1941 until 1943 reporter on USTASHA and Domboran activities but in 1943 was engaged solely in procuring information pertaining to Croat peasant party movements; joined the Partisans in 1944 and became a KPJ candidate by the proposal of [REDACTED] accepted into the KPJ in 1945 by [REDACTED] special informant for OZNa in 1945; reporting on Croat peasant Party movements; directed not to compromise himself as a Communist; leader of Croat peasant Party movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1947 became Minister of Justice in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the committee of lawyers in the same Republic.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further advancement in the KPJ as a result of his high sense of discipline.

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114340/271  
[REDACTED] - Born in Drvar; 38 years of age, lumber man; brother TADIC fmu was killed while fighting with the Partisans during the war; mother and sister lived with him in Sarajevo; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; 4 years elementary schooling; residing at Idriz Ulica #23, Sarajevo; KPJ member since 1938; 1.85m tall, dark brown hair, dark blue eyes, slender build, light complexion, long face, good teeth; calm, fanatic Communist. Strong, good fighter, introvert, cannot control himself when he is angry.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Director of the State Commerce Firm ZEMTRG for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lt Colonel in the Yugoslav Army; in 1947 was assistant minister of Commerce for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined the Communist Party while working at a lumber mill; member of a KPJ cell in Drvar; joined the Partisans in 1941; became commanding officer of a company in the Krajiska Detachment and a member of the KPJ Cell in the same company; commanding officer of a battalion in the Krajiska brigade in 1942; member of the battalion KPJ Committee; assistant commanding officer of the Krajiska brigade at the end of 1942; member of the KPJ Brigade Committee; assistant commanding officer of the Krajiska division in 1943 and member of the KPJ Division Political Bureau; assistant commanding officer of the Rear Command of the Krajiska Corps in 1944 and member of the KPJ Political Bureau; chief of the traffic organization functioning between Bosnia and Dalmatia in 1945; member of the KPJ Bureau in the Ministry of Commerce; secretary of the KPJ Cell LAMTRG in 1945; member of the KPJ Bureau of the presidium of the Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the economic commission in the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development within the Party as a result of his obedience to the Party rules and regulations.

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TAFRO Dervis - Born in Foca; 50 years of age, professor, married, three children, brother TAFRO fmu was killed by the Chetniks in Foca; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Sarajevo; not a member of the Communist Party; fanatical nationalist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - President of the PREPOROD cultural society; member of the presidium of the National Front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the presidium of the People's Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Declared himself to be opposed to the independent state of Croatia in 1941; because of this was relieved of his position as school teacher; maintained contact with the KPJ Intelligence Center but did not want to subordinate himself to Party regulations; was regarded as a

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special informer by KPJ Intelligence authorities was able to report on matters of great importance; joined the Partisans in 1943 and was elected as National Deputy to AVNOJ; well known prior to the war in Serb Moslem circles of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a cultural worker and a prominent nationalist.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; student of law; single; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1939; 1.65m tall, redish hair, round face, freckled, pallid complexion, pretty; fanatical Communist; agile, disciplined, intelligent, educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Lieutenant in the general staff of the Yugoslav Army.

PAST ACTIVITIES: - Secretary of the SKOJ Committee in the women's academy in Sarajevo in 1938; member of the SKOJ Committee at the law college of the University of Belgrade in 1940; informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1941; informer of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Zagreb City Committee in 1942; joined the Partisans in 1943; was engaged in various intelligence activities; became member of OZNa in 1944 and was placed on the general staff of the Yugoslav Army.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for future advancement within the KPJ.

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(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] 26 years of age; clerk; single, brother [REDACTED] Major in the Yugoslav Army and political commissar of a brigade in the Krajiska Division; brother [REDACTED] secretary of the KRUPA KPJ City Committee; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; 4 years elementary schooling; residing at the Oficirski dom, Sarajevo; joined the KPJ in 1940; 1.85m tall, blond hair, blue eyes, pocked face; no private life; good organizer, intelligent; executes all orders without question.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Major in Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ District Committee for Krupa and member of the KPJ District Committee of the same area in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Company [REDACTED] became political commissar of a battalion in Krupa in 1942 and secretary of the battalion KPJ Committee; assistant political commissar of brigade in 1943 and secretary of the brigade KPJ Committee; political commissar of a brigade in 1944 and member of a KPJ Bureau of a division; joined OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina in this year; participated in various liquidations in Krajiska in 1944; when Travnik was liberated he went to this area as the OZNa delegate and supervised the arrest and execution of several hundred individuals; in November 1945 he went to ZENICA and directed the arrests of Croat peasant Party and USTASHA members in that area.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further advancement in OZNa as a result of his youth.

114369/271 \*\*\*\*\*

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED] - Construction Engineer; married; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Czech; KPJ member since 1945.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the Construction Section in the Ministry of Construction for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the Yugoslav National Party prior to the war; member in the Construction Section of the Sarajevo Railway Office; moved to Serbia in 1941 in order to avoid USTASHA prosecution; remained in Serbia until 1944 without collaborating with the National Liberation Movement; when Belgrade was liberated, he presented himself to the Belgrade Liberation Committee requesting an assignment in Bosnia and came to Jajce with [redacted]; became a member of the construction section of ZAVNOBIH; became a Party candidate in January 1945 as proposed by [redacted]; [redacted] was directed by KPJ authorities to educate him in the Communist ideology; accepted into the KPJ at the end of February 1945 by [redacted]. When ministries were formed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he became Chief of the Construction Section of the Ministry of Construction; Member of the Party Commission for the control and planing of the five year plan which was formed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Good chances for further advancement in public offices in YUGOSLAVIA but is less likely to succeed in the KPJ as a result of his late membership.

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114360/271  
[redacted] - Born in [redacted]; 23 years of age, no profession; sister [redacted] is a member of the Communist Party; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen; Catholic religion; no education; residing in Sarajevo; joined the Communist Party in 1942; 1.75m tall, black hair, black eyes, pallid complexion, round face, robust build, quite handsome, likes women; courageous, disciplined, fanatical Communist, extremely faithful to the KPJ.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employed in Elektrobih.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Very poor prior to the war and sold flowers on a street corner; in 1939 and 1940 he was a criminal engaged in stealing; in 1941 he was known as king of the thieves in Zagreb and although police had been searching for him for over two years, they were never able to locate him; he was finally arrested in 1941 and imprisoned in MITROVIC; came in contact with Communist prisoners and turned over a new leaf; was accepted into the KPJ after completing all of the Party courses given in the jail; released from prison in 1944 and became organizer of KPJ TROJKA in Zagreb; well known in the KPJ Intelligence Center as a capable liquidator; together with a [redacted] developed a plan to liberate the political prisoners in Zagreb jails in 1945; in 1945 came to Sarajevo and formed a TROJKA with [redacted] and [redacted], which was to be used only on special occasions; this trio frequently travelled abroad under assumed names in order to accomplish intelligence missions; in 1945 he organized the Zagreb thieves into a special intelligence service; as a result of his past prominence, he was able to induce most of the thieves to work for KPJ Intelligence Missions; his intelligence activities are completely unknown by the general population in Sarajevo; his group is absolutely secret and is used only when missions of an extremely delicate nature are required to be performed.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 30 years of age; private employee, single; for rest of family see [redacted]; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed elementary school in Foca and secondary school in Sarajevo; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1937 and admitted to KPJ in 1940; 1.78m tall, brown hair, round face, calm, ambitious, agile, dishonest.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Political Commissar of the Rear Command of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army; (This unit is in charge of all rear commands in YUGOSLAVIA).

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ in Sarajevo; at that time, he was employed in the Workers' Insurance Bank but was released from his position when it was discovered he had stolen money; he went to Foca where he studied at home and at the same time organized SKOJ cells in Foca; since he gave a quarter of the stolen money to the KPJ he was not expelled from SKOJ; joined the KPJ in 1940 and became a member of the Foca SKOJ City Committee; member of the KPJ executive PETORKA in 1941 and informer of the Intelligence Center of the Foca KPJ City Committee; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became political commissar of a company; placed himself at the disposition of TITO when the latter came to Foca; was sent to Slovenia in 1942 with a group of Communists; became ill while travelling through Croatia and remained in that area; eventually became political commissar of a brigade; in 1944 when the Partisan artillery school was formed in Glina, he became the political commissar of this installation; was employed in the political section of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army in 1945 prior to obtaining his present position.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development within the KPJ as he is well known by several influential members of the KPJ Central Committee.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 28 years of age, student of law, single; for rest of family see [redacted]; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and German; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to KPJ in 1941; 1.80m tall, brown hair, round face, pallid complexion, slender build, opportunist, educated Communist; not a fanatic.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Belgrade; Lieutenant in the Yugoslav Army.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Commanding officer of three executive TROJKAS in Sarajevo in 1941; was later informer of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee Intelligence Center; identified by USTASHA police authorities in 1941 but with the assistance of Gestapo documents procured for him by the KPJ he travelled to Belgrade and escaped arrest; served again as an intelligence informer in Belgrade; returned to Bosnia at one time in order to take some Party funds from Bosnia to Serbia; joined the Partisans in 1943 and served in Vojvodina, Srem and Serbia, and was given a series of political and military assignments; was intelligence officer also and was connected with military and civilian courts; for a while he was a judge in a Partisan division and later on became public prosecutor for the same division; special informer of Central OZNA in Belgrade; during the time of a chetnik trial in Belgrade, he received direct orders from [redacted] to obtain documentary evidence to be used against the chetnik; in 1945 he was sent by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to Moscow in order to discuss with the Soviet authorities the possibility of having returned to YUGOSLAVIA several hundred chetniks who were held in Russian prisons and who the Soviets did not want to return to YUGOSLAVIA for unknown reasons.

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119360/271 (b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 37 years of age, engineer; married, wife is a Communist Party member; cousin [redacted] Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Belgrade; joined the SKOJ in 1932 and admitted to KPJ in 1935; 1.80m tall, blond hair, round face, ruddy complexion, robust build, strong personality, fanatic communist, courageous, intelligent, excellent organizer.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Public Prosecutor for the Rural District of Sarajevo; member of the presidium of the National Liberation Front for the Rural District of Sarajevo; member of NIPREDAK Cultural society.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ Committee at the law committee at Zagreb University in 1935; member of the KPJ District Committee for Fojnica in 1939 and secretary of the KPJ Cell at law college; attended the middle Party course; this was held at the BORACCA Lakes in 1940; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the political commissar of the Sarajevo Company in the Zvijezda Detachment; his company and all staff members joined the chetniks and as a result he was punished by his Party authorities with a reprimand pending expulsion. Political commissar of a company in the VI brigade in 1942 and secretary of the KPJ Company cell; member of the KPJ brigade Committee; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1943 and became organizational secretary of this unit in 1944; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1945; responsible for Agit prop activities; chief of the cabinet in the Ministry of Forests for the Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in November 1945 he became the public prosecutor for the rural district of Sarajevo and a member of the election commission for the same area; in 1945 he was instructed by the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to organize the Croat peasant party; also to place party members in the leading positions of the Croat peasant party; together with STANARIC Ivo, Dr., he completed this mission successfully.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further advancement in the KPJ as a result of his ability and his strict obedience to all orders received.

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Born at [REDACTED] ( [REDACTED] ); 39 years of age, professor of theology; single; speaks Serbo-Croat, French, German, Russian and English; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; joined the KPJ in 1937;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Mines and Industry for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the main committee of the "PROSVETA" Cultural Society; in 1948 was chief of the section of people's education at the Ministry of Culture for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] secretary of the professors cell in Sarajevo in 1939; had other Party functions as well; during the war he was in Belgrade where he was professor, he spoke openly against the Communists but actually was a special informer of party intelligence center and penetrated the chetniks for the Party; returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1945 and became a member of the political bureau of the Ministry of mines and industry; OZNa informer since 1945 reporting on the activities of Serb anti-Communists; in contact with [REDACTED] of Sarajevo City OZNa. head of the school department in the Ministry of Culture for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1947; secretary of the Slav society for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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62700  
Born in [REDACTED] 27 years of age; student; father [REDACTED] was a former USTASHA Minister and was killed by the Partisans; uncle [REDACTED] is a Minister in the Federal Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina; Joined SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1940.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Assistant chief of the personnel section in the Rural District Committee of Sarajevo.

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PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ School Committee in 1938; member of the SKOJ Committee at Zagreb University in 1940; informer of the KPJ Intelligence Center since 1941; since his father was State secretary of the independent state of Croatia, he was quite valuable to the Communists as an informer; continued to work for OZNa after he knew that his father had been killed without trial upon the instructions of [REDACTED].

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02060  
UGLJEN Cazin ("CAZIN") - Born in Mostar; 50 years of age, mining engineer, married, two children; brother UGLJEN Isin was a Minister in the PAVELIC government; was arrested by the Partisans and shot in 1945; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and German; completed secondary education in Mostar and is a university graduate; residing in Sarajevo; member of the KPJ since 1944; 1.75m tall, gray hair, blue eyes, large nose and teeth, longish face, coarse features; agile, able, faithful, not a fanatic Communist, not an educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Minister of Mining and Industry in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the presidium of the National Assembly in the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. President of the National assembly of the same in 1947.

02060  
PAST ACTIVITIES - not interested in politics prior to the war; director of the KREPA mines in the vicinity of ZENICA; due to his nationalistic tendencies, he was opposed to the USTASHA Regime and began collaborating with the Partisan movement in 1941 by collecting donations; since his brother was a Minister in the [REDACTED] government, he had intelligence possibilities and he was employed as an informer by the KPJ.; special informer of the KPJ Regional Intelligence Center for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941; joined the Partisans in 1943 but in order to prevent reprisals on his family, it was arranged that he would be kidnapped by Communist authorities; immediately became a member of the presidium of ZAVNOBIH and chief of the mining section of ZAVNOBIH; he was accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] and became a member of the political bureau of the presidium of ZAVNOBIH; when the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in 1945 he became the Minister of Mining and Industry; member of the KPJ Cell of the Ministry in Bosnia and Herzegovina; began working for OZNa in 1945; was informer of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; reports to [REDACTED] on the activities of Moslem anti-Communists.

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[REDACTED] " [REDACTED] " - Born in [REDACTED], 26 years of age, student, single, family without political importance; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1938; completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; 1.62m tall, chestnut hair, hazel eyes, round face, stocky build, good orator, good organizer, attractive personality, well liked.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1945 - Member of the Executive Committee of USAOJ; member of the secretariat of the USAOBIH.

02060  
PAST ACTIVITIES - Secretary of the SKOJ school committee in Banja Luka in 1937; organizational secretary of the Banja Luka SKOJ City Committee in 1938; political secretary of the Banja Luka SKOJ Rural District Committee in 1939; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1941; worked illegally with [REDACTED] in Banja Luka in 1941 and was given a series of special missions by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in December 1941 she was sent as a special courier to the KPJ Central Committee of Slovenia; made frequent trips to Zagreb in 1942 as a courier for the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; joined the Partisans in 1942 and became a delegate of the SKOJ Regional Committee

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to the SKOJ Provisional Committee for Krajina; member of the KPJ Krajina provisional committee; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development within the KPJ as a result of her capabilities; protégée of [REDACTED].

\* \* \* \* \*

[REDACTED] Born in [REDACTED] 30 years of age, student of philosophy, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion, completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo and attended the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Sarajevo, joined SKOJ in [REDACTED] and was admitted to the KPJ in 1941; 1.75m tall, blond hair, blue eyes, round face, ruddy complexion; calm, tactful, agile, educated Marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the Art Academy in Sarajevo.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while attending the Sarajevo academy; member of the SKOJ Committee at this school in 1938 and member of the cultural commission of the SKOJ City Committee of Sarajevo in 1939; accepted into the KPJ by [REDACTED] in 1941; became member of the executive TRUJKA of the Intelligence Center of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; arrested by USTASHA authorities in 1941 and deported to a labor camp in Germany; through the intervention of his family he was released and permitted to continue his studies in Vienna where he continued his work as an informer of the KPJ in Vienna; in addition he volunteered to assist the Croat consulates in Vienna and Graz as their offices did not have a sufficient number of employees; through this connection he was able to obtain illegal passports and other documents which were used by KPJ authorities; active in the smuggling of deported Communists from Germany and Austria to Yugoslavia; included among those individuals who were assisted in returning to Yugoslavia was [REDACTED] an OZNA officer as well as other important Communists; in 1945 when the Yugoslav Mission was installed in Vienna, he served as informer for the OZNA officers attached to this office; active in the arrests of Yugoslav and Communist residents in Vienna; returned to Sarajevo later in 1945; informer of Sarajevo City OZNA; member of the cultural commission of the first KPJ Rajon Committee in Sarajevo.

119360/271 \* \* \* \* \*

(b)(7)(C) VELEMIR Milutin - Born in Sarajevo; 46 years of age, employed at bank, married, wife served in the Partisans and is a member of the [REDACTED] family without political importance; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen; Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and possibly French; residing in Sarajevo; KPJ Member since 1930; 1.78m tall, dark brown hair, graying, dark blue eyes, good teeth, long face, slender build, very energetic, poor organizer, fanatical Communist who believes that he is justified in committing crimes for the sake of the Party; is able to obtain complete control of any situation.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the Personnel Section of the presidium of the Federal Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina; President of the Sarajevo City Committee of the National Front.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1927 and joined the KPJ in Sarajevo in 1930; from 1930 until 1934 was a member of the KPJ Cell for clerks in Sarajevo in 1934; was a member of the Sarajevo KPJ Committee and was directed by the Party to penetrate the Bank employees union in Sarajevo; accomplished this mission successfully; in 1939 he gave a series of lectures in an illegal KPJ middle course; in 1941 he was arrested by USTASHA and incarcerated in the JASENOVAC concentration camp; escaped from the prison in 1942; went to Krajina and became a member of the Agit-prop commission of the KPJ Krajina Provisional Committee; in 1943 he became a

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lecturer and the chief of the highest KPJ course given in Krajina; this course was organized by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina and he retained this position until 1945; member of the Plenum of KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1945 and secretary of the Party bureau in the presidium of the Federal Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Economical Commission of the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 1945 he left his governmental position and was nominated as chief of the highest KPJ Course given by the KPJ Central Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent Communist theorist but has no ability to control the masses; hence it is not believed that he will be further promoted within the Party.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted]; 27 years of age, student of medicine, married, wife is Swedish and is a member of the KPU; [redacted] brother, is a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Committee for VOJVODINA and chief of the YUGOPETROL firm for VOJVODINA; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, completed secondary schooling in Novi Sad and attended the University of Zagreb; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Swedish, French and Russian; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to KPJ in 1940; 1.80m tall, black hair, round face, ruddy complexion, stocky build, fanatical Communist, ambitious, courageous, educated marxist.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Assistant personnel referent in KOTEKS firm, Bosnia and Herzegovina; secretary of the SPTO Union for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of the SKOJ Committee at the University of Zagreb in 1940; president of the "Help to Spain" Committee; joined Partisans in 1941 and became commanding officer of the terrorist groups operating in the 1st Kvar of Sarajevo; member of the intelligence center of the 1st Rajon Committee in Sarajevo; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo; arrested by USTASHA but no definite evidence proven against him but he was interned in the JASENOVAC concentration camp; eventually he was transported to Germany as part of a forced labor group and was later sent to Norway; he escaped from prison in Norway and went to Sweden where he organized assistance to YUGOSLAVIA and also an intelligence net for the NKVD; returned to YUGOSLAVIA in 1945 and was placed at the disposition of Federal OZNa for Bosnia and Herzegovina; in the same year he was arrested by the NKVD in YUGOSLAVIA and transported by plane to the Soviet Union; It is believed that Russian intelligence authorities had ascertained that he was in contact with British Intelligence Agents in Sweden while attempting to locate fascists in that country and was therefore suspected of having been penetrated by the British; evidently these charges were unfounded as he returned to Sarajevo after one month.

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(b)(7)(C) +19360/271 [redacted] (" [redacted] ") - Born in [redacted] 30 years of age, lawyer, single, parents residing in Tuzla; speaks Serbo-Croat, French and Russian; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion, joined SKOJ in 1935 and was admitted to KPJ in 1937. 1.78m tall, dark brown hair, brown eyes, pleasant appearance, round head, able, agile, ambitious, astute, audacious.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Public prosecutor for Tuzla Rural District. National Deputy in the Yugoslav assembly; member of the constitutional committee of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the temporary constitutional committee in the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the National Assembly for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the executive committee of the national front for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the presidium and the Rural District National Front Committee for Tuzla; member of the Society of Lawyers

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for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1947.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Communist sympathizer since 1933; member of the SKOJ cell at the University of Belgrade in 1935; member of the KPJ cell in Zagreb at the same time; member of the SKOJ Committee of Belgrade University and member of a KPJ cell in the same institution; member of the intelligence center of the KPJ Tuzla Rural District Committee in 1941; organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Tuzla; responsible for all intelligence activities in the city of Tuzla while member of the intelligence center; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Rural District for Eastern Bosnia; became temporary assistant of a political commissar in a Partisan brigade in 1943; present at the ZAVNOBIH meeting in Jajce later in the same year; member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1944 and member of the national front provincial committee; in 1945 when the provincial committee was transformed into a rural district committee, he remained a member of the Tuzla Rural District Committee and was responsible for the section on public prosecution; in this capacity, he worked closely with OZNa.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development in the KPJ as a result of his ambition and his activity.

132210  
271/200 \*\*\*\*\*  
Born in [redacted]; 26 years of age; clerk, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion, graduate of the Bata school in Czechoslovakia; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Czech; joined KPJ in 1941; 1.75m tall, black hair, blue eyes, round face, stocky build, ambitious, fanatical Communist, temperamental.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Yugoslav national prior to the war; became a Communist in 1941 and joined the Partisans; completed the political course given by the KPJ Central Committee for Croats in 1941 and also attended the intelligence course given by the same KPJ Committee; sent to OSIJEK and became member of the Intelligence center of the OZNa KPJ City Committee; arrested in 1943 by the USTASHA authorities and sentenced to death but later pardoned but interned in MITROVIC prison; escaped from prison in 1944; in 1945 was secretary of the National City Committee in VUKOVAR; later served as diplomatic and OZNa courier between YUGOSLAVIA, FRANCE and SWITZERLAND; in 1945 was a member of the KPJ investigative commission which was assigned the case of [redacted] director of the Gradiska; in late 1945 a large amount of OZNa funds were stolen from him in Milano while he was engaged in a regular courier run.

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[redacted] - 45 years of age, school teacher, married, no children; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined KPJ in 1941; 1.86m tall, black hair, black eyes, large head, moustache, very fat; good orator, not an educated Marxist, course, faithful to the Party, temper, fanatical communist, agile, courageous, fond of women, snob.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946. - Lt Colonel in the Yugoslav Army commanding the VI Army rear; in 1947 was minister of commerce for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Yugoslav National Party prior to the war and an enemy of Communism; in 1941 he was the school teacher in Janje, a large village in Bosnia and Herzegovina; when the USTASHA attacked the village for the purpose of murdering the Serbs, the entire village fled into the mountains; as he was the only intellectual among them, he was elected commanding officer of what was later known as the Janje Detachment; in 1941 the KPJ Provisional Committee for Krajina sent ten party members to the Janje Detachment since it did not have a Partisan structure; eventually the political commissars

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were introduced into this detachment and it was made part of the supreme Partisan command for the Krajina area; in 1942 two brigades were formed from the Janje Detachment and he became the commanding officer of these units; thus, the KPJ gained complete control of half of the original Janje volunteers; assistant commanding officer of the Krajina Division in 1943 and later commanding officer of the Krajina corps rear; member of the corps KPJ Committee; commanding officer of the Sarajevo town committee in 1943; replaced by [redacted] and became commanding officer of the VI Army rear; member of the election commission for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - no chances for further development in the KPJ but will probably receive additional promotions in state offices.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted], 28 years of age, student of commerce; married, wife is KPJ member and was killed in Foca in 1942; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; completed secondary schooling in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1937 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1939; 1.80m tall, black hair, pallid complexion, slender build, honest, fanatical Communist, not disciplined, intelligent, active;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of a section in the Ministry of Construction for the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - joined the KPJ at the University of Belgrade after having been a member of a SKOJ cell in Visoko; secretary of the Visoko KPJ City Committee in 1941; member of the main committee for the collection of aid for the Partisans; this was organized by the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; popular among the Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina and because of this Party authorities requested him to organize [redacted] into helping the Partisans with money and materials; frequently went to the KPJ Regional Committee which was at that time located in liberated areas and again returned to Sarajevo with Party directives; was member as a clerk in the Central Bank for Bosnia and Herzegovina during the occupation of Sarajevo; secretary of the KPJ Cell in this bank; when the Partisans came to Sarajevo, he became a delegate in the presidium of the Bosnia and Herzegovina government; together with [redacted] representing the [redacted] responsible for the confiscation of private medical material; chief of a section in the ministry of construction in 1945 and member of the KPJ Political Bureau in the same ministry; in December 1945 during a meeting of all Party members representing all ministries of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he was criticizing KPJ policies and predicted that the Party would lose the support of the people if it continued to enforce such strict regulations; he criticized the policy of placing incapable Party members in positions which they could not satisfactorily maintain; also stated that he believed that OZNa and the KPJ Control in State administration; [redacted] as a delegate of the KPJ Central Committee defended the Party policy and requested [redacted] to retract his statement; he refused to do so and even attacked [redacted] personally; as soon as the KPJ Conference was over, he was placed under Party investigation and relieved of his official functions; his ultimate Party sentence is unknown; prior to this incident, he was also involved in the illegal transfer of medicinal supplies from UNRRA to YUGOSLAVIA.

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[redacted] - Born in [redacted] ( [redacted] ) - 23 years of age, student, Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion, attended the Commercial academy in Sarajevo; residing in Dedinje, Belgrade; joined the SKOJ in 1938 and was admitted to the Party in 1941; 1.65m tall, light blond hair, blue eyes, round head, pallid complexion, slender build, able, agreeable, calm, eager, audacious, educated Marxist, fanatical, [redacted] feet.

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PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of RANKOVIC, Aleksander, Chief of OZNa in YUGOSLAVIA.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Active in leftist circles in secondary school in Foca in 1937; member of the SKOJ cell in the Commercial Academy of Sarajevo in 1938; active in Party activities throughout 1939 and in 1940 she became secretary of the SKOJ cell in the Commercial Academy; joined the Partisans in 1941 and served as a typist on the staff of the PIUSKI Detachment; accepted into the KPJ and became a member of the Party cell composed of auxiliary personnel in the detachment; came with her detachment to Foca in December 1941 and since she was an excellent typist she was assigned to Supreme Partisan Command for YUGOSLAVIA, while serving in this capacity, she was able to receive an excellent political education from her superiors; when OZNa organized in 1944 she was assigned as secretary and typist to [redacted] and remained in this position after the liberation of Belgrade; [redacted] places great confidence in her due to the fact that he is personally responsible for her Marxist education; resides alone in a small villa in Dedinje (a state owned section of Belgrade.); has a black Mercedes Benz; frequently works at her villa; classified OZNa reports are kept in the wall safe of her study; close associates are [redacted] and S.RaC Saveta; [redacted]

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(b)(7)(C) - Born in [redacted]; 25 years of age, tailor; single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Moslem religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, residing in Sarajevo; joined KPJ in 1941; 1.80m tall, brown hair, longish face, ruddy complexion, robust build, calm, intelligent, well disciplined, security conscious, courageous, active.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Officer in the Sarajevo National Militia.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Accepted into the KPJ by [redacted] after having been a Communist supporter for some time; [redacted] who placed confidence in him, arranged for his participation at the KPJ Intelligence course in Sarajevo; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became the intelligence officer of the Maja Dodzic battalion; a member of the KPJ Battalion committee at that time; sent to Tuzla under an assumed name in 1942; directed to infiltrate the domobran Army and organize Partisan intelligence in that unit; became a member of the domobran and remained in that position until 1943; member of OZNa for the Rear Command of the Krajina Corps in Jajce in 1944; in 1945 he became a national military officer responsible for political investigations and the maintenance of frequent contact with OZNa authorities.

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(b)(7)(C) - Born in [redacted], 25 years of age, student, single, Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; completed 3 years of teachers college; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and English; joined SKOJ in 1939 and was admitted to KPJ in 1941; 1.85 m tall, black hair, black eyes, round face, robust build; explosive temper, agile, courageous, choleric.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Active in the National Front for the City of Zagreb;

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined SKOJ while studying in the Zagreb academy; member of the KPJ Cell in the I Kwart in Zagreb; a special informant of the intelligence center of the Zagreb KPJ City Committee in 1941; commanded three terrorist TROJKAS in Zagreb in 1941; these units were engaged in the liquidation of USTASHA Intelligence agents; responsible for the murder of TILJAK, a well known USTASHA police expert; as a result of this action [redacted] ordered that four members of the KPJ Central Committee who had been arrested by the USTASHA be shot; arrested and condemned to death in 1942; later sentenced to 20 years in prison; escaped from jail in 1944; reentered illegally in Zagreb and became a specialist in the organization and functions of Party TROJKAS; together with [redacted] he obtained essential information which indicated that leading USTASHA personalities were intending to eliminate [redacted] and invited the Allies to invade Croatia; this entire

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plot was denounced to the Gestapo authorities and the participants were arrested; when Zagreb was liberated by the Partisans, he was one of the party members responsible for the prevention of the escape of anti-Communists from the area; attached to the Central OZNA detachment which was part of the Partisan Army during the offensive in Slovenia; in this capacity he proceeded as far north as Klagenfurt AUSTRIA; at that time he was given the uniform of a Yugoslav Major although in fact he had no rank; served as liaison officer with the British in order to extradite USTASHA personalities in AUSTRIA; at present is member of OZNA in Zagreb.

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(b)(7)(C) Bern in [redacted] well known as an author and his biography may be found in many Yugoslav papers; joined the Communist Party in 1939 as a result of the influence of his friend [redacted]; member of the regional cultural educational committee of the KPJ Central Committee; responsible for activities of the Yugoslav film industry. 271

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 38 years of age, construction engineer; married, parents residing in Tuzla; Serb national, Yugoslav Citizen, Orthodox religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish, German and French; completed secondary education in Tuzla and graduated from the University of Belgrade; residing in Belgrade; joined SKOJ in 1941 and admitted to KPJ in 1942; 1.80m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, round face, strong build, fanatical Communist, able, agile, energetic.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Minister of local traffic in the Yugoslav Government; national deputy in the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the executive committee in the national front; Colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined KPJ in Tuzla in 1931 after having been active in Communist sponsored organizations since 1929; member of the Party cell in Tuzla in 1932 and member of the Tuzla SKOJ City Committee; member of the SKOJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1936; joined the volunteers in Spain in 1936 and was entrusted with a series of military and political functions; went to France in 1937 and returned to YUGOSLAVIA by way of Germany with false documents; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1938; responsible for the organization of the KPJ in Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the development of political courses; in 1938 he and [redacted] lectured the advanced Party political courses in Sarajevo; sent to the KPJ Rural District Committee in Herzegovina in 1939; delegate from the KPJ Regional Committee in charge of eliminating fractionist elements from the Party organizations in Herzegovina; in 1940 he became a member of the military commission of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina together with JAHIC Fadil and several others who had fought in the Spanish war; in charge of penetrating the Royal Yugoslav Army; travelled to Belgrade in 1941 in order to meet TITO and represented the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; reported on the activity accomplished by the military commission and returned to Sarajevo with [redacted] in compliance with instructions issued by the KPJ Central Committee and upon specific direction from the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina, he went to the LAKJEVICA Mountains in order to organize the Partisan Headquarters for Eastern Bosnia as well as to direct Party and Partisan activities in that area; [redacted] all of whom were members of the KPJ Regional Committee, shared with him the responsibility for Party sponsored activities in Eastern Bosnia; travelled into Bosnia in 1941 on a series of Party political missions; became commanding officer of the I Partisan Detachment in Eastern Bosnia; organized Partisan activities in Tuzla and BJELENA with the assistance of the respective KPJ Rural District Committees; in 1942 he directed that

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certain chetnik villages be burned and all chetniks captured be shot; this was one of the first attacks on the chetniks in Bosnia and was accomplished by the VI Eastern Bosnia Brigade; as a result of this action the chetniks attempted to kill him but were unsuccessful; later in the same year another attempt was made against him and although he escaped, three members in the KPJ Regional Committee at Bosnia and Herzegovina were killed; delegate at the meeting of ZAVNOBIH in Jajce in 1943; elected as a deputy in the National Assembly of YUGOSLAVIA; member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee in 1944 and became Minister of Traffic for the Yugoslav Government formed in Belgrade in 1945.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development in the KPJ due to the fact that he is well liked by TITO and [REDACTED] and because he is very active.

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[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED] near Foca; 37 years of age, lawyer, single, Montenegrin, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; graduate of the law college of Belgrade University; speaks Serbo-Croat, German and French; residing in Sarajevo; joined SKOJ in 1931 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1937; 1.77m tall, black hair, black eyes, pallid complexion, round face, slender build, strong personality, fanatical Communist, educated Marxist, likes to drink.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Berne, Switzerland.

PAST ACTIVITIES - SKOJ organizer in the Sarajevo academy from 1931-34; secretary of the SKOJ group in the law college of the University of Belgrade in 1935; member of the KPJ Cell in Foca in 1937 and served as a courier between the KPJ Regional Committee for Montenegro and the KPJ Central Committee at Belgrade as well as the KPJ Regional Committee of Montenegro. Member of the KPJ Rural District Committee in Sarajevo in 1939 and later became organizational secretary of this committee; joined the Partisans in Montenegro in 1941; was appointed to the rank of Major; from 1941 until 1944 he served as intelligence officer in various Partisan units and was a member of the KPJ Intelligence Center for Montenegro; in 1944 he became a member of the Regional OZNA for Montenegro; in 1945 he was secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy in Berne, Switzerland and at the same time was chief of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service in SWITZERLAND.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - Excellent chances for further development within KPJ as a result of his close friendship with [REDACTED], a member of the KPJ Central Committee and due to his own talents.

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AA03

[REDACTED] - Born in [REDACTED]; 40 years of age, journalist, married, wife has been a member of the KPJ since 1941; one son was killed in an accident in 1945; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Jewish religion; speaks Serbo-Croat, German, Italian, French, English and Russian; graduate of the economic college of Belgrade University; residing in Sarajevo, joined the Communist Party in 1925; 1.73 m tall, blond hair, blue eyes, round face, ruddy complexion, slender build, wears glasses with yellow rims; very intelligent, poor organizer, good theorist, coward.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Chief of the Coordination Department of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Secretary of the Planning Commission of the same presidium; member of the Economical Council of the same; chief editor of the Economical Section of the VIJESTNIK and OSLOBODZENJE newspapers; member of the National Liberation Front Committee for the Federal Republic for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the presidium of the National Liberation Front Committee and Krajina Rural District; member of the administrative section

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of the Society of Newspaper men in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Became Communist sympathizer shortly after the first war; member of the KPJ City Committee for Banja Luka in 1927; from 1929-35 was a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Krajina; from 1935-41 was organizational secretary of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Banja Luka; joined the Partisans in 1941 and became a member of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Krajina and editor of the Communist newspaper published in the Krajina area; organized the Communist press in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1943 became chief editor of OSLOBODENJE; Secretary of the KPJ Bureau in the Press section of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; member of the Party bureau in the presidium of the Federal Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina; was sent to Italy in 1944 in order to organize the YUGOSLAV repatriation commission at Bari; went to Russia with the commission in 1945 to work on the five year plan for YUGOSLAVIA; well known as an economical expert prior to the second war; correspondent for the "NARODNO BLAGOSTANJE"; this is a state newspaper dealing with economical activity; in 1945 he was one of the principal reorganizers of the economical policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - does not possess exceptional chances for further development inasmuch as he is a theorist rather than a leader of the masses.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted], 27 years of age, student, father [redacted] is a railway employee; sister [redacted] is a KPJ member and special informer for OZNa; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; attended the students academy in Vinkovci; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.82m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, pallid complexion, slender build, moustache, hypocrit, shrewd, intelligent, tactful;

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Captain in the Counter Intelligence Section of Central OZNa in Belgrade.

PAST ACTIVITIES: Accepted into the KPJ in VINKOVCI by [redacted]; arrested by USTASHA in 1941; condemned to death but was released, pardoned and sentenced to five years imprisonment; interned in LITROVICA prison where he remained until 1944; upon his release from prison, he became a Captain and political commissar of a Partisan brigade in the Vojvodina division; was placed in the Intelligence section of this division in 1944 and travelled extensively throughout YUGOSLAVIA; transferred to Central OZNa in Belgrade in 1945; travelled frequently; in 1945 he was sent to the Belgrade Central Railway station leaving for ROMANIA; exact nature of this trip is unknown.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted]; 23 years of age, student, fiancée nu OZNa officer; brother [redacted] is a Captain in the Central OZNa in Belgrade; Croat national, Yugoslav citizen, Catholic religion; residing in Zagreb; joined the Communist Party in 1941; 1.67m tall, dark brown hair, pallid complexion, round face, slender build.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Employee of the Rajon committee of the National Front in Zagreb.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined the Communist Party in Zagreb; was employed as an informer by the intelligence center of the Zagreb KPJ City Committee; became special informer for Zagreb City OZNa in 1944; has never been compromised in her intelligence activities and it is believed that she is still considered to be quite valuable by OZNa officers.

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REF ID: A61 DOD 5200.1R

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born [redacted] 35 years of age, single, mother resides in Sarajevo; [redacted] national, Yugoslav citizen, [redacted] religion; residing in Sarajevo; joined the SKOJ in 1923 and was admitted to the KPJ in 1925; 1.74m tall, black hair, high forehead, coarse features, ruddy complexion, many false teeth, robust build, accurate, fanatical Communist, agile, calm, audacious.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Member of the City syndicate committee in Sarajevo.

PAST ACTIVITIES - Joined the KPJ as a result of his association with Communists in the syndicate; president of the union of metal workers; member of the KPJ Cell in a tobacco factory in 1925; member of the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee in 1926; member of the KPJ Rural District Committee for Eastern Bosnia in 1928; member of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1929; arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1931; when he was released from jail, he was forcibly returned to Foca for a year; organized the KPJ in Foca and maintained contact with the KPJ Regional Committee by means of a special courier; proceeded to Sarajevo in 1938 and continued to be a member of the KPJ Regional Committee; one of the first organizers of the illegal communist movement in 1941; when the KPJ Central Committee decided that Partisan detachments should be formed, he, together with ENGEL and [redacted], developed the first unit in Bosnia and Herzegovina; this detachment was so badly organized that it was completely destroyed during the first USTASHA offensive; [redacted] and [redacted] were captured by the USTASHA and ENGEL hanged himself in the woods to avoid further disgrace; [redacted] escaped to the KALINOVACKI Detachment where [redacted] was a member of the KPJ Central Committee; [redacted] immediately organized a party investigation commission composed of [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted]; this unit expelled [redacted] from the KPJ and placed him as a common worker in a Partisan factory at KIEV; was reaccepted into the KPJ in 1943; after being subjected to a series of tests in order to ascertain whether or not he was well imbued with communist ideas, he was sent to Eastern Bosnia as a member of the KPJ Rural District Committee in order to organize the Party in that Area; however, since he had been expelled from the Party for two years he was no longer able to operate properly and was soon degraded for not following the proper interpretation of the Party line; made a member of the GORAZDE KPJ District Committee; member of the KPJ District Committee for Foca in 1944; member of the KPJ Syndicate cell in Sarajevo in 1945; instructor at the KPJ Sarajevo City Committee on problems pertaining to activities and control of trade unions.

FUTURE PROSPECTS - As a result of the poor efficiency ratings given by [redacted] he was never able to obtain an outstanding position within the Party and will undoubtedly not be able to do so in the future. In the event of war, however, he may still be used as an organizer of illegal activity.

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(b)(7)(C) [redacted] - Born in [redacted] 35 years of age, journalist, single, Serb nationality, Yugoslav citizen, Orthodox religion; graduate of the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian and French; residing in Belgrade; joined the KPJ in 1931; 1.80m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, pallid complexion, round head, slender build, well educated Marxist; intelligent, tactful, fanatical Communist, active.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS in 1946 - Editor of KNJIZEVNOST; member of the administrative body of the society of correspondents and writers; member of the Central Committee of the National Front of YUGOSLAVIA; national deputy in the YUGOSLAV Assembly; special professor at the University of Belgrade.

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(b)(7)(C) PAST ACTIVITIES - Member of SKOJ while attending secondary school; active Communist; joined the KPU at the University of Belgrade and in 1934 he was a member of the KPJ Committee at the University; editor of the illegal Communist newspaper "STUDENT"; secretary of the cultural educational commission of the KPJ Committee at Belgrade University in 1932; member of the Plenum of the SKOJ Central Committee for YUGOSLAVIA; edited the illegal bulletin which was published by the KPJ Committee of the University of Belgrade; in 1933 he started editing the legal but pro-Communist magazine "MLADA JUGOSLAVIJA" and at that time, he travelled throughout YUGOSLAVIA for the purpose of organizing SKOJ Committees; in 1934 together with [redacted] and [redacted] he became editor of "NASHA STVARNOST"; this was the most prominent of all legal pro-Communist newspapers; also published articles in the "Proleter" under the initial "Z"; member of the SKOJ Central Committee Cultural Educational Commission; between 1934-37 he was arrested on several occasions by Royal Yugoslav Police and was confined for short periods of time; in 1937 he became a member of the Plenum of the KPJ Central Committee; in 1938 and 1939 he was a member of a special investigative Party commission charged with ascertaining the true nature of the activities of [redacted] and others; member of the cultural educational commission of the KPJ Central Committee; directed the organization of the cultural Party councils and conferences in Montenegro, Bosnia and Croatia; at that time he was regarded as one of the most active Communists in YUGOSLAVIA; in 1939 he went to Moscow via Czechoslovakia and remained in Russia for several months; this trip was sponsored by the KPJ Central Committee and one of the purposes may have been to enable him to meet [redacted] the well known Bulgarian Communist; joined the Partisans in 1941 and served in the propaganda section of the Supreme Partisan Command in YUGOSLAVIA; sent to Montenegro in order to organize the communists in that area; became one of the editors of Borna when the latter newspaper again was published after official Party organization; served in this position throughout the war; his chief collaborator at this time was [redacted]; both were responsible for the organization of Partisan and Party press, printing shops, distribution of newspapers and procurement of couriers for propaganda purposes; member of executive committee of the KPJ Central Committee in 1942; Public life prior to the war: he published two collections of poems and was well known as a leftist writer and critic; during the war the Party attempted to make him more popular and he was elected as a National Deputy at all Communist sponsored assemblies beginning in Bihac in 1942; during the war he edited a collection of poems entitled the "Biography of the Comrade TITO"; in 1943 he was editor of "NOVA YUGOSLAVIJA" a newspaper to popularize the Partisan movement; in 1947 he was the leader of a Yugoslav cultural delegation to the Soviet Union; in 1948 he became the chief editor of "KNJEZEVORE NOVINE", the society of YUGOSLAV writers; responsible for the Youth literature in the KPJ.

(b)(7)(C) FUTURE PROSPECTS - One of the best friends of [redacted] and his future career in the KPJ will probably remain closely connected with that of [redacted]. He is also a friend of TITO. He is a member in the Executive Committee of the KPJ Central Committee and consequently is assured of a satisfactory future.

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(b)(7)(C) Born in [redacted], 28 years of age, student, married to [redacted] a member of the KPJ Central Committee; father [redacted] is a doctor of medicine and was one of the leaders of the Socialist Parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina prior to the war; mother [redacted] is well known for her indecent conduct; Serb national, Yugoslav citizen, Jewish religion; completed secondary education in Sarajevo and attended the University of Belgrade; speaks Serbo-Croat, Spanish, German, English and French; residing in Belgrade; joined the SKOJ in 1936 and was admitted to KPJ in 1937; 1.65m tall, brown hair, brown eyes, small face, always well dressed, medium build, wears glasses with yellow rims; fanatical Communist, intelligent, agreeable, astute, hypocrit.

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PAST ACTIVITIES. Active in leftist circles in 1935 and in 1936 became a member of the SKOJ cell of the women's academy in Sarajevo; in 1937 became member of the KPJ Cell at the same academy; at the end of 1937 served as an informer of KPJ Sarajevo City Committee; her connections at this time were deemed important by party authorities mainly because her father had been one of the socialist leaders in Sarajevo and she was able to obtain a large amount of political and economical information from him; member of the KPJ cell at Belgrade University in 1938; member of the Sarajevo SKOJ City Committee in 1939; member of the SKOJ Rural District Committee for Sarajevo in 1940; informer of the KPJ Sarajevo Intelligence Section at that time; went to Kostar and Split in 1941 under an assumed name in order to penetrate the Italian intelligence service; she was assigned this mission by the intelligence center of the KPJ Regional Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina; went to Italy in 1942 and from there to Alexandria, EGYPT and back to Serbia through TURKEY and BULGARIA; throughout this trip she travelled illegally and to enter Serbia from BULGARIA, she used a German passport; it is believed that this trip was made for the purpose of accomplishing an assigned mission for the KPJ Intelligence Center; went to DUBROVNIK in 1943 on an unknown intelligence mission and later in the same year, she went with the first transport of Yugoslav refugees to ITALY; from ITALY proceeded once again to EGYPT and remained there until 1945 serving as a special informer of the KPJ Central Committee Intelligence Center and later on of CENTRAL OZNA in Belgrade; was seen in Belgrade in 1945.

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ON 6 MAR 2002  
BY USAINSCOM/OWEA  
ADDITIONAL INFO: 300.1R

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-179-

Subject: Report on K.P. Meeting.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ref: FS/T8/388

5 Jul '48

To : Carinthia District Security H.Q. (Austria).

From : 428 Field Security Section.

(b)(7)(C)  
1. On 4 Jul '48 a meeting of the "Vertrauensmänner" of the K.P. landesleitung was held in the Gasthaus "KREUZWIRT", St. Veiterstrasse, KLAGENFURT. The meeting began at 0930 hrs and lasted until 1700 hrs on the same evening. The principal speaker was Comrade [REDACTED] of VIENNA. The meeting was attended by 188 persons 25 % of which were women. The subject was "Recent events in the Yugoslav Communist Party".

(b)(7)(C)  
2. After a short speech of welcome by K.P. leader [REDACTED], Referent [REDACTED] rose to speak. He explained that the object of the meeting was to discuss the recent happenings within the Yugoslav Communist Party. As a result of what would be said at this meeting, the audience would be asked to decide what the future relations between the Austrian Communist and the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia would be. When a Communist sees that within his ranks a step is being taken in the wrong direction, when he notices that there is something wrong; it is his duty to criticise. When it comes to his notice that a dangerous policy is being pursued, it is again his duty to point out publicly to his fellow workers and citizens what is happening. What he should particularly stress is that criticism is not only permitted from the top - but that those at the bottom of the ladder are also allowed to criticise their higher ups.

3. The Yugoslav Communist Party, the speaker went on to say, can look back upon an historical past of difficulties and victorious battles. As we all know this party has been honoured and respected by every other Communist party. The recent happenings in Yugoslavia have become questions of life or death not only for the Yugoslav Communist Party but for every Communist party.

4. The speaker then dealt with the main theme which was the resolution passed by the Kominform:

a) Transition from Capitalism to Communism. The speaker then told of the fierce battle over the year against powerful, imperialistic states, who did all in their power to prevent socialist states springing up. He stated that it was the opinion of the imperialistic states that the workers were not competent to govern a state; the last war, however, has shown the world Imperialists by the magnificent Russian war effort, that this is not the case. The international workers will always find the right way even though a few mistakes may be made; then gain their end through free criticism within their ranks. The appointed task for the People's Democracy is the steady systematical struggle towards this goal. A halt in our progress can be compared to the failure to clear an obstacle. Thus we suffer for the mistakes of Communists anywhere in any country. And therefore - open criticism. Through failure to observe the above-mentioned points the leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party have made a serious deviation from the correct line. It has been proved that in the People's Democracy the class struggle within the socialist forces has not been diminished but has become stronger. Our Yugoslav comrades did not realize this. It was wrong of the Yugoslav to imagine that their main support was to be found in the ranks of the peasants. Among the farming population there exists - one could almost say - a rainbow of classes i.e. householders, small holder, middle holders and large farm owners who do not know to which class they really belong and who will change colour according to their fortunes. LENIN once said that as long as a village is not progressing towards Socialism, it has fallen into the hands of the Capitalists. Every large farm-owner

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is a capitalist who exploits his workers; he is the strength which the village respects. The farmer cannot be won over to our cause until the following points have been taken into consideration:

- i) There must be a farmers' union strong enough to sway to peasantry.
- ii) There must be industry at hand to supply the farmers with all the tools and implements he requires.

These two points have not been sufficiently observed in Yugoslavia.

Czecho-Slovakia does not intend to give this point consideration for some time yet to come. It is necessary to impose limits on the capitalists in the village, that means that they must be hindered in order to prevent them growing stronger. One can restrict through laws and regulations the activity of farmers and thus prevent a farmer from becoming a large holder. No farmer should be allowed to own more than 35 acres of land. As long as land is offered for sale on the open market there can be no hope for improvement. Hungary has decreed that no land can be sold until it has first been offered to the state; this restricts capitalism.

The Nationalisation of the retail trade in Yugoslavia has been described by the Cominform as an adventurous step. The speaker referred to present conditions in Hungary, where retailers wait hours for a customer. If that were to be abolished, as is the case in Yugoslavia, one must consider that the supply of goods for the retail trade would have to be organised by the State, in order to cope with this problem. Otherwise the consumer, i.e. the worker and craftsman would show dissatisfaction. Taken into consideration the present difficult conditions of reconstruction in Yugoslav industry, the vast trade with foreign countries, one can see that a country cannot carry out all these reforms at the same time. Politically it would have the consequence that small people, craftsmen and shopkeepers, would be deprived of their existence and dissatisfaction would spread. It was a political and economic mistake to take this step so soon.

## II. People's Front and Party.

The People's Front was founded during the war on the initiative of the Communist Party as an amalgamation of all anti-Fascist forces. Of late it has become obvious that the C.P. is hiding behind the People's Front. Everybody can be a member of the People's Front, labourers, peasants and intelligentsia. The deciding force is in the C.P., the working class. In the consciousness of the masses the C.P. must figure as the force which drives the People's Front forward. The speaker referred to the unclear attitude of the Yugoslav C.P. which organises all meetings under the cover of the People's Front. The Party must stand in front; it must feel what is happening among the people. The spirit of criticism, especially self-criticism must be kept up. Everybody must have the right to criticise his superiors in a most sharp manner. In its reply to the Cominform the Yugoslav C.P. declared that these accusations are calumnies. This answer, however, shows that the accusations made by the 8 Communist Parties, united in the Cominform, are not without foundation. Thus, all accusations are indirectly admitted. Should, however, somebody inside Yugoslavia dare repeat this criticism openly, he would be expelled from the Party or be arrested, 8 Parties all out: don't you see that you are going the wrong way?

## III. Relations with the Soviet Union.

All Communist Parties are equal. Only they fight under different conditions to the same end. If the Yugoslav C.P. has now taken upon itself to criticise France and Italy, so it must understand that it can be criticised itself. The Yugoslav Communists seem to forget that today Hungary, CSR, and also Yugoslavia could not exist without the S.U. We in Austria also have difficulties with the Occupation Forces, including the Russians, but above these difficulties stands the gigantic historical greatness of Russia, which we shall never forget. The Bolshevik Party does not play an exceptional part within the community of Communist Parties, but renders reports on its activities just as all the other Parties. Yugoslavia does not want this. We, however, are always glad, if the leading Party gives us advice. The Yugoslav C.P. is not glad, and resents this advice. The fact that the criticism was refuted completely, is the best proof that there is something wrong in Yugoslavia. The chicken wants to be cleverer than the hen. Especially those who consider they have many merits, should be open to criticism. During the war the Yugoslavs succeeded in founding a national Front on a broad basis, but they fail to understand that there is only one step from a National Movement to Nationalism. This does not mean that we Austrian Communists say that everything which comes from Yugoslavia is bad, but the Yugoslav territorial claims on Austria are proof of an already existing nationalism. A Communist has to recognise the rights of national minorities, unless he wants to be classified as a nationalist himself. Yugoslav territorial claims on Austria, for instance are not justified. Although the S.U. gave to understand repeatedly that

these claims are not justified, Yugoslavia insisted on them, Yugoslavia's nationalist mistake was that she would not understand that through her attitude our position was weakened considerably. It was wrong from Yugoslavia to reproach us with reactionary tendencies. We are fighting for a People's Democracy, with the best intentions and the best chances of success. They do not want to understand that we ourselves have national interests. This was the step from the national idea to Nationalism. The Yugoslav comrades have criticised in their press the leaders of our Central Committee. We did not take offence. The 8 Parties of the Kominform have the same right to criticise, but what is the answer of the Yugoslav C.P. ? Lies, calumnies. This is overbearing, a further fatal step towards Nationalism.

The Yugoslav C.P. refuses to recognise the Bolshevik Party as the leading Party. It is obvious that thus they are playing into the hands of our enemies. Headlines such as "The end of a people's democracy. Tito does not want to be a satellite any longer" appear in the press of the other side.

There exists only two possibilities for Yugoslavia:

- 1) either the Yugoslav C.P. recognises the essential points of the criticism and changes its policy
- 2) or it pursues the old policy. Then no illusions should be made. In that case the leaders will follow a path which leads downhill. Our opponents hope that this will happen. Perhaps this will make the Yugoslavs conscious of the real situation.

The speaker closed with the following words: This open criticism will strengthen our position in our country and in the whole world.

██████████ thanked ██████████ for his speech and asked the audience to take part in the ensuing discussion. The following people spoke.

- : Relations between KP and OF.
- : What consequences will these events have for our Party?
- : Is the attitude of the Yugoslav C.P. or that of Kominform wrong?
- : What is our attitude towards the Slovene comrades ?
- : What will our attitude as Austrian Communists be, if there will be no change. ?
- : Relations between KP and OF.
- : Are conditions as they are shown us ?
- : Is there a danger of a cession of Austrian territory to Yugoslavia and is the present attitude influenced by the 50 million dollar loan ?
- : A call for increased cooperation between OF and KP.
- : Is everything that Yugoslavia has done wrong, and were her demands not supported by Russia ?
- : What has been done up to now for the minority in Carinthia ?
- : Relations between KP and OF.
- : A decision on the Yugoslav territorial demands on Austria.
- : Acceptance without compromise of the Kominform's decision.
- : The future policy of the Austrian Communist Party.

After ██████████ and ██████████ had spoken, ██████████ sharply criticised their speeches on KP-OF relations. Both of them - ██████████ and ██████████ - accused the OF of being a "chauvinistic" association operating against the solidarity of the world Communist party and above all in Austria. ██████████ pointed out that the OF's task was that of a national struggle for freedom to be fought to the last consequence although the OF might be a "chauvinistic" organisation. To prove this point he showed that from 14,000 members of the KP in Carinthia, 5,000 are Slovenes had voted for his party. The OF is therefore not an enemy, but a brother organisation. ██████████ the brothers ██████████ and ██████████ agreed partly to the explanation offered by ██████████. They did not so much refer to the relations between KP and OF, but used the opportunity to advocate the annexation of Southern Carinthia to the "Motherland". ██████████ stated: "We are not a minority, nor an isolated Slovene speaking community, but a part of Carinthia which want to return to the Motherland. Most of the persons present at the meeting refrained from making comments on this subject.

██████████ who claimed to be well informed on Yugoslav matters because of his long stay in Yugoslavia, condemned the criticism of the Kominform on Yugoslavia and compared the former with a Public Prosecutor who makes accusations against a defendant who is not present at his trial. ██████████ stated: I was in Yugoslavia until six weeks ago and I never saw any case where collectivisation was carried out too hastily. Yugoslavia is in

the process of creating 4,000 "Genossenschaftsheime". This shows that a precipitated liquidation or nationalisation of the retail trade and small business is not taking place. The expansion of the landowning peasants is restricted by the agricultural reforms, which lay down that each peasant may only own 35 ha of land. This land must be cultivated by the owner and it is not known to me that peasants have made fortunes or that big land owners had come into existence again. In answer to the question: Who is a Communist in Yugoslavia? it can be stated that only proved fighters are admitted as Party members. We in Austria canvass for Party members. In Yugoslavia, however, no canvassing is carried out, but persons are suggested for membership, i.e. only those persons can become members who have already done something for the Party. Therefore the number of members is not known to the public, but only to the leaders, as in Russia. Referring to the Yugoslav territorial claims on Austria, [redacted] stated that they had been backed by Russia until recently. The conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers in London, in May 48 showed again that Russia supported the Yugoslav claims in every respect. Thus the Yugoslav home and foreign policy was until recently sanctioned by the Kominform and Russia. Referring to the Yugoslav attitude towards Russia, [redacted] stated that there exists no speech, no resolution and no publication which does not recognise the leading part played by the Bolshevik Party. The reason for Yugoslavism's tendency towards nationalism is explained by the fact that the Yugoslav claims on Southern Carinthia are based on economics, cultural and historical grounds.

[redacted] (or [redacted]) who in 1947 was a member of a delegation to Yugoslavia doubted the truth of the criticism of the Kominform on Yugoslavia and stated that the Yugoslav C.P. members are an elite of the country. He also stated that Albania had separated herself from Yugoslavia because of the present situation.

[redacted] stated that the matter discussed at the meeting should not destroy the Communist convictions of Party members. In his opinion, without the C.P. Austria would have fallen into a state of slavery long ago.

[redacted] and [redacted] agreed with [redacted]

[redacted] asked for absolute agreement with the resolution of the Kominform.

At the close of the discussion [redacted] stated his opinion to the problems which were discussed at the meeting, but followed the same line as in his speech.

At the conclusion a vote was taken on the resolution of the Kominform. 164 voted for the resolution and 24 abstained. There were no votes against the resolution.

In the interval TSCHOFENIG announced the results of the "Mai Aufgebot".

KLAGENFURT  
SBW/WM

Signed ????

Lieut  
Officer Commanding  
428 Field Security Section  
Intelligence Corps.

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19682  
CIB

26 August 1946  
(350)

COUNTRY: GREECE

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Embassy Personnel and Yugoslav Communists

DATE OF INFORMATION: 15 July 1946

EVALUATION: B-2

REFERENCE: DB-891

A. Members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Athens

I. Minister:

(b)(7)(C) [REDACTED]. Former Yugoslav Minister in Ottawa, Canada.  
Joined TITO's movement in 1944.

II. Communist Party Members:

- (b)(7)(C)
- 1) [REDACTED]. Attache. Around 30 years old. Is the son of [REDACTED] of Mostar, well-known Serb and nationalist.
  - 2) [REDACTED]. Secretary and wife of [REDACTED].
  - 3) [REDACTED]. Secretary. A young man of 24; law student; speaks only Serbian. Distinguished member of the Communist Party. Previously called [REDACTED].

[REDACTED], together with his wife and [REDACTED] constitute the Communist group of the embassy, which controls even the work of the Minister. The leader of the three is [REDACTED]. He is very good at Communist propaganda but is inexperienced.

III. Subordinate Employees and Interpreters:

- (b)(7)(C)
- 1) [REDACTED]. Attache. Was born [REDACTED] of a Serbian father and Greek mother. Entered the embassy before the war as assistant accountant. At the time of the evacuation in 1941 he went to London together with the Yugoslav Government and was there during the whole war as accountant in the Ministry of Finance. Therefore it was easy for him to know the amount of money that the exiled government spent for the national cause of General [REDACTED].

On coming back to Athens in 1945 he declared himself as a

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(b)(7)(C) Communist. To show his loyalty he offered to uncover all the financial ciphers under which the Ministry in London paid everything to help the movement of [REDACTED] and other confidential spendings.

[REDACTED] speaks Greek and French perfectly, and gets along in English. He knows a great number of people in Athens.

- (b)(7)(C)
- 2) [REDACTED]. Personal Secretary of the Minister with whom she came to Athens. A Communist. She sees to all the announcements of visits to the Minister, and also to all the telephone conversations. It is said that [REDACTED] will marry her.
  - 3) [REDACTED]. Telephone operator. A woman without schooling and a Communist. Was married before the war to a Greek shoemaker in Salonica who died. She speaks Greek.
  - 4) [REDACTED]. Servant. A Communist and South Serbian from Veles. Was bodyguard to some of TITO's ministers, for which he was decorated and as recompensation was sent to the embassy in Athens.
  - 5) [REDACTED]. Servant. Paid by the Minister himself. He was an Italian soldier who hid himself when Italy capitulated. After the liberation he declared himself a Slovene. Comes from Trieste.
  - 6) [REDACTED]. Interpreter of the Greek press in the embassy. Former theological student. At one time was dismissed, but [REDACTED] was charge d'affaires, took him back into employment in September. Is married to a Greek, [REDACTED], who is a Communist and works in the Ministry of Education. [REDACTED] speaks excellent Greek.

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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE~~

All signs show that [REDACTED] is not yet definitely looked upon as a Communist member, but he wants to earn money so that his wife does not have to help him financially. He is very careful not to make a false step towards any one of the Communists and he avoids everything which could discredit him with them.

#### IV. OZNA (Section for the Defense of the People)

- (b)(7)(C)
- 1) [REDACTED]. Commisar. A very intelligent and dangerous man. Studied philosophy and theology to become a Catholic priest. Under the influence of Communist propaganda, he left his call, married a Russian, and became a member of the Communist Party. In the name of OZNA he controls everything and has a large sum of money at his disposal. The Commercial Attache at the embassy is under his thumb.

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Subject entered various Greek circles by managing to interest some Greek businessmen in commercial projects, which were only fictional. He is in constant communication with the EAM and KKE.

B. Yugoslav Communists in Athens

- 1) [REDACTED] called [REDACTED] Bulter in the British Embassy. Is in contact with the Yugoslav Embassy, especially [REDACTED]. At an embassy reception subject made a speech to the Yugoslav colony in honor of TITO and Communism. He lives in the British Embassy.
- 2) [REDACTED]. Works together with the Communists in the embassy. During the occupation was in contact with [REDACTED]. Graduated from the Theological School in Athens in 1942. Is a native of Berov and is married to a Greek Communist named Hara.
- 3) [REDACTED] Representative of the electric company in Athens. Is married to a Greek woman, also a Communist. Live in their own house in Kifistodati II Street. Their constant visitors are KRULJ and his wife.
- 4) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Three sisters who actively took part in the December revolution on the side of [REDACTED]. They are in close contact with the embassy; especially with the wife of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are both students studying medicine and chemistry respectively.
- 5) [REDACTED]. Chief agent of the embassy. His son took part actively in the revolution and was taken to Cairo, so that on his return he could be entered into TITO's army.
- 6) [REDACTED]. A Hungarian Jew who ran away from the Germans during the occupation and joined [REDACTED], which he helps financially. Is in contact with [REDACTED], chief of OZNA in Athens. Subject owns a leather factory in Athens.

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~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC  
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE~~

C. The Consulate General in Salonica

The Consulate is principally occupied with the repatriation of refugees to Yugoslavia. Their work is known only to those circles in which they have full confidence and who are devoted to the regime.

- 1) [REDACTED] Consul General. Is anti-Greek. Has no special learning but is energetic and depends very much on succeeding in his work. Is of Dalmatian origin and around 50 years old.
- 2) [REDACTED]. Does office work at the consulate. Is a 26-year-old Communist and law student at the University of Salonica. Forwards everything that he hears. Has the confidence of the Consul.
- 3) [REDACTED] Has excellent knowledge of office work, but confidential things are not given to him to do. Former cashier of the Commercial Society in Salonica. Is 70 years old.

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D. Yugoslav Free Zone

This zone has been in existence for the past six months and was created on the basis of an old agreement. This zone produces little, as it has been badly damaged and, in addition, there is no communication with Yugoslavia. There is no commerce whatever between Yugoslavia and this zone. Yugoslavs in this zone are:

- 1) [REDACTED] Director. About 50 years old.
- 2) [REDACTED] Assistant to the Director. About 40 years old.
- 3) [REDACTED] Guard.
- 4) [REDACTED] Guard.
- 5) [REDACTED] Guard.
- 6) [REDACTED] Guard.

EXCLUDED FROM GENERAL  
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

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